

# Ministry of Labour

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# Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc., in 1957

URING 1957 there was an increase in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages of nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The current index of weekly wage rates, based on January, 1956 = 100, was 112 at the end of December, 1957, as compared with 106 a year earlier. It is estimated that just over 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  million workpeople received increases in full-time rates of wages amounting at the end of the year to about £5 $\frac{1}{3}$  million a week, and about 434,000 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of about

about £5½ million a week, and about 434,000 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of about 2½ hours a week during 1957. The average level of retail prices, as measured by the retail prices index, rose by about 4½ per cent. during 1957, compared with a rise of about 3 per cent. in 1956. Food prices as a whole rose by about 3½ per cent., but larger increases were recorded in the housing, fuel and light, transport and vehicles, miscellaneous goods, and services groups. Stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes caused the loss of over 8,400,000 working days during 1957, at the establishments where the disputes occurred. This figure, which was over 6,300,000 more than in the previous year, was the highest since 1926, reflecting the stoppages in the engin-

the highest since 1926, reflecting the stoppages in the engin-eering and shipbuilding industries in March and April. The number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1957 was nearly 1,359,000, about 851,000 more than the figure for 1956.

### **Rates of Wages**

In February, 1957, a new series of index numbers, with the level of rates of wages at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100, replaced the former series based on the level at 30th June, 1947. This index, which measures the average movement replaced the former series based on the level at softh Julie, 1947. This index, which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom, rose by 6 points or nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the year. Over one-half of this increase occurred during the three months March, April and May, when settlements of the wages claims in the major industries were reached. In manufacturing industries alone the corresponding increase over the year was industries alone the corresponding increase over the year was also 6 points, or nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

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These increases, both of nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., compare respectively with  $7\frac{1}{4}$  and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in 1956, 7 and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1955,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 per cent. in 1954, 3 and 2 per cent. in 1953, and 6 and 6 per cent. in 1952. The following Table shows the index numbers of weekly rates of wages (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1956 and of each month of 1957 for all industries and services combined and for manufacturing industries alone :-alone :-

		All W	orkers	
Date (er	nd of month)	All Industries and Services	Manufacturing Industries	
1956 December 1957	and a start and a start	106	106	
January February March April May	title att att of the	106 107 108 108 111	107 107 107 108 111	
June July August September	These of months of the sector	111 111 111 111 111	111 111 112 112	
October November December	eroperative in his in basis mus or 2	112 112 112	112 112 112	

The above indices relate to changes in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages and are not a measure of changes in actual weekly earnings. In April and October, 1957, enquiries were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service as to the actual earnings of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom. These enquiries showed that between April, 1956, and April, 1957, there was an average increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in actual weekly earnings in these industries as compared with an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the average level of *rates of wages* in the same industries. For manufacturing industries alone the corresponding increases were also  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for *earnings* and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for *rates of wages*. The results of the October, 1957, enquiry into weekly earnings are not yet available.

Statistics which are regularly compiled of the estimated number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department, and the aggregate amount of the weekly changes, show that in 1957 just over  $12\frac{1}{3}$  million workpeople received a net increase of about £5 $\frac{1}{3}$  million a week.\*

These figures of changes in rates of wages relate to wage-earners and not to clerical or other salaried workers. They are based on the rates of wages for a full week and do not take account of variations in actual earnings arising from factors such as overtime or lost time. The changes reported are mainly those arranged by organisations of employers and workers. Changes arranged by individual employers and those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople are not in most cases reported to the Department.

The Table which follows shows the approximate number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1956 and 1957 and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which detailed statistics are available.

Industry Group†	of Inc reported a by Net In	ate Number dividuals as affected acreases in tes of Wages	Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all Work- people affected at the end of the Year			
	1957*	1956	1957*	1956		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous	714,500 411,500	792,500 469,000	£ 317,600 201,200	£ 466,500 321,000		
Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	211,000 234,000 224,500	219,000 227,000 220,000	62,900 84,200 110,200	79,700 113,300 125,700		
Vehicles	2,554,000	2,645,500	1,194,400	1,387,800		
specified	591,000 37,500 266,500 215,500 341,000 1,246,000 237,500 1,225,500 1,451,500 955,000	739,500 50,500 490,500 179,500 188,000 327,000 1,244,000 241,000 1,196,000 1,470,500 952,500 666,500	194,900 13,800 102,800 207,400 113,200 71,300 546,900 121,200 770,200 7511,600 399,300 245,700	222,400 24,700 277,600 207,700 74,700 377,300 25,660 173,600 173,600 550,900 664,200 529,000 224,900		
Total	12,341,000	12,672,500	5,333,800	6,633,100		

#### **Principal Changes in 1957**

Particulars are given below of the main increases in rates of wages which took place during 1957 in the principal industries and services.

Agriculture. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agriculture. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased in October by 9s. a week for men and 7s. for women. For workers in Scotland the statutory rates were increased in March by 6s. a week for men and 4s. 3d. for women, and again in December by 7s. and 6s. respectively. Male workers in Northern Ireland received an increase of 6s. a week in April and a further increase of 9s. in November

*Coal Mining.* Increases in national standard grade rates ranging from 11d. to 2s. 2d. a shift, according to age and grade, for day-wage underground and surface workers, including craftsmen, became operative from March.

Brick, Pottery and Cement Manufacture. In the Fletton brick section of the brickmaking industry increases in the minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women were introduced in April; in the remaining sections of the industry in England and Wales increases of 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour for men and 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women became payable from dates in April, May or June; in Scotland an increase of 2d. an hour for men and women was In Scotland an increase of 2d. an hour for then and women was effective from April. In the pottery industry the incentive bonus payable to operatives who work 44 hours or more in any working week was reduced from  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., but the general addition of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on all earnings was increased to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; these adjustments became operative in March. Cement workers were awarded an increase in basic rates of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in April.

Chemicals. The minimum rates agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council for workers other than Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council for workers other than maintenance craftsmen were increased from the end of March by 2¼d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. For male workers in a section of the heavy chemical industry outside the Joint Industrial Council agreement a corresponding increase was negotiated with effect from 1st April; for female workers in this section the increase was 2d. an hour. In drug and fine chemical manufacture there were increases in April of 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women.

\* The figures for 1957 are provisional and subject to revision. † The industries included in the Table have been classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification.

Iron and Steel. In the pig iron and iron and steel manufacturing industries rates were increased generally in August by amounts up to 8s. 6d. a week according to base earnings per shift. Variations during the year in the flat-rate additions to wages in accordance with movements in the index of retail prices resulted in further net increases of about 8d. a shift.

Engineering and Shipbuilding. In the engineering and allied industries in May men received increases of 11s. a week for skilled grades, 10s. for intermediate grades and 9s. for unskilled grades; women employed on women's work received an increase of 8s. In the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry there were corresponding increases for male workers, also from May, together with increases of 7s. 4d. to 11s. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for women.

Textiles. Wage rates in the cotton industry were increased in *Textiles.* Wage rates in the cotton industry were increased in August by 5 per cent. Scottish wool textile workers were awarded a 3 per cent. increase in scheduled time rates in August. Silk industry operatives received increases of 7s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women in November. Basic rates of flax spinners in Northern Ireland were advanced in August by 5 per cent. Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing operatives were awarded a basic increase of 4s. a week in January, and in April a new agree-ment for hosiery workers in Scotland (except Hawick) introduced improved rates incorporating a new hours subject to sliding.scale improved rates incorporating a new bonus subject to sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices ; in these and other textile and hosiery processes in Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands and in Scotland, and also in carpet manufacture, fluctuating cost-of-living additions to basic rates showed overall increases of varying amounts by the end of the year.

amounts by the end of the year. Clothing. In the course of the year there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workers employed in some branches of the clothing trade; in dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture the rates were increased in February by 4d. an hour for men and 3d. for women (2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for women in Scotland); similar increases became operative, also from February, for workers employed in retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, and for these workers in Scotland the rates were increased by 4<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour for men and 3<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for women in May; during the period February to April the rates payable in the hat, cap and millinery trade were increased by 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women; for workers engaged in shirtmaking in Northern Ireland the rates were increased in January by 4d. an hour for men and 3d. for women. In boot and shoe by 4d, an hour for men and 3d, for women. In boot and shoe manufacture sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices gave increases in August of 5s, and 4s, a week in the day-wage rate for men and women respectively.

Food, Drink and Tobacco. The statutory minimum time rates *Food, Drink and Tobacco.* The statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for bakery workers in England and Wales were increased in April by 3d. or  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, according to occupation, for men, and by 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 3d. for women; an agreement of the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales prescribing rates generally in excess of the statutory minima was amended in October to give effect to increases up to 5d, an hour for men and 5td, for women. Increases of 6s, or 10s. a week, according to occupation, for men and 4s. or 4s. 6d, for women, adopted in February under the terms of an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry, had statutory effect from June. Workers employed in cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture received in creases in April of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women, and for workers covered by agreements of the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group Joint Industrial Council there were similar increases in May. In biscuit manufacture minimum weekly rates were increased by 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women in November. Tobacco operatives received increases in April of 8s. a week for en and 6s. for women.

Sawmilling and Furniture. District minimum rates in the Sawmilling and Furniture. District minimum rates in the sawmilling industry were increased in May by  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for male machinists and sawyers, 2d. for male labourers and  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for female labourers. In furniture manufacture increases in the supplementary cost-of-living allowance under sliding-scale arrangements in January and October, together with an interim adjustment of the linked scale of payments and the introduction of an additional special allowance (applicable only to workers on the minimum rate) in August, gave a total increase during 1957 in hourly minimum rates of 4d. for men and 3d. for women.

*Printing.* In the general printing industry and in periodical and newspaper production, other than certain national newspapers in England and Wales, the cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices was increased by 1s. a week in January and by a further 2s. in July for male workers, and by 9d. and 1s. 6d. for female workers; in addition certain workpeople employed in grade 2 towns in England and Wales received an increase in minimum grade meters of 1s. 6d. a week in April this amount being absorbed from rates of 1s. 6d. a week in April, this amount being absorbed from house or merit money where paid. The cost-of-living bonus received by workers engaged in the production of national news-papers in London and Manchester was increased by 2s. a week in

Building and Civil Engineering Construction. In building and civil engineering construction, sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices resulted in increases in February of 1d. an hour for adult workers. There were further negotiated increases of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour payable from May in Great Britain and from June in Northern Ireland; in October workers affected by the upgrading of certain districts in the building industry grading scheme in England and Wales received a resultant increase of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour

Gas and Electricity. Workers employed in gas undertakings, except maintenance craftsmen, received an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour in standard scheduled rates at the end of March ; a further increase of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for gas fitters and an increase of 3d. an hour for

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6s. 6d. a week ; those payable to workers employed in industrial and staff canteens were increased in October by 7s. for men and 5s. 6d. for women ; for workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment increases introduced in November were of 7s. or 9s. maintenance craftsmen had effect from May. In the electricity supply industry there was a general increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour in March, and further increases ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2d. an hour for certain capacity-rated grades became payable in July. of retreshment increases introduced in November were of 7s. or 9s. according to occupation, for men and of 5s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. for women; also in November rates payable to staff in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants were increased by amounts varying from 3s. to 8s. for men and 1s. 6d. to 6s. for women according to specified conditions of employment relating to board and lodging, meals whilst on duty and gratuities. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for laundry workers were increased in March by 2d. an hour for men and for women employed as substitutes for male workers, and by Transport and Communication. With effect from 4th March British Railways conciliation staff received an increase of approximately 5 per cent. on rates operative prior to 26th November, 1956, and, except for locomotive running staff, for whom a 3 per cent. increase agreed in January with retrospective effect was already operative, there was a retrospective adjustment of 3 per cent. from that date to 3rd March ; railway workshops staff received increases that date to 3rd March ; railway workshops staff received increases of 7s. to 9s. a week, according to occupation, for men and of 5s. 6d. or 6s. for women, payable from January. For railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates was agreed in April, payable retrospectively from January. There were increases authorised in January of 7s. 6d. a week for bus drivers and conductors employed by the London Transport Executive and of 7s. 4d. for semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff in garages and denots : skilled maintenance staff and for women employed as substitutes for male workers, and by  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ , for other female workers. In hairdressing establishments the statutory minimum remuneration was increased in June by 7s. a week for male operative hairdressers; for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons the increase was 5s. 6d. Revised rates were agreed with effect from April for domestic and ancillary workers employed in the health services, men and women receiving maintenance staff in garages and depots; skilled maintenance staff received an increase of 9s. 2d. a week in April concurrently with the introduction of increases of 9s. 2d., 8s. 3d., and 7s. 4d. for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed by the Executive in increases of 9s. and 6s. 9d. a week respectively. In July workpeople employed in cinema theatres received increases ranging from 10s. to 14s. a week, according to occupation and grade of cinema, for adult male workers and from 6s. 6d. to 8s. for adult female workers.

road services and railway workshops. Operating and maintenance staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings and by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings were awarded an increase of 11s. a week in July. In the same month there were increases of 15s. to 62s. 6d, a month for Merchant Navy deck, engine-room and catering department ratings on monthly rates, and of 4s. 1d. to 11s. 1d. a week for those on weekly rates. Revised rates were adopted in April for operating and ancillary grades in British Road Services resulting in increases for adult workers of 7s. to 16s. a week, according to occupation or capacity of vehicle. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers engaged in goods transport by road in Great Britain were similarly increased in May; the statutory rates for these workers in Northern Ireland were increased generally in October by 5s. or 9s. a week, according to area of employment. The national minimum daily rate for dock labourers was increased by 1s. 6d. in May. Adjustments of pay scales arising from a review of the pay and conditions of service of the main Post Office maniof the pay and conditions of service of the main Post Office mani-pulative rank and file grades resulted in increases generally of varying amounts adopted in June with retrospective effect from July, 1956; further increases authorised in September and payable retrospectively from July, 1957, ranged from 4s. to 13s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment; for certain Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories grades there were increases operative from May of 9s. to 11s. 6d. a week for men and 8s. for women.

Distributive Trades. During May and June there were increases in the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workers employed in the retail food, retail bread and flour Acts for workers employed in the retail food, fetan foed and nour confectionery, retail drapery, outfitting and footwear, retail book-selling and stationery, retail furnishing and retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades; for adult workers in these trades the general increase was 7s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women, but women in the retail bread and flour confectionery women, but women in the retail bread and hour confectionery trade received 6s. 6d. and in retail newsagency, tobacco and con-fectionery certain male and female workers aged 21 and under 23 received 6s. and 4s. 6d. respectively. For workers engaged in milk distribution in Scotland statutory minimum rates were increased in May by 7s. a week for men and by 5s. or 7s., according to occupa-tion, for women ; in England and Wales the corresponding increases were 8s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. operative from September. Rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales were increased in April by amounts varying from 2s. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to age and area of employment, for male assistants, and from 1s. to 6s. 6d. for female assistants ; in Scotland rates were increased in May, male assistants receiving 4s. to 9s. and female assistants 4s. to 6s. 6d. Employees of retail co-operative societies were given increases of 12s. a week for retail co-operative societies were given increases of 12s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women in December. Warehouse and transport workers employed in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales had increases of 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women in June ; increases payable to these workers in Scotland in October were 8s. for men and 5s. for women. For workpeople employed in petroleum distribution there were increases in April of 8s. to 11s. a week, according to occupation, for men, of 7s. 3d. for female drivers, and  $1\frac{5}{8}d.$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ , or  $1\frac{7}{6}d.$  an hour for other female workers. An increase of 8s. a week for adult transport and other workers engaged in coal distribution outside the London area was adopted in June ; drivers of vehicles of over 5 tons carrying capacity received 11s. capacity received 11s.

Local Authorities. Manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland received increases of 7s. 4d. a week for men and 5s. 1d. for women in April; in May increases of 9s. 2d. a week for men and of women in April, in thay increases of 95. 2d, a week for then and percentage of men's wages, were agreed for manual employees of local authorities in England and Wales. Basic rates payable to roadmen employed by County Councils in England and Wales were increased by 9s. 2d, a week in June.

Other Industries or Services. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in rubber manufacture were increased in September by 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour for men and 2d. for women; the higher rates had, however, been in opera-tion since May under an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry. In the latter half of the upper increases in the other term minimum rates of the year there were increases in the statutory minimum rates payable under the Catering Wages Act for workpeople employed in various branches of the catering trade. For male workers and barmaids employed in licensed non-residential establishments statutory minimum rates were increased in August by 8s. 6d. and

### Industries in which there was no General Change in 1957

The principal industries or services in which no general changes in rates of wages were reported in 1957 were the Yorkshire wool textile industry, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirt, collar and tie making (Great Britain), corset manufacture and the retail pharmacy trade.

Method by which Changes in Wage Rates were arranged

The following Table sets out the amounts of the total increases which were effected by various methods during 1957.

Method	Increase in R effected by the	kly Amount of ates of Wages Methods shown st column
	Amount	Percentage of Total
Under Sliding Scales* based on the Index of Retail Prices	£ 382,800 109,000 2,179,200 1,484,300	Per cent. 7·2 2·0 40·9 27·8
agreement*	62,100 1,116,400	1·2 20·9
Total	5,333,800	100.0

#### Changes in Rates of Wages in the Years 1939–1957

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of work-people whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years from 1939 to 1957 and the net amount lincrease or decrease in the weekly rates of wages at the end of each year.

Year	Net Increases         Net Decreases           939         6,150,000         65,800           940         8,780,000            941         8,865,000            942         6,707,000         400           943         7,237,000         152,100           944         8,587,000         300           945         7,308,000            947         4,973,000         300           948         7,757,000            949         5,205,500            950         7,414,000	Estimated M Amount of Rates of	Change in	Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of the Workpeople	
Icai			Increases	Decreases	affected at the end of the year
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948‡ 1949	8,780,000 8,865,000 6,707,000 7,237,000 8,587,000 7,308,000 7,980,000 4,973,000 7,757,000		£ 980,900 2,633,000 1,708,000 1,908,000 1,958,000 1,958,000 1,806,100 2,901,300 1,735,000 1,898,400 1,076,100	£ 8,500 	£ 972,400 2,633,000 2,490,000 1,707,950 1,628,000 1,957,500 1,806,050 2,901,300 1,734,950 1,898,400 1,076,100
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957§	7,414,000 12,262,000 11,484,000 9,031,500 10,147,000 11,911,000 12,672,500		2,046,100 6,569,600 4,455,700 2,420,400 3,500,600 5,153,000 6,633,100 5,333,800	HIIIII	2,046,100 6,569,600 4,455,700 2,420,400 3,500,600 5,153,000 6,633,100 5,333,800

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn in column one on page 2, the figures in the Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the move-ment in rates of wages in any year in comparison with that in other years, and special significance should not be attached to small

\*Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils, other Standing Joint Councils or Conciliation Boards, etc., are included under "Sliding Scales". Th addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table, there were 8,000 workpeople in 1939, 214,000 in 1942, 33,000 in 1943, 12,500 in 1945, 48,000 in 1946, 183,000 in 1947 and 98,000 in 1953 who were affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount within the same year. The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948. The figures for 1957 are provisional and subject to revision.

In particular, the figures may be affected by fluctuations in the strength of organisations and the establishment of joint councils or by changes in the proportions of men women and invertible or by changes in the proportions of men, women and juveniles and in the relative numbers in different industries or wage grades.

### **Hours of Labour**

The September, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 330) contained an article describing the index of normal weekly hours of work which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours in the industries and services included in the index of weekly wage rates. The following Table shows the index numbers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1956 and 1957.

	entre a la	ana ana	it when	December, 1956	December, 1957
All industries an	d services :-	dan j		n counadi errer	e n payolon
All workers		DR DOG	12/11/1	100	99.7
Men	and the second		3 1 3 3	100	99.7
Women				100	99.7
Manufacturing i		1v :	in marking	and a down a minister star	1 1 min march of roday
All workers		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		100	99.8
Man		200 192 3		100	99.8
Women		and sales in		100	99.9

The Table shows that there has been very little movement in the past twelve months. It is estimated that during 1957 about 434,000 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of about  $2\frac{1}{3}$  hours a week.

The principal industries or services in which reductions occurred were : Post Office (certain manipulative grades—conditioned hours reduced from 48 to 46 or 44, according to grade, June) ; health services (domestic and ancillary workers—48 to 46, October) ; heavy steel industry (process workers on rotating shift systems—5½ shifts or 44 hours to average of 5½ shifts or 42 hours, October) ; and biscuit manufacture (45 to 44, November).

The next Table shows the numbers of workpeople whose hours were reported as changed in each of the years 1939 to 1957, and the aggregate net amount of the change.

Year			Approximate Numb whose normal Hour	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose normal Hours of Labour were				
	30		Increased	Reduced	Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours			
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946	· · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· ···	54,000 16,000 4,000 8,000 3,000 	$\begin{array}{r} 396,000\\ 193,000\\ 10,000\\ 10,000\\ 141,000\\ \hline 22,000\\ 2,128,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$			
1947 1948* 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957†	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3,500 108,500 1,100 2,500 	5,223,000 616,000 1,017,000 1,500 10,000 56,000 300 199,000 179,400 20,600 434,100	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$			

### **Retail Prices**

At mid-December, 1957, the average level of retail prices was about 4½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. This compares with a rise of about 3 per cent. during 1956, about 6 per cent. in 1955 and about 4 per cent. in 1954. Food prices in December, 1957, taken as a whole, were about 3½ per cent. higher than in December, 1956, and the price levels of all other expenditure groups, except durable household goods, also showed rises ranging from about 2 per cent. in respect of clothing and footwear to about 11½ per cent. in respect of housing. The general level of prices of com-modities and services other than food rose by about 5 per cent.

modities and services other than food rose by about 5 per cent. In December, 1956, the index figure was 103, taking the level of prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100, but there was a rise of one point to 104 in January, 1957, due mainly to increases in food prices together with higher fares. The index remained at 104 in February, March and April, rose to 105 in May, to 106 in June and to 107 in July, and fell to 106 in August and September. The changes in the index between April and September were due mainly to changes in food prices. The index rose again to 107 in October and to 108 in November and December. Higher rents, higher prices for coal and newspapers and higher postal and telephone charges were responsible for the rise in the index between September and November. Taking 1957 as a whole, the average index figure was 106, or nearly 4 per cent. higher than in 1956, when the average index for the year was 102.

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The following Table shows, for each month in 1957, the index figure for "all items" and for each of the ten main groups of items. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

nonan ase anon inans	a and a start	Cattonic	ALL	at a set to	No. 1 States	
Group	15th Jan.	12th Feb.	12th Mar.	16th Apr.	14th May	18th June
Food	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     103 \cdot 5 \\     102 \cdot 6 \\     105 \cdot 3 \\     105 \cdot 2 \\     106 \cdot 3 \\     101 \cdot 9 \\     101 \cdot 6 \\     109 \cdot 8 \\     105 \cdot 9 \\     105 \cdot 9 \\     105 \cdot 9 \\     105 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	102.7 103.9 105.3 108.9 106.3 100.7 101.9 109.6 106.4 107.5	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
All items All items (whole number)	104·4 104	104·3 104	104·1 104	104·5 104	104·6 105	105·7 106
	16th July	13th Aug.	17th Sept.	15th Oct.	12th Nov.	10th Dec.
Food	$   \begin{array}{r}     108 \cdot 4 \\     104 \cdot 1 \\     105 \cdot 3 \\     110 \cdot 0 \\     106 \cdot 3 \\     100 \cdot 6 \\     102 \cdot 1 \\     109 \cdot 0 \\   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     106 \cdot 9 \\     104 \cdot 7 \\     105 \cdot 3 \\     110 \cdot 2 \\     108 \cdot 1 \\     100 \cdot 6 \\     102 \cdot 3 \\     109 \cdot 2 \\   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     104 \cdot 8 \\     104 \cdot 7 \\     107 \cdot 8 \\     110 \cdot 5 \\     109 \cdot 2 \\     100 \cdot 7 \\     102 \cdot 7 \\     110 \cdot 1 \\   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     104 \cdot 7 \\     105 \cdot 7 \\     107 \cdot 8 \\     114 \cdot 1 \\     109 \cdot 9 \\     101 \cdot 2 \\     102 \cdot 9 \\     111 \cdot 6 \\   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       104 \cdot 8 \\       105 \cdot 7 \\       107 \cdot 8 \\       115 \cdot 9 \\       115 \cdot 3 \\       101 \cdot 3 \\       101 \cdot 3 \\       103 \cdot 0 \\       112 \cdot 7 \\     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 106.0\\ 105.7\\ 107.8\\ 116.9\\ 115.6\\ 101.3\\ 103.0\\ 112.7\\ 112.7\\ \end{array} $
Miscellaneous Goods Services All items All items (whole number)	$   \begin{array}{r}     107 \cdot 0 \\     \cdot 108 \cdot 4 \\     \hline     106 \cdot 6 \\     107   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     107 \cdot 1 \\     109 \cdot 2 \\     106 \cdot 4 \\     106   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     107 \cdot 2 \\     110 \cdot 8 \\     \hline     106 \cdot 1 \\     106   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 107 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     111 \cdot 1 \\     114 \cdot 0 \\     \hline     107 \cdot 7 \\     108   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     111 \cdot 6 \\     114 \cdot 2 \\     \hline     108 \cdot 2 \\     108   \end{array} $

### **Details for Individual Groups**

Group I. Food. The only item of food subject to price control in 1957 was milk. The level of prices in most sections of the food group showed some rise during 1957, but there were marked falls in the prices of cheese, sugar, butter and bacon. The index for the food group rose between mid-December, 1956, and mid-January, 1957, but fell in February and March to its lowest level during the year. After rising in each month from April to July, when a peak was reached, the index fell in August and September, showed little change in October and November but rose again in December, when it was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than in December, 1956.

Prices of bread, flour and other cereals rose in the early part of the year but fell slightly during the rest of the year. There was some upward movement during the year in the average prices of biscuits, cakes, etc. For the bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes sub-group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by pearly 2 per cent during the year nearly 2 per cent. during the year.

nearly 2 per cent. during the year. Prices of beef, mutton and lamb rose in the first five months of the year but fell in most later months. Prices of pork showed a tendency to fall throughout the year, although there were some increases, mainly in January and December. Prices of bacon and cooked ham fluctuated from month to month, but showed a reduction, particularly marked in the case of bacon, over the year. There was little general change in the average level of prices of sausages, corned beef, luncheon meat, liver and poultry during the year. At 10th December, 1957, the average level of meat and bacon prices, taken as a whole, was about one per cent. lower than at 11th December, 1956. at 11th December, 1956.

The average level of prices of fish fluctuated from month to month but over the year it rose by nearly 5 per cent.

There was a marked reduction in the average price of butter during the year and smaller reductions in the average prices of margarine, lard and cooking fat. For butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, taken together, the average level of prices fell by nearly

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were raised on 1st January, reduced on 1st April, and raised on 1st July. On 6th April the prices of milk supplied at reduced prices under the welfare milk scheme were increased. The average price of cheese fell in every month during 1957 and showed a substantial reduction over the year. Prices of eggs are usually subject to seasonal fluc-tuations and there were considerable variations from month to month in the prices during 1957, but the average price was appreciably higher at 10th December, 1957, than at 11th December, 1956. For the sub-group covering milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, the average level of prices rose by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during 1957. The rise in the average price of tea between mid-December 1956

The rise in the average price of tea between mid-December, 1956, and mid-January, 1957, was largely offset by reductions in prices in later months. There was a rise in the average price of soft drinks during the year. For tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken as a whole, the average level of prices at 10th December, 1957, was nearly 3 per cent. higher than at 11th December, 1956.

The average price of sugar rose in each month from January to May but fell over the rest of the year, and was substantially lower in December, 1957, than in December, 1956. The average level of prices of preserves and confectionery showed a rise over the year. For sugar, preserves and confectionery, taken together, the average level of prices fell by about 3 per cent. during 1957.

There were marked reductions in the average prices of potatoes in August and September, but the index figure for potatoes rose in nearly all other months, particularly June and July, and was substantially higher at 10th December, 1957, than at 11th Decem-ber, 1956. The average level of prices of other vegetables fluctuated

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were increased in July. The average level of prices of second-hand cars fluctuated seasonally, but was markedly higher in December, 1957, than in December, 1956. As a result of all these changes, the index figure for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling fell by about one per cent. during the year. from month to month but showed a rise over the year. For potatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices at 10th December, 1957, was about 24 per cent. higher than at 11th December, 1956.

Prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit as a whole rose in all months except February, August and September, and were about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher at mid-December, 1957, than at a year earlier.

Road passenger transport fares were increased in many areas early in 1957 following the passing of the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Temporary Increase) Act, which permitted increases in fares to compensate for increased fuel costs. A number of these increases were removed after the reduction on 9th April of 1s. a gallon in the rate of duty on hydrocarbon oils, but the average level of road passenger transport fares rose again later in the year. Rail fares were removed an expensional particular postage rates in October Group II. Alcoholic Drink. The average levels of prices of draught and bottled beer and spirits rose during 1957. The index figure for the group as a whole was about 3 per cent. higher at December, 1957, than at December, 1956. were increased in September, and parcel postage rates in October. As a result of these various changes the average level of fares and other transport charges showed a rise of about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. between mid-December, 1956, and mid-December, 1957. Group III. Tobacco. There were general increases in the prices of cigarettes and pipe tobacco in September. As a result of these changes, the average level of tobacco and cigarette prices rose by about 21 per cost in 1957.

about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1957.

Group IV. Housing. The rents of most privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished to wage earners and small and medium salary earners continued to be subject to control throughout 1957. Until October the only changes in rents permitted for most of these dwellings were in respect of changes in local rates, although the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts which came into effect in 1954 Housing Repairs and Rents Acts which came into effect in 1954 had permitted increases in the net rents of some of these dwellings in certain circumstances. However, relatively few increases resulting from this legislation were reported in 1957. The general increases permitted by the Rent Act, 1957, in the net rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished began to take effect in October. The rents of dwellings owned by local authorities are not subject to the Rent Restrictions Acts and the net rents of some of these dwellings were raised in 1957, in addition to increases in inclusive rents on account of changes in local rates. The rent index is also affected by the inclusion each month of the rents of newly-erected local authority dwellings, the rents of such new dwellings being generally higher than the average rent of dwellings subject to rent control. In England and Wales there were marked increases in local rates

In England and Wales there were marked increases in local rates in most areas in April, and local rates were increased in many areas in Scotland later in the year. There were increases during the year in the costs of repairs and maintenance and in the costs of materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.

of charges was about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than in December, 1956. The principal changes were increases in postal and telephone charges which took effect on 1st October and which were mainly responsible for the rise of about 25 per cent. in the index for the postage and telephones sub-group during the year. There were also increases during 1957 in the average charge for admission to cinemas and in the cost of a combined television and radio licence, and the index for the entertainment sub-group rose by about 6 per cent. during the year. The average level of charges for services such as shoe repairing, laundering and hairdressing rose in every month, except February, during the year and was about 5 per cent. higher at mid-December, 1957, than at mid-December, 1956. - As a result of all these changes the average level of housing costs rose by about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. between mid-December, 1956, and mid-December, 1957. Group V. Fuel and Light. As in previous years, the index for fuel and light was affected in 1957 by seasonal variations in the prices of household coal, but there was a substantial upward move-ment as well. The index showed little change until May when there

were seasonal reductions in the retail prices of household coal. The index rose in each month from June to December and at mid-December, 1957, was about 9 per cent. higher than at mid-December,

In addition to the variations in prices brought about by the operation of summer and winter price schedules, prices of the kinds of coal taken into account in compiling the index were increased during the year, the main increase being a rise in pit-head prices which came into operation on 1st July. Prices of coke moved in the same way as prices of coal, and the average level of prices of coal and coke together was about 10 per cent. higher at mid-December, 1957, than at mid-December, 1956. There were increases in the charges for gas and electricity in nearly all areas during the year, but the average price of paraffin fell in most months. The average level of prices and charges for gas, electricity and other fuel and level of prices and charges for gas, electricity and other fuel and light, taken together, rose by nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the year.

Group VI. Durable Household Goods. The items included in this group are divided into three sub-groups, *viz.*, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines and electric irons; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole there was virtually no change in the average level of prices during the year.

was virtually no change in the average level of prices during the year. Prices of floor coverings and many articles of hardware, chinaware, etc., were reduced in April following a reduction in the purchase tax on these goods. In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish-ings sub-group the average level of prices rose by less than one per cent. during the year; for the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group there was a slight fall in the average level of prices, while for the pottery, glass and hardware sub-group the fall was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

which had started in the previous year. The aggregate number of workers involved in these stoppages was about 1,358,800<sup>†</sup>, of whom about 2,900 were involved in stoppages which had begun in the previous year and continued into 1957. Of the total of about 1,358,800 workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1957, about 80,200 were indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year (1956) was about 507,800. Group VII. Clothing and Footwear. The average level of prices of clothing, including footwear, rose gradually throughout the year and at 10th December, 1957, was nearly 2 per cent. higher than at 11th December, 1956.

Rises of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were recorded for the sub-groups relating to men's outer clothing, men's underclothing, and children's clothing. Smaller rises, of between 1 and 2 per cent., occurred in the sub-groups covering women's outer clothing; women's underclothing; hose, gloves, haberdashery, millinery and clothing materials; and footwear.

Group VIII. Transport and Vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares and other transport. For the group as a whole the index rose by 6 per cent. between mid-December, 1956, and mid-December, 1957.

Prices of petrol were reduced on several occasions during the year, the largest reduction occurring in April following the reduction of 1s. a gallon in the rate of duty. Motor-car insurance premiums (71977)

Group 1X. Miscellaneous Goods. The items covered by this group are divided into three sub-groups : (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) other goods, including stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods. The index figure for the group as a whole rose by about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during 1957.

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The most important change in this group was the increase in October in the prices of nearly all national daily, Sunday and London evening newspapers. Mainly as a result of this change the index figure for the sub-group covering books, newspapers and periodicals rose by nearly 16 per cent. during the year. The index for the medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc., sub-group rose by about 3½ per cent., while that for other goods, including stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, rose by about 2 per cent.

Group X. Services. This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc., charges, (2) entertainment, and (3) other services. The index for the group as a whole rose in each month, except February, and in December, 1957, the average level of charges was about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than in December, 1956.

" All items " Indices from January, 1956, to December, 1957

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

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

### Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

Stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1957 resulted in a loss of about 8,415,000 working days at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. About 5.5 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment were involved in these stoppages, and the loss of time for each worker involved averaged nearly 7 working days during the year. The total number of days lost during 1956 was 2,083,000. Of the 8,415,000 working days lost during 1957, 8,401,000 were lost through stoppages beginning in that year and 14,000 through stoppages which had started in the previous year. The aggregate number of workers involved in these stoppages

The number of stoppages which came to the notice of the Depart-ment as beginning in 1957 was 2,855, compared with 2,648 in 1956.

<sup>\*</sup>The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948. \*The figures for 1957 are provisional and subject to revision.

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### Principal Stoppages of Work in 1957

Principal Stoppages of Work in 1957 The largest stoppage of work, judged by the number of workers involved and by the number of working days lost, was that involving some 615,000 engineering workers in the engineer-ing, vehicles and other industries in various areas in the United Kingdom who ceased work in support of a claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The stoppage, which began on 25th March, resulted in the loss of about 4,000,000 working days. Another stoppage in support of a claim for a 10 per cent. increase in wages began on 18th March and involved about 165,000 shipbuilding and ship repairing workers in various areas of the United Kingdom, resulting in the loss of about 2,150,000 working days. Work was resumed in each case on 3rd April following the appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of Courts of Inquiry to inquire into the causes and circumstances of each dispute. Summaries of the Reports of the Courts of Inquiry were published

Summaries of the Reports of the Courts of Inquiry were published on page 157 of the May, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE. The employers' withdrawal of an agreed increase in lieu bonus, on the grounds that the full terms of the agreement had not been carried out, led to a stoppage of work from 4th to 26th April by

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A review of employment and unemployment in 1957 will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE. That issue will also contain a Table showing the numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1957, derived from the count of national insurance cards.

boilermakers and other shipbuilding and ship repairing workers in the Merseyside area. About 5,000 workers were involved and about 80,000 working days were lost. About 770,000 days were lost by drivers, conductors and other

80,000 working days were lost. About 770,000 days were lost by drivers, conductors and other workers employed by provincial omnibus companies when they ceased work in support of a claim for an increase in wages. The stoppage lasted from 20th to 28th July and involved about 100,000 workers. The dispute was referred to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal and a summary of the award was given on page 313 of the August, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE. Three large stoppages of work involving dock workers occurred during the year. The employment at Tilbury of dock office clerks on work claimed by tally clerks caused a stoppage between 9th and 24th January in which over 3,000 tally clerks and dockers in the Tilbury and London Docks became involved and resulted in the loss of nearly 24,000 working days. An agreement reached following this stoppage was subsequently repudiated by the Tilbury tally clerks and the stoppage recommenced on 25th March. The stoppage spread to the London Docks on 5th April and by the time it ended on 8th April nearly 17,000 dock workers had been involved and a further 54,000 working days lost. Another stoppage, also in the London Docks, involved over 12,000 dock workers and arose from the employers' return to the labour pool of certain workers who refused to handle cargo consigned to a market involved in another dispute. The stoppage, which lasted from 6th to 17th August, resulted in the loss of nearly 70,000 working days. In the motor body manufacturing industry a stoppage of work over the suspension of certain workers involved about 8,000 workers at Dagenham and lasted from 25th January to 4th February, causing a loss of about 28,000 working days. Work was resumed pending negotiations and when they subsequently broke down a Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute. An announcement of the appointment and terms of reference of the Court of Inquiry was made on page 93 of the March, 1957, issue of

An announcement of the appointment and terms of reference of the Court of Inquiry was made on page 93 of the March, 1957, issue of

Court of Inquiry was made on page 93 of the March, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE. A protracted stoppage in the aircraft industry involving about 3,000 draughtsmen, supervisory grades and other workers began on 29th July over the breakdown of negotiations in connection with claims for an additional week of paid holiday. About 50,000 working days had been lost when the stoppage ended on 4th October following the appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of a committee to inquire into and report upon the circum-stances in which the agreed procedures of the engineering industry were not fully utilised. A summary of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry was published on page 394 of the November, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE. of this GAZETTE.

of this GAZETTE. The largest stoppage in the year in the coal mining industry began on 22nd February when about 760 strippers and other workers at a Coventry colliery ceased work over the dismissal of four men who were involved in a "go slow" following dissatisfaction with an Umpire's award. On 4th March over 5,000 workers from other collieries in Warwickshire ceased work in sympathy with those involved in the dispute. The stoppage, which ended on 11th March, resulted in an aggregate loss of about 31,000 working days. Objection to proposed new terms of employment led to a stoppage of nearly 2,000 Covent Garden pitchers, porters and staff men from 15th July to 17th August and resulted in the loss of nearly 53,000 working days. Sympathetic stoppages by about 1,500 porters and drivers in other London fruit and vegetable markets from 20th July to 17th August caused the loss of a further 34,000 working days.

working days.

#### **Industrial Analysis**

In the following Table the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1957 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1956. The figures for each industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily add up to the rounded totals for all industries at the bottom of the

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a jelanj terinistana Na svojeđan postal		1957*	anan alar. Manalaha		1956	is theory
estry, Fishing coal Mining wher Mining and Quarrying reat ment of Non-Metalli- ferous Mining Products hemicals and Allied Trades Ictal Manufac- ture hipbuilding and Ship Repairing ngineering ethics ther Metal In- dustries extiles ether Metal In- dustries cod, Drink and Courtactures of Wood and Cork aper and Printing ther Manufactures uilding and Contracting ias, Electricity and Water ransport, etc	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	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 Year	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing	3	800	5,000	1	100	†
Coal Mining	2,219	265,200‡	515,000	2,076	241,400‡	502,000
Other Mining and		and the West	de the alles			1 000
	2	†	†	2	T.	1,000
	Contraction of		a start he	No.		
	and a state of the	Part Contraction		State Printers	1	and an all the state of the
	12	4,900	29,000	9	500	2,000
	N. C. LEWIS	110 100 -071				
	3	100	†	6	800	6,000
Contraction and the second state of the second state	THE THE AD	50.000	125 000	-MARTER PARTY	20 100	241 000
	43	58,900	437,000	44	20,100	241,000
	75	188,600	2,328,000	78	49,100	324,000
	61	425,400	2,716,000	71	32,800	77,000
/ehicles	72	168,300	867,000	52	87,700	362,000
Other Metal In-	and the state	All Martine	PART STRATES	No. The Real of the	Dati San H	A GROUPER
	26	37,100	244,000	11	1,800	12,000
	27	5,600	37,000	25	4,100	28,000
	1 9	200 3,600	7,000	27	200 2,800	1,000
		5,000	7,000	1	2,000	1,000
	12	2,200	4,000	3	1,100	1.000
Manufactures of		_,	.,			and the second
Wood and Cork	14	1,600	6,000	11	2,600	5,000
Paper and Printing	2	300	1,000	2	16,400	371,000
	10	6 000	24.000	10	4 200	17.000
	13	6,800	34,000	12	4,300	17,000
	126	16,500	84,000	114	13,000	78,000
	120	10,000	01,000		and the states	Francisco Martine -
	2	100	1,000	6	3,100	8,000
ransport, etc	121	167,000	1,000,000	102	20,500	35,000
Distributive		1.000	01.000		2	C 000
	15	4,600	91,000	12	3,600	6,000
other services	11	1,000	8,000	9	1,800	5,000
Total	2,855§	1,358,800	8,415,000	2,648	507,800‡	2,083,000

### Stoppages in the Years 1938-1957

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

Number of Year Stoppages	Number o	of Workers¶ i Stoppages	Aggregate Number of Working Days Lost in Year in Stoppages				
rear	beginning in Year	Beginning in Year		In progress	Beginning	In progress	
In Tear	Directly	Indirectly	in Year	in Year	in Year		
1938 1939 1940 1941 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1947 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1955 1955 1955 1955	875 940 922 1,251 1,303 1,785 2,194 2,293 2,205 1,721 1,759 1,426 1,339 1,719 1,714 1,746 1,989 2,419 2,648 2,855	000's 211 246 225 297 349 454 454 447 405 489 324 313 326 336 336 336 336 336 402 599 464 1,276	000's 63 91 74 63 107 103 105 84 121 131 100 120 33 43 112 43 43 80	000's 275 337 299 361 457 559 826 532 529 623 426 434 430 379 416 1,374 450 671 508 1,359	000's 1,329 1,352 938 1,076 1,527 1,805 3,687 2,827 2,138 2,389 1,935 1,805 1,375 1,687 1,769 2,157 2,441 3,741 2,036 8,401	000's 1,334 1,356 940 1,079 1,527 1,808 3,714 2,835 2,158 2,433 1,944 1,807 1,389 1,694 1,792 2,184 2,457 3,781 2,083 8,415	

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

The figures for 1957 are provisional and subject to revision.
Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
Tome workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 1,207,000 in 1957, compared with approximately 405,000 in 1956. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 187,000 and 171,000.
Stoppages of work beginning in January, March and May involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
Two stoppages of work in February involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
Two stoppages of work in a been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than one function one than one stoppage one than one stoppage in any year are counted in stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

### **Fatal Industrial Accidents**

The total number of workpeople (other than seamen) whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in Great Britain during 1957 was 1,272. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen serving on vessels registered in the United Kingdom which were reported during the year was 143.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in this article are provisional.

entre dolla s- poundings an 1111 Ale Jaweet Anna Va	Num- ber	morally deservation and the second	Num- ber	To company idelia a a	Cases	Deaths	agrication for appoint	Cases	Death
Mines and Quarries Jnder Coal Mines Act : Underground	368	Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937.		Lead Poisoning	1000000 00123 001000	5 8 7 81 mi 1 19 0 mi 1	Anthrax	1903 8 1903 8 1913 8	100300 100300
Surface	27	Docks, Wharves, Quays and	and the	Operatives engaged in :	1973 B	TOWOU .	Wool Handling of	5	
Other Stratified Mines	69	Ships	46	Smelting of Metals	7	here the	Horsehair	10	
Quarries	31	Building Operations	154	Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking	12	No Taxe	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	7	0.01
TOTAL	441	struction	31	Printing	1	1.12.00	Other Industries	2	1 21 -
	<u>22 51</u>		4	Other Contact with Molten Lead	7	0.00 2.0	TOTAL	14	1
Factories	14 3	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	650	White and Red Lead Works	5	RESOLAR		a stand	10 0 V 10
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and	ALCONT OF		1000	Pottery		-	and a participant	a starting	13385 (A)
Glass	30 33	Railway Service	CXDO.	Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator	1	1000	Epitheliomatous	initio 1	331717
Aetal Extracting and Refining	26	Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen	15	Works	12	in the state	Ulceration (Skin	erco té	tize and
Aetal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and	PORT	Einensen	10	Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting	2	同三の	Cancer)	ni (de)	Call R T
Tube Making)	85	Guards (Passenger)	1	Shipbuilding		PART -	Pitch and Tar	171	9
ing, Boilermaking, etc.	55	Labourers Mechanics	58	Paint used in other Industries	-	P. 317. 17	Mineral Oil	26	5
Railway and Tramway Carriages,		Permanent Way Men	58	Other Industries	8	100	TOTAL	197	14
Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	22	Porters	15	Painting of Buildings	2	1	an after an harden	the state	Contractory Contractory
hipbuilding	43	Other Grades	44	TOTAL	55	-	in and all the base of	forest	alims.
Other Metal Trades	15	Contractors' Servants	9		10.00	0.3950	as our a while a	distanta	Dist in
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	25	TOTAL	181	Phosphorous Poisoning	3		Chrome Ulceration	10 23	the plant
Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and	3	Total (excluding Seamen)	1,272	Carbon Bisulphide Poisoning	01.03	TOP P	Manufacture of		BEI OD
Dyeing	6			Mercurial Poisoning	12	12 - 2 <u>220</u> -41	Bichromates	138	-1-0
Canning, Currying, etc	20	Seamen	Se orl	Arsenical Poisoning Manganese Poisoning	1	-	Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning	-	10400
General Woodwork and Furniture Paper, Printing, etc.		Trading Vessels	113	Aniline Poisoning	16	10 20 00	Chrome Plating	66	1
Rubber Trades	7	Fishing Vessels	30	Chronic Benzene Poison- ing	1	_	Other Industries	9	1 · · ·
Bas Works	12 12	TOTAL	143	Toxic Anaemia		-	TOTAL	213	
Deterrical Stations	6	Total (including Seamen)	1,415	Compressed Air Illness	6	10-10	Grand Total	518	15

### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 17 to 35.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during November by 17,000 (-20,000 males)and +3,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,082,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 16,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 16,000 and other industries and services an increase of 15,000. 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 4,000 from 24,055,000 to 24,059,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 301,857 to 319,456 between 11th November and 9th December, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 14,666 to 16,013. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 16,259 among males and 2,687 among females.

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. Quarterly 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 7d.) Annual subscription 6s. 4d., including postage.

at the addresses on page 42 or through any bookseller

### **Industrial Diseases**

The total number of *cases* reported in Great Britain during 1957 under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 518, of which 15 were fatal. During the year, 55 cases of lead poisoning were reported. Reported cases of anthrax numbered 14, of epitheliomatous ulceration 197, and of chrome ulceration 213.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in

### **Rates of Wages**

Rates of Wages The index of weekly rates of wages (January, 1956 = 100) remained unchanged in December at 112. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during December resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £159,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 625,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies, agricultural workers in Scotland, and workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture and in toy manufacture.

### **Retail Prices**

At 10th December, 1957, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th November, compared with 103 at 11th December, 1956.

### Stoppages of Work

Stoppages of Work The number of workers involved during December in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 23,500. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 43,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 157, and, in addition, 17 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month of the month

Ministry of Labour and National Service—H.M. Factory Inspectorate ACCIDENTS-HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

### Obtainable from HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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### **REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES** FOR 1956

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the work of the Factory Inspectorate for the year 1956 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 329), price 9s. 6d. net (10s. including postage).

#### Introduction

In the introduction to the Report H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories mentions that during 1956 there was a slight increase, of 0.4 per cent., in the estimated number of persons employed in factories. There was, however, a decrease in the number of factories registered, from 213,833 in 1955 to 211,924 in 1956 in the case of factories with mechanical power, and from 17,644 to 16,309 in the case of factories without power. The number of accidents notified from factories in 1956 showed a reduction of 2 per cent. compared with 1955, and the accident rate per thousand persons employed continued the downward trend which, with the exception

employed continued the downward trend which, with the exception of the year 1953, has been maintained since the war. H.M. Chief Inspector says that probably at no period of time have greater efforts been made to reduce the risk of accidents due to fire than during the year under review. Co-operation between the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, other Ministries, Local Authorities, Fire Services and other organisations was strengthened and extended. Work continued on surveys initiated by the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, which was set up to advise the Minister on measures needed to stimulate the further development of industrial health services in which was set up to advise the Minister on measures needed to stimulate the further development of industrial health services in workplaces covered by the Factories Acts (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1955, page 92). The survey at Halifax was practically completed by the end of the year. A draft Code of Regulations covering the uses of radio-active materials (other than for luminising, which is the subject of existing Regulations) was examined by an expert Committee during 1956 and has since been which does the incure of the Courter for August 1057, page (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, 285). Reference is made also to the survey into the organisation and staffing of the Factory Inspectorate completed and reported upon during the year (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 404).

#### Safety

In a review of progress in safety in Factories the Report says that co-operation between manufacturers of equipment and machinery, occupiers of factories and the Factory Inspectorate is improving, with the exception that the standards of safety of imported Continental machinery are not always satisfactory. The knowledge of accidents acquired by the Factory Inspectors is of the utmost value in considering how improvements in machinery can be made and in discussing questions of machinery guards with manufacturers. The Report stresses that consideration of safety of machinery should begin at the design stage when given due of machinery should begin at the design stage, when, given due consideration, dangerous parts or movements can, in many cases, be avoided, and with that the need for providing guards. The failure on the part of some Continental manufacturers to pay due regard to safety standards places a special burden on importers, who need, the Report says, to be very much on the alert to prevent unsatisfactory machinery from being supplied. The Report notes that electrical and electronic control apparatus is increasingly replacing mechanical control systems and describes some of the studies which are being carried out in various countries on the reliability of such control equipment. Referring to mathematical and statistical work which has been done in this connection, the Report illustrates some of the fundamental difficulties which have to be overcome in making reliable apparatus of a complex nature. also sets out briefly the principles involved in the design of reliable safety devices.

reliable safety devices. The Report says that possibly the main event of the year 1956 was the bringing into production of the nuclear power station at Calder Hall, an achievement which, apart from its constructional and operational aspects, was also a triumph in safety engineering. The formidable problems in safety presented by this project were solved only by painstaking and methodical research on the part of teams of highly skilled engineers, metallurgists and control experts. Some of the safety problems which arose and the way in which they were overcome are described in the Report. they were overcome are described in the Report.

### Accidents and Accident Prevention

Under the provisions of the Factories Acts an accident is required to be reported if it is fatal or if it disables a workman for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. The numbers of reported accidents at premises covered by the Factories Acts fell from 187,700 non-fatal and 703 fatal in 1955 to 184,098 non-fatal and 687 fatal in 1956. The figure of non-fatal accidents showed a reduction for the first time since 1952. The Report notes also that, to find a figure of fatalities comparable with that for 1956, it is necessary to go back as far as 1933, when there were 688. After that date, fatalities increased almost without intermission until the peak figure of 1,646 was reached in 1941. From 1941 to 1946 there was a rapid decrease, followed by fluctuations and, after 1951, by a continuous though less rapid decrease.

In factories only, as distinct from other places subject to the Factories Acts, the number of persons killed or injured in reported accidents in 1956 was 160,116, including 426 fatalities, compared with 163,332, including 428 fatalities, in 1955. The factory population for 1956 is estimated to have been approximately 7,850,000, and on the basis of this figure the accident rate for all persons employed in factories was between 20 and 21 per thousand. The employed in factories was between 20 and 21 per thousand. The Report says that the year-to-year changes in accident rate are relatively slight, and it is the trend in the rate over a number of

consecutive years which shows whether progress has been made in accident prevention. In 1950 the accident rate was between 23 and 24 per thousand persons employed in factories. As in the previous Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1956, page 439), the accident rates for factories only are expressed in the form of separate index figures (base 1950 = 100) for all persons, and for adult males, adult females, boys and girls. These figures show that the generally decreasing trend since 1949 continued in 1956, when the index figure for all persons was 87:1 the lowest figure years. the index figure for all persons was 87.1, the lowest figure yet recorded. The substantial decrease compared with the figure of 89.2 for the previous year is, however, considered more likely to be related to changes in the pattern of industrial production than to accelerated progress in accident prevention. For men the accident rate in 1956 was between 25 and 26 per thousand and for women it was about ten per thousand, while the rates for boys and for girls were not less than the corresponding adult rates. All rates, however, showed decreases in 1956. The trends of the index rates, however, showed decreases in 1956. The trends of the index figures since 1950, the Report says, seem to show steady progress in accident prevention in the case of men, some progress among women, slower progress among boys, and little if any progress in the case of girls. The Report comments that it is perhaps to be expected that accident prevention should be making better progress in the case of men, owing to the cumulative effects of successive years of campaigning for accident prevention and of early training on successive generations. The industrial experience of young persons and of a substantial proportion of women is, however, short and the Chief Inspector emphasizes once more that it is the persons and of a substantial proportion of women is, however, short and the Chief Inspector emphasises once more that it is the inexperienced worker who needs special care. An analysis of accidents in factories by their principal causation groups shows that, as in previous years, in 1956 more accidents occurred in the handling of goods than from any other single cause. They represented 27.7 per cent. of all factory accidents. The Chief Inspector says he would like to see much more work done towards reducing the number of these accidents, the radii decrease before reducing the number of these accidents; the rapid decrease before 1952, attributed to the increase in mechanical handling, seems to 1952, attributed to the increase in mechanical nanding, seems to be slowing down. The two classes of accidents next in importance were those which occurred in connection with power-driven machinery (15·4 per cent. of all factory accidents) and those caused by persons falling (14·1 per cent.). Comparison with figures for previous years shows continued substantial progress, which the Report describes as very encouraging, in prevention of accidents arising in connection with power-driven machinery and also of those accidents which occur in the use of hand tools. In the case of accidents caused by persons falling and the associated group of accidents caused by persons falling and the associated group of accidents caused by persons falling and the associated group of accidents caused by persons stepping on or striking against objects there are no notable signs of progress since 1950, and the Report emphasises the importance in this connection of good works planning and of tidiness in workrooms. The numbers of accidents connected with non-rail transport on factory premises continued in 1956 the steep rise which has occurred in the post-war period, although perhaps a little less rapidly than in previous years. Many of these accidents, it is known, can be avoided by proper practices, and with this consideration in mind training courses for factory truck-drivers have been instituted at the Birmingham

factory truck-drivers have been instituted at the Birmingham Industrial Safety Training Centre. At building operations the number of accidents reported in 1956 was 14,820 (186 fatal), compared with 14,561 (184 fatal) in 1955. At building operations the humber of accidents reported in 1955. In many parts of the country Factory Inspectors continued to find ignorance of the requirements of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, and failure to report to them legally notifiable accidents. The failure of the men themselves to appreciate safety hazards is, the Report says, a serious problem, and what is needed in the building industry is closer supervision by competent persons who know and appreciate the risks involved. Since the end of the year under review the Minister has appointed an Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineer-ing Industry "to consider how to stimulate interest in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries in the problems of safety and health with a view to reducing the incidence of accidents and dangers to health" (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 285). Sections of the Report deal separately with the year's record of accidents at process machinery, accidents at cranes and at auto-matic equipment, electrical accidents and those resulting from fires, and gassing accidents, which are included in the accident statistics. Electrical accidents reported in 1956 totalled 797 (40 fatal), compared with 739 (42 fatal) in 1955. Cases of gas poisoning decreased from 255 (11 fatal) in 1955 to 236 (18 fatal) in 1956. For 1956 all accidents have been coded according to the part of the hold in incidents day according to the part of

255 (11 fatal) in 1955 to 236 (18 fatal) in 1956. For 1956 all accidents have been coded according to the part of the body injured, a simple code being adopted as an experiment. Statistics in the Report show separately the numbers of injuries, according to the site of the injury, for men, women, boys and girls and also the percentages for each body site. Injuries to the hand and fingers are the most frequent in all cases, representing 25 4 per cent. of the injuries to men, 34 6 per cent. for women, and 43 8 per cent. and 51 6 per cent., respectively, for boys and girls. The figures show also that head and neck injuries affect men and boys relatively more than women and girls. and that shoulder and arm figures show also that head and neck injuries affect men and boys relatively more than women and girls, and that shoulder and arm injuries affect men less in proportion than the other groups. Injuries to the trunk, which are usually associated with heavy work, were more common in the case of men. Leg and ankle injuries appear relatively most often in the case of women, but foot and toe accidents in the case of men. Foot and toe injuries form a high proportion of the total in all groups. An analysis of the injuries by causation indicates that each causation group shows a distinctive distribution of injuries, for instance, power-driven process machin-ery gives a great preponderance of hand injuries and also many head injuries, 70 per cent. of which are to the eyes.

head injuries, 70 per cent. of which are to the eyes. An accident frequency rate is calculated from information voluntarily supplied by 2,887 factories and other premises in various

### Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

industry groups. The accidents included for this purpose are all those which cause disablement beyond the day, or shift, of the occurrence. They are related to the man-hours worked in each factory in the calendar year, and the personnel counted include only workers the majority of whose time is spent in the part of the factory subject to the Factories Acts. The overall accident fre-quency rate for 1956 was 1.737 per 100,000 man-hours worked, compared with 1.733 for 1955. There were, however, reductions in rates for some industry groups. The Report mentions as particularly interesting the reductions in the rates in the ferrous metals and the chemicals industry groups because they were achieved in a year of increasing production in those industries. The Report says that accident prevention is gaining momentum.

The Report says that accident prevention is gaining momentum. Public opinion is playing a part, and industrial safety is now seen to be making an essential contribution towards preventing the deplor-able waste of life, limb and working potential which occurs through accidents in all walks of life. Safety problems were actively tackled during the year at national level by Joint Advisory and Joint Standing Committees for various industries, by trade organisations through various committees, and for industry generally by the Standing Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council. At area level all Divisions of the Inspectorate reported the formation of some new safety committees and the appointment of more safety officers. Examples are given in the Report of some of the good results achieved by factory safety organisations and of the success of courses of safety training.

#### Health and Welfare

The Report says there is no doubt that on matters affecting The Report says there is no doubt that on matters affecting health and hygiene the general public is better informed today than ever before and in consequence there is more interest in industrial health, particularly among those directly affected. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of most of the precautions which can be taken against health risks is largely dependent upon works discipline and it is often far more difficult to ensure that this is enforced than to obtain the installation of expensive plant. Moreover, workers in dangerous trades are frequently found not to be taking full personal precautions, such as sufficient washing, which are essential if injury to health is to be avoided. to health is to be avoided.

to health is to be avoided. There was a slight increase in 1956 in the number of firms pro-viding general supervision by works doctors and nurses and also a noticeable extension in the supervision of workers exposed to specific health risks. Little progress, however, was made among the smaller factories. The standard of first aid facilities and type of treatment given varied with the size of the factory and also with the pature of the industry. Large factories had well equipped ambulance nature of the industry. Large factories had well equipped ambulance rooms staffed by state registered nurses ; medium-sized factories, in the main, had good first aid arrangements, often employing an industrial nurse; but in the smaller factories the position was, in general, not so satisfactory, largely owing to the difficulty of recruiting workers trained in first aid. The numbers of clean and outstandingly clean factories continued to increase during 1956, and outstandingly clean factories continued to increase during 1956, and the Report gives examples of the satisfactory results of the cleaning-up process. In some firms, however, the Report says, dirty working habits have become so ingrained in both workers and management that even on removal from cramped premises to newly-built factories the same dirty conditions soon re-appear. Cleanliness as a factor in reducing fire risks is becoming better appreciated and in some areas the most noteworthy advance in general cleanliness has been made by textile firms. The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which came into operation on 1st January, 1956, contain a number of new provisions dealing with the hygienic handling of food, the construction and maintenance of premises where food is handled, and the cleanliness of the persons employed and of the equipment used. Such premises include food factories and also works canteens and messrooms where food or drink is sold for consumption. It is used. Such premises include food factories and also works canteens and messrooms where food or drink is sold for consumption. It is too early to make an accurate assessment of the effect of the new Regulations, but, the Report says, there has been a definite improve-ment in the conditions in the smaller factories in most areas. Conditions in the larger food factories are well above the minimum required by the Factories Acts. The standard of lighting, both natural and artificial, in new factories was excellent. In the older factories, especially in industrial areas, window cleaning has been in the past much neglected to the detriment of natural lighting, but in the past much neglected, to the detriment of natural lighting, but in the past much neglected, to the detriment of natural lighting, out care in this respect has recently been stimulated by the high cost of electricity. Improvements in external lighting were reported in 1956 from various industries, including shipbuilding and steel making, and slow progress continued in the improvement of lighting at docks. The use of colour continued to make progress in the internal decoration of factories and also to draw attention to obstacles or other possible hazards; proprietary adhesive tapes made for the latter purpose are popular. With regard to heating in factories, other possible hazards; proprietary adhesive tapes made for the latter purpose are popular. With regard to heating in factories, widespread efforts were made to overcome defects in heating installations revealed during the severe winter of 1954-1955, and these efforts met with considerable success. There was a steady increase in 1956 in the installation of all types of radiant-heating apparatus. Some progress was also made during the year in the thermal insulation of existing buildings but Inspectors expressed surprise that much more was not being done in view of the great savings which can be effected by this means. The general standard of ventilation continued to improve slowly but many unsatisfactory cases were reported during the year. It is disappointing, the Report says, to note that new buildings are still being erected without adequate provision for ventilation. In this respect much could be done by earlier consultation by architects and others with the Factory Inspectorate. Some of the most common causes of unsatisfactory ventilation are discussed in the Report. Interest in the provision of washing facilities, the Report says, is growing, stimulated partly by a wider realisation of the loss of earning power and production potential caused by dermatitis. Improvements in washing facilities were reported from all Divisions and all industries in 1956, noteworthy examples being in textile (71977)

(71977)

factories, in shipbuilding yards and in iron and steel foundries. The provision of clothing accommodation remained inadequate in some old factories, and cases came to light in 1956 of new factories being built and equipped without such facilities. There were improvements in facilities for sitting, chiefly in new factories and in industries where work is traditionally done seated. In other cases the provision of seats is disappointingly slow, partly because of the apathy, or even active opposition, of the workers themselves to any change. Canteen costs were an aspect of canteen because of the apathy, or even active opposition, of the workers themselves to any change. Canteen costs were an aspect of canteen management given more attention during the year with a view to reducing them to the minimum. The number of canteens operating in factories remains fairly constant and at the end of 1956 there were 19,332. The introduction of tea bars was a new development noted in 1956 and vending machines for liquid refreshments are on the increase. General criticisms of canteens include lack of storage space and neglect to clean walls, windows and other surfaces beyond the normal reach of canteen staff. At the end of 1956 the Minister decided that the Canteen Advisory Service, which was set up during decided that the Canteen Advisory Service, which was set up during the war to assist the Factory Inspectorate to administer the Factories (Canteens) Orders, should be terminated, retaining only the Senior Adviser for consultative purposes.

### **Industrial Poisoning and Diseases**

Details for 1956 and for some earlier years are given in the Report of the number of cases of industrial poisoning or diseases notifiable under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Lead Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act, 1926. In 1956 there were 49 cases (one fatal) of lead poisoning, compared with 69, all non-fatal, cases in 1955. The number of cases of aniline poisoning rose from nine non-fatal cases in 1955 to 19 (one fatal) in 1956. There was also an increase, from 15 non-fatal cases in 1955 to 19 (three fatal) cases in 1956, in the number of cases of anthrax. There was a decrease from 211 (18 fatal) in 1955 to 199 (23 fatal) in 1956 in the number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration which came to notice number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration which came to notice either by notification during life or by scrutiny of death certificates. Of those persons who died as a result of epitheliomatous ulceration Of those persons who died as a result of epitheliomatous ulceration in 1956, eight were employed in gas manufacture and eight were cotton spinners. The number of cases of chrome ulceration also decreased, from 261 in 1955 to 189 in 1956 (all non-fatal). There were decreases in the number of cases among both bichromate (manufacture) workers and chromium plating workers, the two main classifications, and also in the total number of cases classified under other industries. A large proportion of the 92 cases resulting from the manufacture of bichromates related to workers in a single factory, at which considerable improvements have since been made to machinery and methods of removing dust and fumes. All to machinery and methods of removing dust and fumes. All employees at the factory are now subject to periodical medical examination. The number of voluntary notifications of industrial dermatitis was 2,477 in 1956, compared with 2,902 in 1955. As notification is voluntary, the Report notes, the decrease does not, however, necessarily mean that there was a lower incidence of this condition during the way. The Report notes also Tables estimates however, necessarily mean that there was a lower incidence of this condition during the year. The Report contains also Tables setting out the statistics of deaths from fibrosis of the lungs, including all forms of pneumoconiosis, and byssinosis in the years 1949 to 1956, for England and Wales, and in 1953 to 1956 for Scotland. Separate sections of the Report discuss the health of luminisers, and X-ray radium and radioisotope workers, and review the working of the Special Regulations made for the purpose of reducing industrial diseases and improving working conditions generally among workers in the asbestos industry, those engaged on chromium plating processes, and those employed in iron and steel foundries. A section dealing with developments in the industrial uses of ionising radiations and protective measures contains a brief review ionising radiations and protective measures contains a brief review of the first year's activities of the Radiological Protection Service, in so far as they affected industry.

### Appointed Factory Doctors

Appointed ractory boctors In 1956 the total number of examinations of young persons for employment under the Factories Acts was 473,966, a reduction of 35,654 compared with the previous year. The total for 1956 included 255,159 boys, of whom 554 were rejected, and 218,807 girls, of whom 915 were rejected. Apart from pediculosis, of which there were 414 cases, mainly among girls, refractive errors of the eyes were the most frequent cause of rejection; there were 362 rejections for this reason. 181 in each sex rejections for this reason, 181 in each sex.

### Hours of Employment

Hours of Employment Credit restrictions imposed during the year, the wet summer and other factors contributed to reduced industrial activity in some industries, leading to some redundancy and short-time working, but there was expansion in the shipbuilding, heavy engineering and textile industries. The basic working week remained one of 44–45 hours and overtime, when worked by women and young persons aged 16 and over, seldom made the working week longer than 50 hours. Considerably less overtime was worked in 1956 than in 1955. Much of the seasonal demand for labour was met by students undertaking vacation work and by boys and girls aged 15 and over from secondary schools during their holidays. There was evidence of some employment of children under 15 years of age, either during the school holidays or in term-time outside school hours, and some firms have had to be advised that such employment is prohibited under the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920. Some cases of illegal employment of women and young persons continued to come to light and several firms were prosecuted. During 1956 the number of Orders issued under and young persons continued to come to light and several firms were prosecuted. During 1956 the number of Orders issued under section 83 of the Factories Act, 1937, allowing the period of employ-ment to start before 7 a.m., but not before 6 a.m., was 63, of which 58 were renewals of Orders previously granted. There was a reduc-tion, reflecting the results of the credit restrictions, in the number of applications received during the year for permissions under Emergency Powers for special schemes of work not allowed by the Factories Acts. The number of Orders and Permissions in force at

the end of November, 1956, was 2,657, or 34 fewer than a year earlier. Of the total in force in November, 1956, the majority, 2,310, were in respect of day-work schemes and part-time evening employment, the remainder being in respect of shift working.

### **Textile Piecework Particulars**

The number of automatic looms worked in the cotton trade, the The number of automatic looms worked in the cotton trade, the Report says, has steadily increased, and most manufacturers who have installed them in recent years have adopted the system of work-load measurement and payment formulated in 1953 by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association (the C.S.M.A. system). A number of cases of incorrect and incomplete particulars of work and rates of wages in various sections of the textile industry were reported in 1956; details of these are given in the Report. Incentive bonus schemes based on work study are gradually replacing straight piecework methods, notably in the hosiery and tweed sections of the Scottish Border textile trade. The particulars which are required to be furnished to the workers vary according to the individual schemes and, as the administrative costs of the schemes are con-siderable, employers are advised to consult Inspectors when introducing such schemes, so that the minimum particulars that need to be furnished can be determined at the outset.

Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical Tables giving, for the year 1956, the numbers of registered factories, accidents, dangerous occurrences and prosecutions, etc.

### **CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY** LEGISLATION

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\*Continuance of Emergency Legislation, Cmnd. 297. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 4d. net (6d. including postage).



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### THIRD REPORT OF THE **OVERSEA MIGRATION BOARD**

The Third Report of the Oversea Migration Board has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Common-wealth Relations. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 336), price 2s. net (2s. 2d. including postage). The Chairman of the Board is the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Re-lations, and the Joint Secretaries are provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The Board's function is purely advicery. The Eirst Perport

Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The Board's function is purely advisory. The First Report of the Board was published in July, 1954, and the Second Report in August, 1956 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1954, page 343, and September, 1956, page 335). In a short opening chapter the Board again draw attention to the shortcomings in the existing methods of compiling migration statistics but note that a special committee of officials is now examin-ing the whole problem in an effort to devise a simpler and more satisfactory method of collecting the minimum necessary data regarding emigration and immigration. The Board refer to the marked increase in emigration since the

The Board refer to the marked increase in emigration since the publication of their Second Report in August, 1956, and to the widespread comment thereon in the press and elsewhere. The Board felt that too little is generally known about emigration from this country, its composition by age, sex and occupation, and its destination, and considered that there was a need to present the facts of emigration in the correct perspective and to take into account the balancing effects of immigration.

The Report contrasts the conditions of full employment and low emigration in 1955 with the feeling of uncertainty which lent a stimulus to emigration in 1956. Even so, the total for the latter year fell short of the figures for the peak post-war years of 1948 and 1952, which in those years occasioned no public comment. The 1956 total was in the region of 150,000 and 88 per cent, was still to countries of the Commonwealth and British Colonial Territories. About half of all our emigrants were housewives, together with children under 15 years of age, so that the immediate loss to our man-power resources was about 75,000, which represents only 0.3 per cent. of our working population.

0.3 per cent. of our working population. One of the recommendations in the Board's Second Report was that the United Kingdom should continue to encourage migration to other parts of the Commonwealth, providing there was no radical change in the composition of those migrating according to age, sex and occupation. In their Third Report the Board go on to analyse in some detail the available data regarding the age, sex and occupation of our emigrants during 1956. It was found that, compared with 1955 and 1954, there were only fractional changes in the general age distribution and in the ratios between the sexes. With regard to the occupational breakdown, the broad conclusion drawn from this study was that with the upward trend in emigration there has been an increased loss of skilled and professional workers in terms of absolute numbers, but that there appears to have been no disproportionate increase in the percentages of these categories compared with total emigration.

ates of United Kingdom emigration for 1957 were put at about 220,000, which is approximately 0.4 per cent. of the total population. The dominating feature of United Kingdom emigra-tion during 1957 was the exceptionally heavy flow to Canada, especially during the first six months. The total Canadian intake from this country for the complete year might well reach about 50 per cent. of all United Kingdom emigration.

The year 1956 was also a year of increased immigration, and, in examining certain data made available by the Ministry of Pensions examining certain data made available by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance as to new entrants into insurance from overseas, the Board note that about 43,000 came from British Colonial Territories, 29,000 from the Commonwealth countries, 46,000 from foreign countries and 60,000 from the Irish Republic. These figures are gross and do not include dependants, neither do they take into account outward movement of citizens of these countries, but they represent an accretion to United Kingdom man-power, although not all of it is of a long-term character. The trend of immigration in 1957 is rather lower, except in respect of the inflow from the Irish Renublic inflow from the Irish Republic.

In the trisk Republic. It is recognised that estimates of the net balance of migration must contain a fairly wide margin of error. Nevertheless, the Board note with interest the fact that the Registrars General estimated a net loss of 10,000 in 1955 and 17,000 in 1956, so that in effect emigration had been largely offset by immigration. Ignoring any qualitative comparison between our immigrants and emigrants, a net loss to our man-power resources in the region of only about 30,000 in two years for a country with a population of over 51 millions is negligible, amounting to less than 0.1 per cent.

millions is negligible, amounting to less than 0<sup>•</sup>1 per cent. Among the general indications arising from its studies, the Board estimate that the influx of coloured workers in 1956 was less than 25 per cent. of our total immigration. After commenting on the heavy immigration from the Irish Republic and the significance of the fact that a high proportion of immigrants from the Common-wealth countries travelled on United Kingdom issued passports (*i.e.*, United Kingdom passports issued in the United Kingdom or in independent Commonwealth countries), the Report goes on to say that there is little doubt that on balance we lost in 1956 more skilled and professional workers than we gained, and gained more unskilled workers than we lost, but that the inflow of skilled and professional workers seems higher than was generally supposed. Among its conclusions the Board say that : "Although we are still without the full statistical data we need in order to assess the strain of emigration on our economy, we can find no evidence to strain of emigration on our economy, we can find no evidence to suggest that there was anything in the net migration movement in 1956 that need give cause for concern." At this stage the Board

feel that they have insufficient data to comment upon emigration in 1957, but suggest that when the statistics become available they should be subjected to close analysis and appraisal. Appendices to the Report contain notes on the Australian Assisted Passage Scheme and Child Migration, together with a number of statistical Tables, mainly from Commonwealth sources.

### **RESETTLEMENT OF EX-REGULARS**

The Minister of Labour and National Service, on the advice of the Resettlement Advisory Board (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 282), is establishing Resettlement Committees in Scotland, Wales and the nine administrative regions of England.

In Scotland, Wales and the nine administrative regions of England.
The Chairmen have been appointed and are as follows :--Scotland, General Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.L.; Wales, Mr. F. C. Bagnall, C.B.E.,
M.A.; East and West Ridings, Lt. Col. Maurice W. Batchelor, J.P.; Eastern, Mr. Bernard Mason ; London and South Eastern, The Rt.
Hon. Viscount de L'Isle, V.C. ; Midlands, Sir Hugh Chance, C.B.E.,
M.A., D.L.; Northern, Brigadier G. H. Walton, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.,
D.L., J.P.; North Midlands, Lord Hives, C.H., M.B.E., D.S.C.,
LI.D.; North Western, Sir Eric Carpenter, O.B.E.; Southern,
General Sir Miles Dempsey, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.L.;
South Western, Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.B.E.
The Committees will be based on the offices of the Ministry's
eleven Controllers at Edinburgh, Cardiff, Leeds, Cambridge,
London, Birmingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Manchester, Reading, and Bristol respectively. (The addresses of the
Controllers are given under the item "Regional Offices" on the
inside back cover of this GAZETTE.) An officer of the Ministry will

chester, Reading, and Bristol respectively. (The addresses of the Controllers are given under the item "Regional Offices" on the inside back cover of this GAZETTE.) An officer of the Ministry will act as Secretary of each Committee. The Resettlement Committees, like the Advisory Board itself, will include representatives of industry, commerce and the trade unions. In addition to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Service Departments and the principal organisations concerned with the employment of ex-regulars will be associated with the Committees in their work. The main outside organisations concerned with the resettlement of ex-regulars are the Officers' Association, Windsor House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, and the National Association for the Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, 62 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. The Committees will deal generally with the problems arising from the resettlement of ex-regular members of the forces in the areas with which they are concerned. Through their direct contacts with industry and commerce, they will be able to study the problems a first hand, advise on the steps to be taken to deal with them, and assist in applying in the different areas arrangements made for ex-regulars as a whole ; it is also envisaged that they will be able to stimulate interest in the employment of ex-regulars by encouraging employers to make full use of the opportunities of recruitment thus presented. Other important functions of the Committees will be :---(*a*) to provide a selection board for candidates for business training courses ; (*b*) to provide a source of advice in any sphere of resettle-ment in which ex-regulars are likely to be interested and in which the existing facilities for obtaining advice need to be extended. The Committees themselves will cover fairly wide areas and it is therefore envisaged that one of their early tasks will be to compile a list of experts spread as widely as possible among the more important localities, any one of whom wou

### **PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER IN LONDON**

The Professional and Executive Register of the City of London

The Professional and Executive Register of the City of London Employment Exchange was moved on 1st January, 1958, to the main premises of the Exchange at Atlantic House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.—Holborn Viaduct entrance (Telephone number City 5020). The Professional and Executive Register is a service which was introduced at about 50 of the larger Ministry of Labour and National Service Employment Exchanges throughout the country in April, 1957, following the closure of the Appointments Offices (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1957, page 125). It deals with registrations and vacancies for professional, administrative, managerial and senior executive posts in industry and commerce other than those dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register and the Nursing Appointments Offices, and is available for men and women aged 18 years and over who are qualified for inclusion in the Register whether they are unemployed or are in employment and requiring a change of job. In addition to qualified men and women the Register also includes young people of good education, offen to University degree level, who have not yet started a career and who are particularly suitable for executive and management trainee posts. Another important component of the Register is the ex-Officers of H.M. Forces who are being assisted to re-settle in civil employment. Their numbers will increase when the defence us begin to take effect in 1958.

London Employment Exchange is, as would be expected, the largest in the country and contains the names of several thousand men and women living in the Metropolitan Area and representing a wide variety of occupations.



11

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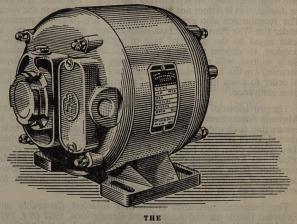
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### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Changes Affecting Persons in Part-time Employment and Widows Receiving War or Industrial Pensions

A number of Regulations made recently, as set out below, contain changes in the arrangements for determining the class of national insurance contributions to be paid by certain people in part-time employment. The changes came into operation on 6th January, 1958, and follow recommendations made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee in their Report on Part-Time Employment (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 288).

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2175) were made on 16th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 397) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 35 (Session 1957-58). The new Regulations reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They amend the general rule that a Class 1 (employed person's) contribution need not be paid for work for any one employer which lasts for less than four hours in a week (eight hours for domestic work) by applying that rule to such work lasting for not more than eight hours in a week, whether it is domestic work or not. If, however, it is work done in continuation of an employment which normally exceeds eight hours a week, a Class 1 contribution will be due unless only four hours' work or less is done in any week. The Regulations also provide that self-employed (Class 2) persons, including those working for an employer but treated as self-employed, who ordinarily earn less than 40s. a week will be classed as non-employed (Class 3). Previously the limit was 20s. a week. In certain subsidiary employments, such as part-time work by theatre and cinema staffs, by auxiliary postmen and by youth club workers, the weekly earnings limit under which the employment is ignored is increased from 20s. to 40s. Provision is also made that part-time registrars of births, deaths and marriages who are mainly engaged in that occupation will be treated as employed persons (paying contributions in Class 1). Nurses and midwives employed by public or local authorities and all school meal helpers will also be insured in Class 1 subject to the normal rules for part-time employment.

rules for part-time employment. The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2176) and the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2177) were made on 16th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. The preliminary drafts of both these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 397) whose Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 36 (Session 1957–58). The Committee approved both the preliminary drafts subject to a recommendation for the amendment of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. The recommendation, which was made in order to give full effect to a recommendation, which was made in order to give full effect to a recommendation, which was made in order to give full effect to a recommendation made by the Committee in their Report on Part-Time Employment, was accepted and the draft Regulations amended accordingly. The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, provide that, as from 6th January, 1958, an otherwise unemployed person will not, in future, forfeit his contribution credit for a week if he works for an employer on one day only in the week for not more than eight hours (four hours if the work was in continuation of employment which normally lasts for more than eight hours a week). Employment of more than one day in the week in a job which is different in kind from, and can be carried on outside the normal working hours of, the full-time employment for which he is available throughout the week, will also be disregarded if it does not total more than eight hours in the week. The Regulations also enable widows who are receiving pensions under the War Pensions or Industrial Injuries schemes at a rate at least equal to the standard rate of national insur

The provisions of the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, are designed to ensure that such widows shall not be prevented, on account of being abroad, from receiving on remarriage the Class 3 credits to which they would otherwise be entitled. The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations also provide for the exception from liability to pay contributions as self-employed persons of students and trainces who receive remuneration for work done as part of their course of training.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2180) were made on 16th December by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, with the consent of the Treasury. These Regulations amend the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948, relating to employment as registrar of births, deaths and marriages by limiting the exception from insurable employment under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries)

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Act, 1946, to persons who are not wholly or mainly engaged in

such employment. Copies of the Regulations and of the Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee referred to above can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the following prices : *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2175, price 7d. net (9d. including postage), *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2176, price 5d. net (7d. including postage), *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2177 and *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2180, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage), House of Commons Papers Nos. 35 and 36, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage).

### Increase in Rates and Amounts of Certain Benefits

On 29th November the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellanceous Provisions) Regulations, 1957. On the same day the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1957. Both Instruments were made in consequence of the passing of the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 432) and came into operation on 7th December. They increase the rates of benefit payable under certain regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the rates and amounts of certain benefits payable under regulations made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively, in order to bring them into conformity with the higher rates and amounts of benefit payable directly under those Acts by virtue of the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957. The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1957, also make provision relating to the payment of additional benefit in the case of persons not residing in Great Britain.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 2077 and S.I. 1957 No. 2074, respectively) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. and 5d. net each (1s. 11d. and 7d. including postage).

### National Insurance Widows' Benefits

Recent Regulations, as set out below, have contained amendments to regulations affecting widows' benefits under the National Insurance scheme.

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, were made on 10th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957, page 333) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 25 (Session 1957–58). The Regulations came into operation on 18th December and, apart from the provision revoking the Provisional Regulations made on 30th July, 1957, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. The Regulations are consequential on the new provisions for widows made under the National Insurance Act, 1957, and the changes made by the Regulations are of a minor and transitional character. They adapt the existing provisions to the new circumstances created by the 1957 Act in relation to the widows of late entrants into insurance (that is, men who were within ten years of pension age in July, 1948, and entered national insurance then or later), and to certain widows who are themselves late entrants. The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, were made on 11th December by the National Insurance Joint Authority. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 288) and approved by them in their Report, which has been

The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, were made on 11th December by the National Insurance Joint Authority. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 288) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 26 (Session 1957–58). Apart from the provision revoking the Provisional Regulations made on 23rd July, 1957, the new Regulations came into operation on 18th December. They are consequential on the new provisions for widows made under the National Insurance Act, 1957, and are designed to ensure that widows who are temporarily disqualified for widow's benefit immediately before reaching pension age will have the same retirement pension rights under the Act as other widow beneficiaries. These widows will accordingly be able to earn an increased pension if they continue to work and pay full contributions after reaching the age of 60.

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, were made on 12th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 288) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 33 (Session 1957–58). The Regulations came into operation on 20th December, and, apart from the provision revoking the Provisional Regulations made on 23rd July, 1957, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. These Regulations also are

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consequential on the provisions for widows made under the National Insurance Act, 1957. They provide that the existing provisions governing the rate of retirement pension payable to certain widows resident abroad shall continue to apply to retirement pensions payable to such widows under the 1957 Act.

Copies of the Regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs (which are, respectively, *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2147, *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2146 and *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2164) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage); House of Commons Papers Nos. 25, 26 and 33 are price 4d. net each (6d. including postage).

### **Children's Allowances and Orphans' Pensions**

On 29th November the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphans' Pensions) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957. These Regulations came into operation on 7th December, 1957. They amend the National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphans' Pensions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1952, by providing that the weekly rate of an orphan's pension, which had been eight shillings in all cases where that pension had precluded the payment of a family allowance, shall be increased to ten shillings where the family allowance would be payable at that weekly rate.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 2076) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### New Conditions for Payment of Death Grant

On 16th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Death Grant) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 398) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 37 (Session 1957–58).

as House of Commons Paper No. 37 (Session 1957–58). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They were made in consequence of the provisions concerning death grant in the National Insurance Act, 1957. Previously, death grant could be claimed for funeral or certain other expenses in connection with the death, such as the purchase of mourning. The new Regulations provide that the grant will be paid as if it were a benefit due to the deceased person at his death, that is, to the personal representatives, legatees, next of kin or creditors of the deceased person. It will normally be paid to the personal representative (executor or administrator) if one has been appointed or, if not, to the person responsible for meeting the funeral expenses. If there are no funeral expenses or they are less than the amount of the grant, the grant or any balance of it will usually be paid to the next of kin. Organisations such as local authorities and banks will be able to claim the grant in the same way as individuals. Other minor changes include provision for payment of the grant on the death of certain children and of certain people dying abroad who were previously excluded.

These provisions were brought into operation on 1st January, 1958, by the National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 4) Order, 1957, made on 16th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury.

Copies of the Regulations (*S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2179 and *S.I.* 1957 *No.* 2178 (C.22)) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, prices, respectively, 5d., 2d. and 4d. net each (7d., 4d. and 6d. including postage).

Under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the standard amount of the death grant will be increased from £20 to £25 for deaths on and after 3rd February, 1958. For men who were between 55 and 65 and women between 50 and 60 on 5th July, 1948, the grant will be increased from £10 to £12 10s. No grant is paid for men who were over 65 or women who were over 60 on 5th July, 1948, when National Insurance contributions for death grant first began to be paid.

### **Rates of Contributions for Seamen**

On 30th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The Regulations, which come into operation on 3rd February, are made in consequence of the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, and amend the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948. They reduce from three-fifths to one-half the proportion of the ordinary employer's national insurance contributions which is payable in respect of mariners employed as masters or members of crews who neither are domiciled nor have a place of residence in the United Kingdom. They also increase the reduction, which was authorised by those Regulations, in the weekly rate of employer's contributions payable in respect of mariners employed as masters or members of crews of foreign-going ships.

Also on 30th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1957. These Regulations come into operation on 3rd February and further modify the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, in relation to mariners by reducing the amount of the contribution payable by an employer in respect of masters or members of the crew of ships other than home trade ships by 1d. in the case of persons over the age of 18 and by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, in the case of persons under that age.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 2243 and S.I. 1957 No. 2244) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage).

### Byssinosis Benefit Scheme ; Employment Condition Relaxed

On 20th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, made the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1957. This Scheme came into operation on 27th December, 1957. It amends the provisions of the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, relating to increases of an allowance in respect of a wife and children. It also amends the provisions of the 1952 Scheme relating to the conditions for entitlement to benefit in respect of byssinosis by reducing the period of qualifying employment in any prescribed occupation from 20 years to 10 years. This relaxation follows that already made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act which affected people employed will affect those who have not been employed since July, 1948. In addition, the Scheme amends the provisions relating to the reference of questions to the medical authorities by providing that certificates of disablement shall be issued by the Medical Board instead of by a single member of the Medical Board.

Copies of the Scheme (S.I. 1957 No. 2212) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance explain that byssinosis is a form of chronic lung disease caused by cotton dust. The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, which is administered by an independent Board, provides allowances out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for persons who are not entitled to workmen's compensation or to benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. Prior to 27th December, benefit under the Scheme was only payable to persons who had been employed for at least 20 years in "any occupation in any room where any process up to and including the carding process is performed in factories in which the spinning or manipulation of raw or waste is carried on ". Any persons who think they may qualify for benefit as a result of the new employment condition should write to The Secretary, Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Board, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.



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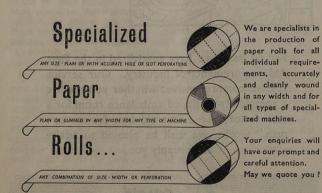
### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### **Report on 40th 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 40th Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Geneva from 5th to 27th June, 1957. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 328), price 2s. 3d. net (2s. 7d. including

The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for the year 1956–57, and Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with, as substitute delegates and advisers, Mr. C. E. Maher, C.B., Under Secretary and Accountant General, and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, both of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was the Employers' delegate, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of Employers delegate, and Sir Aired Roberts, C.B.L., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was the Workers' delegate.

In their general remarks on the work of the Conference the In their general remarks on the work of the Conterence the delegates recall how the participation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Eastern European countries had in recent years continued to give rise to constitutional and procedural problems which are as yet unsolved. These problems, though disturbing to the work of the Conference, had not prevented the conference is a general atmosphere. disturbing to the work of the Conference, had not prevented the conclusion of much constructive work in a general atmosphere which had become progressively calmer in succeeding years. This year a similar calmness characterised the earlier part of the session, but in the closing days of the Conference the latent feelings of the Employers' Group generally and of many Government and Workers' delegates against the Communist members were revealed, particularly in the debate on the credentials of the Hungarian delegation. It was evident, the Report says, that the demonstration of feeling against them, measuring as it did the failure of their propagada endeayours to appear as protectors of the workers' propaganda endeavours to appear as protectors of the workers' interests, was a sharp shock to the Communists. By the time these events had taken place, however, the work of the technical Committees was virtually completed, and on balance the United Kingdom delegates felt they could be satisfied with the results of Kingdom delegates felt they could be satisfied with the results of the Conference. It was not to be expected that any international conference could give complete satisfication to the views of all Governments or other participants. Differences of view among members alone precluded such an outcome and, moreover, emotionalism and slogans inevitably played their part in and exercised their influence upon the course of the proceedings. The delegates say that over the years they have been impressed with the increasing statesmanship and sense of responsibility with which the International Labour Conference faces up to the really large issues and they feel that this augurs well for the future of the Organisation. To the United Kingdom delegates, one of the most satisfactory features of the Conference was the co-operation with the representa-tives of other democratic countries, especially, but by no means tives of other democratic countries, especially, but by no means exclusively, the countries of the British Commonwealth, the United States of America and France. Co-operation between the representatives of America and France. Co-operation between the represen-tatives of the democratic countries at this Conference was closer even than in earlier years and on a level not previously attained, and the results were correspondingly more acceptable to all. The delegates record their appreciation of the part played by the



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Employers' and Workers' delegates, Sir Richard Snedden and Sir Alfred Roberts.

The Report says that the adoption of the Convention for the Abolition of Forced Labour was an outstanding achievement of the Conference. The adoption of this Convention represented the culmination of nearly ten years' work by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation on a matter which has exercised the consciences of the majority of civilised peoples over a exercised the consciences of the majority of civilised peoples over a long period of years, namely, the existence in certain countries of systems of forced labour for purposes of political coercion and economic development. The delegates say that its adoption with virtual unanimity will, provided it is ratified and implemented by a sufficient number of Member States, strike a resounding blow against the evil practices with which the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation have been concerned. It may well rank, indeed, among the most significant of International Labour Conventions.\*

In addition to this Convention, the Conference adopted a Convention and a Recommendation on Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, and a Convention and a Recommendation on the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries. There were first discussions with a view to the adoption of international regulations in 1958 on Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation and on the Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers. In addition, a number of resolutions were adopted on subjects not on the formal agenda of the Conference. These included a resolution inviting the Governing Body to arrange for a general discussion of the question of hours of work at the Conference to be held in 1958 Conference to be held in 1958.

During the session, which was attended by tripartite delegations from 73 member countries, the Conference was addressed by the Minister of Labour and National Service, who spoke on the subject of the Director-General's Report, with special reference to the labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments.

Appendices to the Report contain a list of the members of the United Kingdom delegation and their advisers and the full texts of the Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference

### **Asian Regional Conference**

The Fourth Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held in New Delhi, India, from 13th to 26th November, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 398). Tripartite delegations from nineteen countries and territories attended. Nepal and the Netherlands sent observers and there were also present representatives of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the World Health Organisation and of a number of non-Governmental international organisations.

and of a number of non-Governmental international organisations. The United Kingdom was represented at the Conference by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as Government delegates, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E., Director of the Overseas Employers' Federation, as the Employers' delegate and Mr. H. Collison, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers as the Workers' delegate. The delegates were accompanied by advisers. Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., J.P., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives was also present as a member of the Governing Body delegation to the Conference.

At its opening session the Conference was addressed by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. As its President, the Conference unanimously elected Mr. Gulzan Lal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Employment, India.

Minister for Labour and Employment, India. The Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office, which was the first item on the agenda of the Conference, dealt particularly with the social aspects of economic development in Asian countries and the role of the International Labour Organisation in Asia. The Report was discussed by the Conference in plenary session. The Conference decided to set up committees to consider each of the three other items on its agenda. These were : labour-management relations ; labour and social problems of small-scale and handicraft industries ; and conditions of life and work of share-croppers, tenant farmers and similar categories of semi-independent and independent workers in agriculture. The conclusions of the three committees, which in the case of the item on labour-management relations took the form of a report and in the case of the other two items were in the form of resolutions, were later adopted by the Conference. The Conference also adopted, unanimously, a resolution concerning the participation of trade unions and employers' organisations of Asian countries in economic development programmes. development programmes.

In accordance with the normal practice of the Organisation the conclusions of the Conference will be transmitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

\* The United Kingdom has ratified the Convention on the abolition of Forced Labour, being the first Member State to do so. The Convention will come into force one year after its ratification by a second Member State.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

### ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC **CO-OPERATION**

### **European Productivity Agency : Joint** Management-Labour Programme

The Governing Body of the European Productivity Agency recently approved a new project (No. 5/9: Joint Management-Labour Programme) under which the Agency, at the request of organisations of employers and workers, will provide facilities for various kinds of joint activities by representatives of such organisa-tions and where unprovide accide existing tions and, where appropriate, social scientists,

Arrangements under this project may take the form of (a) meetings for discussion of and exchange of experience on specific industrial productivity problems including management-labour relations, (b) visits by small teams from one member country of the Organisa-tion for European Economic Co-operation to another or to the United States of America. Four types of meetings are envisaged, *viz.*, (i) general, open to all member countries of the Organisation, (ii) regional, open to a group of countries with comparable legislation and practice, (iii) concerned with a particular sector of industry, (iv) study on the spot of firms which have successfully met the challenge of rapid technological changes.

The Agency will accept responsibility for the preparatory work involved, the material arrangements (including simultaneous interpretation) for the meetings and tours and the preparation and publication of reports. For teams visiting European countries the Agency will pay a contribution of 2,400 French francs towards the daily allowances of participants and, for teams visiting the United States of America, the travelling expenses and daily allowances of participants within the United States.

Organisations in the United Kingdom wishing to take advantage of the facilities offered under this project are invited to communicate with Mr. R. Turner, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, giving details of the arrangements they wish to be made for either meetings or visits to other European countries or the United States.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

Holidays

### Working Hours, Wages, etc., in the **Chemicals Industry in France**

An enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in, among other industries, the chemicals industry (including rubber and asbestos) is carried out and reported upon at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Information about employers' social security contributions in some European about employers' social security contributions in some European countries is given in *Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from Mr. G. A. Johnston, 38–39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s. 0d.). The particulars below relating to the chemicals industry (including rubber and asbestos) have been extracted from the report of the quarterly enquiry of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st July, 1957, supplemented by the International Labour Office publication Labour Office publication.

#### Weekly Working Hours

Unskilled

s. d.

2 8

Unskilled

s d

2 7

Social Security Charges

Zone

ABCDE

Zone

(71977)

The average weekly working hours of all workers employed in the industry during the last week in the quarter ended 30th June, 1957, were 45.4; for manual workers only, for whom a separate figure is available, average weekly working hours were 45.9.

### Rates of Wages

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 hereafing. hargainin

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st July, 1957, in the chemicals industry (including rubber and asbestos). For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate used (Rate ruling at 1st July, 1957) is 980 French francs to the £. Amounts have been rounded to the nearest penny.

Skilled

s. d.

Women (18 years and over)

Skilled

s. d.

2 10

Employers' contributions to compulsory social security schemes, expressed as a percentage of assessable wages, total 28.95 per cent.

Class II

s. d

Class II

s. d.

Highly Skilled

Semi-skilled

s. d.

2 9 2 10

emi-skilled

s. d.

### Male workers\*

Female workers\* ...

Employers' contributions to compulsory social security schemes at 1st January, 1956, expressed as a percentage of assessable wages, totalled 13.2 per cent., as follows :--pensions 7.0 per cent.; sick-ness and maternity 3.1 per cent.†; industrial injuries 1.1 per cent.; unemployment 1.0 per cent.; family allowances 1.0 per cent. In addition to these payments, employers contribute to various com-pulsory and voluntary schemes. It is not possible, however, to make a precise assessment of the value of these additional contri-butions, but, as an example, some employers supplement sickness benefit by 15 to 30 per cent. of 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. The average duration in the case of persons over 18 years of age is approximately 15 days. For young persons the average is between 18 and 24 days. Public holi-days, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

\* All age groups included. † This rate varies according to the financial reserves of the funds. In November, 1957, the high level of sickness caused the rate of contribution to be increased to 4:25 per cent.

rounded to the nearest penny.) Men (18 years and over) Highly Skilled

Class I

s. d.

Class I

s. d.

3 11 3 10

All workers . . . .

These figures show an average increase of slightly over 4 per cent. compared with the earnings figure in February, 1956.

to 32.25 per cent., as follows :--pensions, sickness and maternity 10 per cent.; family allowances 16.75 per cent.; industrial injuries 2.20 to 5.30 per cent. 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.

The annual paid statutory holidays granted in the industry are 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 2 additional days for 5 years' service, 4 additional days for 25 years' service, and 6 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.

### Working Hours, Earnings, etc., in the **Chemicals Industry in Germany**

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for February, 1957, of the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office, supplemented by information from *Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation*, published by the International Labour Office (see article above relating to the Chemicals Industry in France). They relate to the chemicals industry (including rubber and asbestos) in the German Federal Republic. in the German Federal Republic.

At February, 1957, average hours of work and average earnings were as given below. (For the conversion of amounts in Deutsch-marks and Pfennigs into shillings and pence the Exchange Rate used is 11.7 Deutschmarks to the £. The amounts have been

Average weekly hours of work	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings
48.6	s. d. 3 11	s. d. 188 10
45.2	2 7	118 5
47.7	3 7	170 6

A \*\*\*

### Increase in Rates of Wages in the Engineering **Industry in Germany**

Industry in Germany The organisations representing the employers and workpeople in the metal working (engineering) industry in the German Federal Republic announced on 13th December, 1957, that they had agreed to accept the proposals of an arbitration committee established to settle a dispute between the two sides. The terms of settlement are as follows :--With effect from 1st January, 1958, hourly paid workers will receive an increase of 6 per cent. and piece rate workers will receive an increase of 5 per cent. This part of the agreement remains in force until 31st December, 1958. With effect from 1st January, 1959, the working week will be reduced from 45 to 44 hours' duration and wage rates will be increased by 2·3 per cent. to offset any decrease in earnings resulting from the shorter working week. This part of the agreement remains in force until 30th June, 1959. week. 1959.

### Average Hours, Earnings, etc., in the **Textile Industry in Italy**

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of January, 1957, which have been taken from the *Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro* (May-August, 1957), give details of monthly hours of work and hourly earnings in various branches of the textile industry. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, and family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,760 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Branch of I	Industry	Average monthly hours of work	Average hourly earnings		
Silk Throwing Silk Spinning Silk Weaving Cotton Wool Artificial Fibres Knitted Goods Hosiery Linen and Hemp Jute All Branches		$\begin{array}{c} 131 \cdot 1 \\ 170 \cdot 1 \\ 164 \cdot 7 \\ 162 \cdot 8 \\ 166 \cdot 6 \\ 179 \cdot 7 \\ 157 \cdot 3 \\ 167 \cdot 5 \\ 161 \cdot 9 \\ 176 \cdot 5 \\ 164 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	s. d. 11 1 6 1 9 1 10 2 1 2 4 1 6 1 8 1 9 1 11 1 11		

The average daily hours of work in January, 1957, for the textile industry as a whole were 7.8 hours. Details are not available in respect of the separate branches.



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Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. It is not possible to express these payments individually, or in bulk, as a simple per-centage of earnings, mainly because the charge is, for some of the items, levied on only a proportion of the workpeople's earnings. Different calculations have been made, varying slightly according to the basis of the calculations. Thus, using the returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955\*, a contributor to the Italian Rassegna del Lavoro, May, 1957, estimated that compulsory social security contributions in the *cotton* industry represented 39 per cent. of total wages paid for manual workers. On the other hand, an Italian Ministry of Labour statistical enquiry estimated the comparable figure for the cotton industry for the month of November, 1956, to be 42 per cent.

The normal annual paid holiday for manual workers is of 12 days' duration. Additional holidays may be granted to non-manual workers for seniority. In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays

### Average Hours, Earnings, etc., in the **Textile Industry in the Netherlands**

The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics undertake an The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics undertake an annual enquiry into hours of work and earnings in certain industries in the Netherlands. According to *Statistick der Lonen in de Nijverheid* (October, 1956), the average weekly hours worked by adults in October, 1956, were, in the wool industry, 48 (men and women), in the cotton industry  $45\frac{1}{2}$  (men and women), and in knitted goods and hosiery  $45\frac{1}{2}$  (men) and 47 (women). The following Tables, taken from the same source, give details of average hourly and weekly earnings of adult production workers in October, 1956. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Rate 10-6 guiders = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

the nearest penny.

Branch of Industry	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Average
Wool Cotton and Linen Knitted Goods and Hosiery Knitted Goods Hosiery	s. d. 3 2 3 5 † + +	s. d. 3 0 3 3 3 7 3 2 3 11	<i>s. d.</i> 2 11 2 11 2 11 2 11 2 9 3 0	s. d. 3 0 3 2 3 5 3 0 3 9

Branch of Industry	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Average
Wool Cotton and Linen Knitted Goods and Hosiery Knitted Goods Hosiery	s. d. 2 4 †	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 1 10 1 10 1 9 1 9 1 10	s. d. 1 10 2 1 1 9 1 9 1 10

#### Branch of Industry Skilled Unskilled Average Semi-skilled s. d. 146 0 146 5 162 9 143 10 173 9 s. d. 145 10 145 5 157 3 140 8 167 6 s. d. 140 5 134 0 137 5 131 1 142 4 s. d. 152 10 153 2 Cotton and Linen ... Knitted Goods and Hosiery Knitted Goods ... Hosiery ... Average Weekly Earnings-Women Branch of Industry Skilled Unskilled Average Semi-skilled s. d. s. d. 88 3 94 8 82 5 80 11 86 11 s. d. 87 9 87 5 84 0 81 4 86 8 s. d. 88 6 93 7 82 10 81 0 86 10 Wool ...... Cotton and Linen ... Knitted Goods and Hosiery Knitted Goods ... Hosiery .... 108 3

Employers in the Netherlands pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.75 and 17.1 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages ; *i.e.*, the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percen-tage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. Annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually vary from 12 to 18 days with pay according to seniority. In addition, there are 6 paid public holidays per annum.

\* The results of this enquiry were published in the International Labour Review, December, 1957, obtainable from Mr. G. A. Johnston, 38–39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.I., price 3s. 6d. A summary of the information obtained for the United Kingdom was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, + Nil

‡ Not available.

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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# Employment\* in Great Britain in November

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During November the numbers in civil employment fell by 17,000 to 23,082,000. Seasonal reductions in agriculture and miscellaneous services and reductions in manufacturing industries more than offset a seasonal increase in distribution.

The Employment Exchanges filled 122,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 4th December. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled on 4th December was 236,000. This was 16,000 less than in November.

The number of operatives working overtime in the week ended 30th November in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 1,626,000. This was 91,000 more than in August and 24,000 more than a year ago. The number working short-time in the same week in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 59,000, which was 21,000 more than the previous month.

There were 335,000 persons registered as unemployed on 9th December, of whom 319,000 were wholly unemployed and 16,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th November and 9th December unemployment increased by 19,000, the number of wholly unemployed increasing by 18,000 and the number of temporarily stopped by 1,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in December was 1 · 5 per cent., which was the same as in November ; in December, 1956, it was 1 · 4 per cent. There were 129,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—41 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population<sup>†</sup> at the end of November was 24,059,000, an increase of 4,000 compared with the end of October.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-October and end-November, 1957, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-November, 1956.

				1 87	Thousand
148         005-2         003-1           -5         146-4         145           -2         190-6         100-6           -3         146-4         23           -4         2         100-6           -2         205-7         204-5           -1         35-7         204-5	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957	Change during Nov., 1957
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,178 15,296 7,882	23,107 15,291 7,816	23,099‡ 15,281‡ 7,818	23,082 15,261 7,821	-17 -20 +3
Wholly Unemployed§	266	265	285	315	+ 30
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	14 280	7 272	11 296	15 330	$^{+}_{+}$ $^{4}_{34}$
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men'	775 759 16	674 660 14	665 651 14	656 642 14	- 9 - 9 
Total Working Population†         Men         Women	24,225 16,236 7,989	24,052‡ 16,140‡ 7,912	24,055‡ 16,135‡ 7,920	24,059 16,130 7,929	+ 4 - 5 + 9

\* 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-1957.
 \* 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.)

(71977)

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

17

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

200-3 205 6 207-2 207-2	allenger 1	antriacia e	aldans and 1 Suite Re	]	Thousands
Industry or Service	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957	Change during Nov., 1957
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Agriculture and Fishing	858 378 1,720 1,005	865 378 1,725 1,038	865 378 1,719 1,008	865 379 1,717 993	$+ 1 \\ - 2 \\ - 15$
Number in Basic Industries	3,961	4,006	3,970	3,954	- 16
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	530 584 1,223 2,818 937 680 927 1,597	530 585 1,218 2,806 917 668 911 1,582	533 586 1,221 2,813 914 665 919 1,586	531 585 1,224 2,815 912* 661 912 1,581	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,296	9,217	9,237	9,221	- 16
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	1,533 2,944 4,148	1,506† 2,907 4,185	1,500† 2,926 4,182	1,498 2,966 4,161	-2 + 40 - 21
Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	559 737	4,185 540 746	539 745	538 744	- 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,178	23,107†	23,099†	23,082	- 17
	and the second sec	Charles of the owner of the owner	State of the second of the second		Statement of the second state of the

### 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 November, 1956, and September, October and November, 1957. 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 differ-ent in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satis-factory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries. industries.

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.

A\*\*\* 2

\* Cotton—248,000. Wool—206,000. Other textiles—458,000. † Revised figure.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

	(Thousands) Males					Fem	ales	notroal not course nother to	Total			
Industry	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957
Mining, etc.         Coal Mining         Non-Metalliferous Mining Products         Bricks and Fireclay Goods         China and Earthenware         Glass (other than containers)         Glass Containers         Cement         Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	764·9 257·2 73·9 32·7 34·2 21·7 14·7 80·0	772.4 252.4 71.8 31.0 35.3 21.4 14.6 78.3	771.9 252.3 71.7 31.0 35.5 21.4 14.5 78.2	772.6 251.5 71.2 31.1 35.9 21.5 14.4 77.4	15.8 82.1 8.3 41.5 12.7 5.8 1.4 12.4	15.8 79.7 7.7 39.7 12.6 5.8 1.4 12.5	15.8 79.5 7.6 39.6 12.6 5.8 1.4 12.5	15.8 79.4 7.6 39.7 12.6 5.9 1.4 12.2	780.7 339.3 82.2 74.2 46.9 27.5 16.1 92.4	788 · 2 <b>332 · 1</b> 79 · 5 70 · 7 47 · 9 27 · 2 16 · 0 90 · 8	787.7 331.8 79.3 70.6 48.1 27.2 15.9 90.7	788 · 4 330 · 9 78 · 8 70 · 8 48 · 5 27 · 4 15 · 8 89 · 6
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.	$\begin{array}{c} 376 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 181 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$378 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 186 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 25 \cdot 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 379 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 187 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 378 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 187 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$152 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 149 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       151 \cdot 2 \\       0 \cdot 6 \\       50 \cdot 4 \\       38 \cdot 8 \\       14 \cdot 5 \\       12 \cdot 7 \\       19 \cdot 2 \\       7 \cdot 5 \\       7 \cdot 5 \\       7 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       150 \cdot 4 \\       0 \cdot 6 \\       50 \cdot 4 \\       39 \cdot 0 \\       14 \cdot 2 \\       12 \cdot 5 \\       18 \cdot 8 \\       7 \cdot 5 \\       7 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	$528 \cdot 4  20 \cdot 7  230 \cdot 5  63 \cdot 6  50 \cdot 4  41 \cdot 6  47 \cdot 7  40 \cdot 5  33 \cdot 4$	$528 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 236 \cdot 1 \\ 65 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 9$	$530 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 237 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 9$	$529 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 237 \cdot 7 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 8 $
Ietal Manufacture	513.9 22.0 211.9 106.5 13.1 20.4 43.2 96.8	515.6 22.8 216.4 104.1 10.1 21.0 44.1 97.1	516·4 22·9 217·2 104·2 9·6 21·1 44·1 97·3	516 · 2 23 · 0 218 · 1 104 · 4 8 · 8 20 · 7 44 · 0 97 · 2	69.0 0.6 19.6 16.3 1.9 1.3 8.3 21.0	$\begin{array}{c} 67 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	68.0 0.6 19.6 15.2 1.1 1.3 8.4 21.8	67.8 0.6 19.6 15.3 0.9 1.3 8.3 21.8	582.9 22.6 231.5 122.8 15.0 21.7 51.5 117.8	583·3 23·4 235·9 119·3 11·3 22·3 52·5 118·6	584.4 23.5 236.8 119.4 10.7 22.4 52.5 119.1	584 · 0 23 · 6 237 · 7 119 · 7 9 · 7 22 · 0 52 · 3 119 · 0
ngineering, 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 Conter Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,645} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 206 \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 75 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 33 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 29 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 97 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 25 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 51 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 50 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 81 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 557 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 149 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 41 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 36 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 72 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 24 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 10 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 103 \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,651.1}\\ \textbf{205.4}\\ \textbf{75.1}\\ \textbf{34.4}\\ \textbf{30.3}\\ \textbf{97.3}\\ \textbf{24.3}\\ \textbf{49.7}\\ \textbf{46.6}\\ \textbf{79.4}\\ \textbf{560.5}\\ \textbf{152.5}\\ \textbf{152.5}\\ \textbf{42.1}\\ \textbf{37.3}\\ \textbf{73.7}\\ \textbf{25.6}\\ \textbf{10.5}\\ \textbf{106.4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,653.0}\\ \textbf{205.2}\\ \textbf{75.2}\\ \textbf{34.4}\\ \textbf{30.2}\\ \textbf{97.0}\\ \textbf{24.1}\\ \textbf{49.6}\\ \textbf{46.6}\\ \textbf{46.6}\\ \textbf{560.3}\\ \textbf{153.2}\\ \textbf{42.3}\\ \textbf{37.4}\\ \textbf{74.7}\\ \textbf{25.7}\\ \textbf{10.5}\\ \textbf{107.0} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,653\cdot 2\\ 204\cdot 3\\ 75\cdot 2\\ 34\cdot 4\\ 30\cdot 1\\ 96\cdot 7\\ 24\cdot 1\\ 49\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 6\\ 79\cdot 5\\ 560\cdot 5\\ 154\cdot 0\\ 42\cdot 1\\ 37\cdot 5\\ 74\cdot 8\\ 25\cdot 8\\ 10\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 9\end{array}$	473.0 9.6 4.6 5.4 3.1 22.1 13.5 9.1 13.5 7.0 128.7 50.2 23.3 24.6 64.3 24.8 9.2 69.3	469.7 9.4 3.7 5.3 3.1 21.5 4.0 8.6 11.0 6.8 128.3 48.7 23.0 24.6 68.5 25.0 7.2 71.0	472.9 9.4 3.7 5.2 3.1 21.3 4.0 8.6 11.0 6.8 128.8 48.7 23.0 24.7 70.0 25.3 7.3 72.0	473.9 9.5 3.7 5.2 3.1 21.2 4.0 8.6 11.1 21.2 4.0 8.6 11.1 129.3 48.8 22.8 24.7 69.5 25.6 7.3 72.7	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,118} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{216} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{119} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{88} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{686} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{199} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{136} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{172} \cdot \textbf{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,120\cdot8} \\ \textbf{214\cdot8} \\ \textbf{78\cdot8} \\ \textbf{78\cdot8} \\ \textbf{39\cdot7} \\ \textbf{33\cdot4} \\ \textbf{118\cdot8} \\ \textbf{28\cdot3} \\ \textbf{58\cdot3} \\ \textbf{58\cdot3} \\ \textbf{57\cdot6} \\ \textbf{686\cdot2} \\ \textbf{686\cdot2} \\ \textbf{686\cdot8} \\ \textbf{201\cdot2} \\ \textbf{65\cdot1} \\ \textbf{61\cdot9} \\ \textbf{142\cdot2} \\ \textbf{50\cdot6} \\ \textbf{17\cdot7} \\ \textbf{177\cdot4} \end{array}$	2,125 · 9 214 · 6 78 · 9 39 · 6 33 · 3 118 · 3 118 · 3 118 · 3 58 · 2 57 · 6 86 · 4 689 · 1 201 · 9 65 · 3 62 · 1 144 · 7 51 · 0 17 · 8 179 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 2,127\cdot 1\\ 2,13\cdot 8\\ 78\cdot 9\\ 39\cdot 6\\ 33\cdot 2\\ 117\cdot 9\\ 28\cdot 1\\ 57\cdot 8\\ 57\cdot 7\\ 86\cdot 3\\ 689\cdot 8\\ 202\cdot 8\\ 64\cdot 9\\ 62\cdot 2\\ 144\cdot 3\\ 51\cdot 4\\ 17\cdot 8\\ 180\cdot 6\end{array}$
ehicles	1,013.6 260.9 247.6 226.2 122.8 71.1 80.1 4.9	1,010 · 5 264 · 6 236 · 4 224 · 2 127 · 1 71 · 8 81 · 5 4 · 9	1,012 · 3 266 · 8 235 · 2 224 · 2 127 · 6 71 · 9 81 · 7 4 · 9	1,014·9 268·1 235·1 223·8 129·0 72·0 82·0 4·9	$   \begin{array}{r}     175 \cdot 4 \\     41 \cdot 8 \\     42 \cdot 3 \\     38 \cdot 3 \\     41 \cdot 5 \\     4 \cdot 7 \\     4 \cdot 7 \\     4 \cdot 0 \\     2 \cdot 8 \\   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     173 \cdot 7 \\     40 \cdot 4 \\     41 \cdot 0 \\     37 \cdot 1 \\     43 \cdot 6 \\     4 \cdot 7 \\     4 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 8 \\   \end{array} $	175.0 40.8 41.1 37.3 44.2 4.7 4.1 2.8	$   \begin{array}{r}     175 \cdot 1 \\     40 \cdot 9 \\     41 \cdot 0 \\     37 \cdot 1 \\     44 \cdot 5 \\     4 \cdot 7 \\     4 \cdot 7 \\     4 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 8 \\   \end{array} $	1,189.0 302.7 289.9 264.5 164.3 75.8 84.1 7.7	1,184 · 2 305 · 0 277 · 4 261 · 3 170 · 7 76 · 5 85 · 6 7 · 7	1,187·3 307·6 276·3 261·5 171·8 76·6 85·8 7·7	1,190.0 309.0 276.1 260.9 173.5 76.7 86.1 7.7
Ietal Goods not Elsewhere Specified          Tools and Cutlery          Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.          Iron and Steel Forgings          Wire and Wire Manufactures          Hollow-ware          Brass Manufactures          Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	328 · 8 25 · 7 24 · 9 35 · 4 30 · 5 28 · 1 31 · 6 152 · 6	324.8 24.6 25.0 36.3 30.3 27.4 30.9 150.3	325·3 24·6 25·0 36·4 30·3 27·3 30·6 151·1	325.5 24.4 25.2 36.5 30.3 27.3 30.6 151.2	184 · 9 17 · 3 18 · 9 5 · 7 10 · 3 32 · 0 17 · 3 83 · 4	175 · 1 16 · 4 18 · 1 5 · 8 9 · 8 29 · 4 16 · 0 79 · 6	175.9 16.5 18.1 5.8 10.0 29.5 16.3 79.7	176.0 16.7 18.1 5.8 10.0 29.4 16.2 79.8	$513.7 \\ 43.0 \\ 43.8 \\ 41.1 \\ 40.8 \\ 60.1 \\ 48.9 \\ 236.0$	499.9 41.0 43.1 42.1 40.1 56.8 46.9 229.9	501.2 41.1 43.1 42.2 40.3 56.8 46.9 230.8	501.5 41.1 43.3 42.3 40.3 56.7 46.8 231.0
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91.6 59.2 9.3 15.9 7.2 392.0	91.6 59.4 9.2 16.1 6.9 388.8	91·4 59·2 9·3 16·0 6·9 387·5	91.6 59.1 9.5 16.0 7.0 386.4	55.2 31.9 7.5 13.8 2.0 536.2	55.1 31.9 7.5 13.5 2.2	55.7 32.0 7.8 13.7 2.2	55.9 32.1 8.0 13.6 2.2	146.8 91.1 16.8 29.7 9.2	146.7 91.3 16.7 29.6 9.1	147 · 1 91 · 2 17 · 1 29 · 7 9 · 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 147.5 \\ 91.2 \\ 17.5 \\ 29.6 \\ 9.2 \\ 003.1 \end{array} $
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	392.0           49.8           35.2           89.9           29.3           21.6           3.6           8.6           5.3           35.5           4.4           15.0           7.3           58.6           19.6	388 *8 50 ·0 34 ·4 90 ·7 29 ·6 20 ·6 2 ·7 8 ·3 35 ·3 4 ·6 15 ·8 7 ·1 8 ·2 57 ·1 19 ·1	387:5 50:1 34:3 90:2 28:4 20:6 2:7 8:2 5:3 35:3 4:6 15:9 7:1 8:2 57:2 19:4	380 · 4 50 · 1 34 · 1 89 · 9 27 · 6 20 · 4 2 · 7 8 · 3 5 · 3 3 5 · 3 4 · 6 16 · 1 7 · 1 8 · 2 57 · 2 19 · 5	536.2 95.7 69.1 117.3 9.8 29.9 6.3 10.7 8.8 90.5 5.3 15.0 15.4 20.0 30.1 12.3	$519.0 \\ 96.3 \\ 66.2 \\ 115.0 \\ 9.7 \\ 27.8 \\ 5.0 \\ 9.6 \\ 8.5 \\ 8.7.3 \\ 5.2 \\ 15.3 \\ 14.9 \\ 17.1 \\ 29.0 \\ 12.1 \\ 1$	$517 \cdot 7$ 96 \cdot 3 66 \cdot 3 114 \cdot 3 9 \cdot 3 27 \cdot 4 4 \cdot 9 9 \cdot 4 8 \cdot 5 87 \cdot 0 5 \cdot 1 15 \cdot 5 15 \cdot 0 17 \cdot 4 29 \cdot 0 12 \cdot 3	$516 \cdot 7$ $96 \cdot 2$ $66 \cdot 3$ $113 \cdot 5$ $8 \cdot 9$ $27 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 1$ $9 \cdot 5$ $8 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 1$ $15 \cdot 8$ $15 \cdot 0$ $17 \cdot 8$ $28 \cdot 9$ $12 \cdot 4$	928 · 2 145 · 5 104 · 3 207 · 2 39 · 1 51 · 5 9 · 9 19 · 3 14 · 1 126 · 0 9 · 7 30 · 0 22 · 7 30 · 0 22 · 7 38 · 7 31 · 9	907.8 146.3 100.6 205.7 39.3 48.4 7.7 17.9 13.8 122.6 9.8 31.1 22.0 25.3 86.1 31.2	905.2 146.4 100.6 204.5 37.7 48.0 7.6 17.6 13.8 122.3 9.7 31.4 22.1 31.4 22.5 6 86.2 31.7	903.1 146.3 100.4 203.4 36.5 47.6 7.8 17.8 13.8 121.8 121.8 121.8 12.1 9.7 31.9 22.1 22.1 22.1 31.9
ceather, Leather Goods and Fur          Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery          Leather Goods           Fur           Notes	39·3 25·8 8·6 4·9	38·9 25·4 8·5 5·0	38·7 25·3 8·5 4·9	38·4 25·1 8·4 4·9	28·3 7·6 15·8 4·9	26·7 7·2 14·8 4·7	<b>26 · 6</b> 7 · 2 14 · 8 4 · 6	26·1 7·1 14·5 4·5	67·6 33·4 24·4 9·8	65.6 32.6 23.3 9.7	65·3 32·5 23·3 9·5	64.5 32.2 22.9 9.4
lothing	$   \begin{array}{r}     178 \cdot 7 \\     70 \cdot 2 \\     10 \cdot 6 \\     9 \cdot 3 \\     6 \cdot 7 \\     9 \cdot 0 \\     57 \cdot 2 \\     15 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     178 \cdot 4 \\     70 \cdot 1 \\     10 \cdot 7 \\     8 \cdot 9 \\     6 \cdot 4 \\     8 \cdot 9 \\     57 \cdot 2 \\     16 \cdot 2 \\   \end{array} $	177.9 69.6 10.8 8.9 6.3 8.9 57.2 16.2	176·9 68·7 10·9 8·9 6·2 8·8 57·3 16·1	<b>452</b> ·7 191·4 81·4 68·1 11·6 33·6 63·0 3·6	$\begin{array}{c} 441 \cdot 5 \\ 186 \cdot 6 \\ 80 \cdot 1 \\ 66 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 61 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	<b>439.6</b> 185.5 79.8 65.8 11.1 32.3 61.5 3.6	436·4 184·2 79·5 65·2 10·9 32·2 60·9 3·5	631·4 261·6 92·0 77·4 18·3 42·6 120·2 19·3	619·9 256·7 90·8 75·1 17·6 41·2 118·8 19·7	617 · 5 255 · 1 90 · 6 74 · 7 17 · 4 41 · 2 118 · 7 19 · 8	613·3 252·9 90·4 74·1 17·1 41·0 118·2 19·6
ood, Drink and Tobacco	494.5 31.1 102.2 21.6 27.6 44.3 17.7 42.3 24.4 47.4 68.6 19.6 29.0 18.7	$\begin{array}{c} 494 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 68 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	496.4 30.1 104.5 21.3 28.6 45.6 17.9 42.5 23.3 46.4 68.3 19.7 29.4 18.8	496-9 29-9 104-8 21-0 28-6 45-3 17-9 42-8 23-4 46-5 68-6 20-1 29-4 18-6	$\begin{array}{c} 409 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 79 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 80 \cdot 1 \\ 150 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	393:3 7:8 78:6 45:5 17:4 18:4 4:8 77:2 42:1 32:9 16:2 14:3 15:2 22:9	398 · 2 7 · 9 78 · 5 46 · 8 17 · 8 18 · 2 5 · 0 79 · 0 42 · 5 33 · 8 16 · 2 14 · 6 15 · 1 22 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 391 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 79 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 76 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 903\cdot7\\39\cdot3\\181\cdot8\\67\cdot5\\46\cdot7\\223\cdot2\\122\cdot4\\74\cdot6\\81\cdot6\\85\cdot3\\34\cdot3\\44\cdot0\\40\cdot8\end{array}$	887.4 37.9 183.4 66.6 45.8 64.5 20.5 119.1 65.6 79.0 84.6 33.9 44.6 41.9	894.6 38.0 183.0 68.1 46.4 63.8 22.9 121.5 65.8 80.2 84.5 34.3 44.5 41.6	888.0 37.6 183.8 63.2 46.7 63.2 22.9 119.4 65.2 80.3 85.2 34.8 44.6 41.1

(71977)

### Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

A design of the second s	and and a state of the	Transland		Thousands	)	as erer	199 20 - 199 A	THE PARTY		All a state		
	neces(i i	Ma	ales		Restored 1 15 Y	Fen	nales	Carringing States	2101	То	otal	a dia
Industry	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957	End- Nov., 1956	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Nov., 1957
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	229·9 80·9 93·8 19·7 20·4 15·1	222.5 79.0 91.2 18.4 18.7 15.2	222.8 78.7 92.0 18.4 18.5 15.2	221.3 78.2 92.0 17.7 18.1 15.3	63·9 12·2 35·9 3·3 7·0 5·5	61.5 12.1 34.9 3.2 5.9 5.4	62.0 12.0 35.3 3.2 6.0 5.5	61.6 11.9 35.3 3.2 5.7 5.5	<b>293 · 8</b> 93 · 1 129 · 7 23 · 0 27 · 4 20 · 6	284.0 91.1 126.1 21.6 24.6 20.6	284.8 90.7 127.3 21.6 24.5 20.7	282.9 90.1 127.3 20.9 23.8 20.8
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.	<b>362</b> ·3 72·2 5·0 21·4 19·4 96·5 147·8	369 · 5 75 · 1 5 · 3 22 · 3 19 · 5 98 · 4 148 · 9	370.0 75.4 5.4 22.6 19.6 98.1 148.9	371 · 4 75 · 8 5 · 5 22 · 7 19 · 6 98 · 9 148 · 9	206.8 20.4 2.5 32.3 29.4 24.8 97.4	204·4 21·3 3·1 31·8 28·5 25·0 94·7	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{205.5} \\ \textbf{21.5} \\ \textbf{3.6} \\ \textbf{32.2} \\ \textbf{28.5} \\ \textbf{25.1} \\ \textbf{94.6} \end{array}$	204.6 21.5 3.7 31.6 28.4 25.2 94.2	569 · 1 92 · 6 7 · 5 53 · 7 48 · 8 121 · 3 245 · 2	573 · 9 96 · 4 8 · 4 54 · 1 48 · 0 123 · 4 243 · 6	$575 \cdot 596 \cdot 99 \cdot 054 \cdot 848 \cdot 1123 \cdot 2243 \cdot 5$	576:0 97:3 9:2 54:3 48:0 124:1 243:1
Other Manufacturing Industries	165 · 9 77 · 4 12 · 7 7 · 9 11 · 6 4 · 7 7 · 5 44 · 1	168 · 6 79 · 7 12 · 5 7 · 6 11 · 3 4 · 5 7 · 9 45 · 1	169.5 80.4 12.5 7.7 11.3 4.5 7.8 45.3	168.6 80.7 12.6 7.5 11.2 4.5 7.8 44.3	118·3 36·1 3·9 8·2 21·4 6·6 2·4 39·7	114.6 36.4 3.8 7.9 20.2 5.5 2.4 38.4	116.2 36.7 3.9 7.9 20.9 5.6 2.4 38.8	114·9 36·3 3·9 7·9 20·5 5·7 2·4 38·2	284·2 113·5 16·6 16·1 33·0 11·3 9·9 83·8	<b>283</b> ·2 116·1 16·3 15·5 31·5 10·0 10·3 83·5	285.7 117.1 16.4 15.6 32.2 10.1 10.2 84.1	283.5 117.0 16.5 15.4 31.7 10.2 10.2 82.5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,089 • 2	6,085 · 5	6,093 · 1	6,091 · 5	3,007 · 4	2,931.7	2,944.0	2,929 • 9	9,096.6	9,017 · 2	9,037.1	9,021.4
Building and Contracting	1,335 • 4	1,308 · 4	1,302 · 4	1,300 · 4	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,394.3	1,367.3	1,361.3	1,359.3
Gas, Electricity and Water </td <td>337.6 126.1 178.1 33.4</td> <td>336·4 122·9 179·9 33·6</td> <td>336·9 123·2 180·1 33·6</td> <td>337·7 123·7 180·5 33·5</td> <td>40.6 14.2 24.3 2.1</td> <td>41 · 4 14 · 5 24 · 8 2 · 1</td> <td>41.6 14.7 24.8 2.1</td> <td>41 · 5 14 · 7 24 · 7 2 · 1</td> <td>378 · 2 140 · 3 202 · 4 35 · 5</td> <td>377 · 8 137 · 4 204 · 7 35 · 7</td> <td>378 · 5 137 · 9 204 · 9 35 · 7</td> <td>379·2 138·4 205·2 35·6</td>	337.6 126.1 178.1 33.4	336·4 122·9 179·9 33·6	336·9 123·2 180·1 33·6	337·7 123·7 180·5 33·5	40.6 14.2 24.3 2.1	41 · 4 14 · 5 24 · 8 2 · 1	41.6 14.7 24.8 2.1	41 · 5 14 · 7 24 · 7 2 · 1	378 · 2 140 · 3 202 · 4 35 · 5	377 · 8 137 · 4 204 · 7 35 · 7	378 · 5 137 · 9 204 · 9 35 · 7	379·2 138·4 205·2 35·6
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	199·6 19·2	200·3 20·5	199·8 19·3	199·4 18·9	54·0 2·5	52·6 2·8	52·5 2·6	52·1 2·5	253·6 21·7	252.9 23.3	252·3 21·9	251·5 21·4
Distributive Trades	1,173 · 7	1,172.7	1,176.5	1,178.7	1,296.3	1,260 · 4	1,275 · 4	1,313 · 4	2,470.0	2,433 · 1	2,451.9	2,492 · 1
tural 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	122.7 76.1 130.7 295.3 172.9 356.3 19.7	119·2 76·5 130·1 301·4 170·4 354·6 20·5	120·3 76·4 130·1 301·5 171·4 356·0 20·8	$\begin{array}{c} 121 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 5 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \\ 300 \cdot 2 \\ 171 \cdot 7 \\ 358 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 63 \cdot 1 \\ 320 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 689 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	36.9 31.5 61.8 327.1 109.3 649.9 43.9	36.9 31.5 62.9 327.2 109.8 662.4 44.7	$\begin{array}{r} 37 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 8 \\ 328 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 2 \\ 696 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	158.9107.3193.8616.0287.01,045.361.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 156.1\\ 108.0\\ 191.9\\ 628.5\\ 279.7\\ 1,004.5\\ 64.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 157.2\\ 107.9\\ 193.0\\ 628.7\\ 281.2\\ 1,018.4\\ 65.5 \end{array} $	158·1 106·4 191·3 628·8 284·9 1,055·6 67·0
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc	58.6 34.9 169.5 29.5 10.4	56·9 35·3 170·3 30·0 10·6	56·4 35·3 172·4 29·8 10·5	56·5 34·9 166·2 29·6 10·5	73.6 37.6 491.5 103.1 31.8	69.7 41.6 492.9 101.5 32.0	69·2 40·2 483·9 100·7 31·5	68.6 36.4 476.9 99.9 31.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 132 \cdot 2 \\ 72 \cdot 5 \\ 661 \cdot 0 \\ 132 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	126.6 76.9 663.2 131.5 42.6	125.6 75.5 656.3 130.5 42.0	$     \begin{array}{r}       125 \cdot 1 \\       71 \cdot 3 \\       643 \cdot 1 \\       129 \cdot 5 \\       41 \cdot 5     \end{array} $

### SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME 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 11.00 cmployers or grade area a grade area a grade area and area and the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.

service from an employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 30th November, 1957

Templearily Scopped	Estimated	Op	eratives on Short	t-time	Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime			
Industry	total number of operatives covered by returns (000's)	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000's)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	243.5	2.0	16.1	8	62.9	537.7	91	
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	52.6	1.8	13.8	71	5.4	38.9	81/2 7	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	302.1	0.4	3.0	82	65.0	621.0	91	
Metal Manufacture	442.4	6.7	78.7	12	113.0	974.5	81	
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	180.5	1.5	14.3	91 91	33.6	335.4	10	
Iron Foundries	88.8	1.4	13.5	10	32.3	255.5	10	
Tinplate Manufacture	8.2	1.3	20.9	16	0.1	1.3	10	
Iron and Steel Tubes	36.2	1.2	11.8	10	13.1	109.0	81	
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	86.6	0.1	2.8	211	29.1	222.0	0호 7날	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.227.0	5.1	54.6	11	481.9	3.875.4	8	
Non-Electrical Engineering	764.5	4.2	47.3	111	337.1	2.791.8	81	
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	462.5	0.9	7.3	8	144.8	1.083.6	0g 71	
Vehicles	688.6	1.9	16.0	81	249.4	1.764.6	72	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	233.8	1.4	11.8	81	82.6	472.6	51	
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	154.0	1 T	11.0	OZ	61.7	494.6	5± 8	
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	129.3	0.5	3.8	71	45.8	318.1	°7	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	355.6	1.6	14.5	7 <u>1</u> 9	110.2	841.0	71	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	91.0	0.2	1.6	9	25.9	163.8		
Textiles	734.0	17.5	224.1	13	97.9	730.6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	123.3	1.5	23.5	151	4.8	35.8	71	
Cotton Weaving, etc.	88.7	0.4	7.7	17	4.3	28.8		
Woollen and Worsted	170.7	4.2	53.7	12	34.9	274.5	8	
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	95.4	6.2	68.8	11	6.4	33.4	05	
Textile Finishing, etc.	67.9	2.5	31.3	13	21.8	174.4	5	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	44.6	0.3	2.6	8	9.3	63.3	87	
Clothing (including Footwear)	438.4	16.0	183.6	111	25.4	119.0	41	
Tailoring	180.8	7.8	109.0	112	11.5	55.7	41	
Hats, Caps and Millinery	12.9	1.0	11.4	111	0.4	2.0	5	
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	95.3	4.3	30.1	7	6.6	27.3	4	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	576.6	1.8	22.4	12	157.6	1,243.5	8	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	193.3	3.3	24.6	12 71	49.9	347.6	°7	
Furniture and Upholstery	84.2	2.9	18.4	61	21.8	138.2	61	
Paper and Printing	370.8	0.9	7.7	81	121.8	889.1	71	
Paper and Board	76.2	0.6	5.0	81	23:1	205.9	9	
Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	211.2	0.1	1.4	171	76.4	519.5	7	
Other Manufacturing Industries	188.7	1.4	14.6	10	55.9	447.7	8	
Rubber	79.8	0.9	8.1	9	27.3	215.8	8	
in the second	A MARINE MARINE		and shall really	A state of the second	21.5	215-0	0	
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5.896.6	59.1	664.1	11	1.626.1	12.618.8	8	

A\*\*\* 3

# Unemployment at 9th December, 1957

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th November and 9th December, 1957, were as follows :---

1261 1321	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
11th November	211,325	7,643	91,350	6,205	316,523	
Oth December	228,058	7,169	94,546	5,696	335,469	
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+16,733	-474	+3,196	509	+18,946	

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 9th December represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 11th November.

An analysis of the figures for 9th December according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table :—

10 13	Wholly U	Jnemployed	2.57.01	1810			
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	ployed for more than	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	53,770 3,380 20,671 2,364	68,757 2,479 36,558 2,050	95,182 1,029 32,294 922	217,709 6,888 89,523 5,336	10,349 281 5,023 360	228,058 7,169 94,546 5,696	
Total	80,185	109,844	129,427	319,456	16,013	335,469	

### The total of 335,469 includes 51,194 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 9th December, 1957, analysed according to duration of unemploy-ment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 11th November, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page. on the next page.

on the next page.	Patrice Br	all the	<u>04 1 80</u>	101 F.	101	256 1 <u>5</u> 6
Construction of the second sec			nemployed g Casuals)	1	296 g P.	the group
Region	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Adventised to be	and a star		Ma	les	n in the	ato give
London and South- Eastern Southern Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Xocthand Wales	13,118 3,607 2,514 4,387 3,985 2,773 3,602 7,858 3,434 8,638 3,234	13,947 4,617 3,395 5,989 4,418 3,154 4,281 9,720 4,636 11,913 5,166	15,574 5,145 4,183 7,421 5,308 3,930 5,689 13,711 7,193 18,617 9,440	42,639 13,369 10,092 17,797 13,711 9,857 13,572 31,289 15,263 39,168 17,840	739 112 109 143 528 648 765 1,516 562 3,595 1,913	43,378 13,481 10,201 17,940 14,239 10,505 14,337 32,805 15,825 42,763 19,753
Great Britain	57,150	71,236	96,211	224,597	10,630	235,227
	621 621 - 974	0-83	Fem	ales		
London and South- Eastern Southern Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scolland Wales	5,387 1,188 1,113 1,300 1,724 1,288 1,209 3,462 1,365 3,721 1,278	7,006 1,716 1,968 2,857 2,574 1,986 1,727 5,999 2,840 7,054 2,881	3,063 1,247 1,592 2,449 2,242 1,174 1,340 4,970 2,510 8,359 4,270	15,456 4,151 4,673 6,606 6,540 4,448 4,276 14,431 6,715 19,134 8,429	538 114 30 144 526 438 667 1,442 360 885 239	15,994 4,265 4,703 6,750 7,066 4,886 4,943 15,873 7,075 20,019 8,668
Great Britain	23,035	38,608	33,216	94,859	5,383	100,242
		0 55 6 6 8 6	То	tal	100 E.	
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	18,505 4,795 3,627 5,687 5,709 4,061 4,811 11,320 4,799 12,359 4,512	20,953 6,333 5,363 8,846 6,992 5,140 6,008 15,719 7,476 18,967 8,047	18,637 6,392 5,775 9,870 7,550 5,104 7,029 18,681 9,703 26,976 13,710	58,095 17,520 14,765 24,403 20,251 14,305 17,848 45,720 21,978 58,302 26,269	1,277 226 139 287 1,054 1,086 1,432 2,958 922 4,480 2,152	59,372 17,746 14,904 24,690 21,305 15,391 19,280 48,678 22,900 62,782 28,421
🦽 Great Britain	80,185	109,844	129,427	319,456	16,013	335,469

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 9th December, 1957, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :---

Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 9th December, 1957 Percentage rate of unemployment\* Region Males Females Total Males Females Total London and South-Eastern .... Southern .... South-Western ... Midland .... Hast and West Ridings North-Midland East and West Ridings Northern .... Scotland ..... Wales 15,994 4,265 4,703 6,750 7,066 4,886 4,943 15,873 7,075 20,019 8,668 59,372 17,746 14,904 24,690 21,305 15,391 19,280 48,678 22,900 62,782 28,421 43,378 13,481 10,201 17,940 14,239  $1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9$ 0.8 1.1 1.3 1.8 0.9 1.0 0.8 1.4 1.9 2.6 3.21.1  $\frac{1 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 2} \\
\frac{1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 0} \\
\frac{1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 6} \\
\frac{1 \cdot 8}{2 \cdot 9} \\
\frac{2 \cdot 9}{3 \cdot 0}$ 10,303 14,337 32,805 15,825 42,763 19,753 Wales 235,227 100,242 335,469 1:3 1.5 1.7 Great Britain

### 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 9th December, 1957, was 371,715, including 253,821 men, 8,468 boys, 103,117 women and 6,309 girls. Of the total, 354,401 (including 3,796 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 17,314 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 9th December, 1957, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
120-3 172-4 90-0 228-8 70-6 10-5	2 - 90 W	holly Unem	ployed (incl	uding Casua	lls)
London and South-	41 467	1 172	14,810	646	58 005
Eastern	41,467 12,922	1,172	3,825	326	58,095 17,520
Southern	9,685 17,241	407	4 342	331	14,765
South-Western	17,241 13,418	556 293	6,123 6,331	483 209	24,403 20,251
North-Midland	9,580	277	4,219	229	14,305
E. & W. Ridings	9,580 13,241 30,289	331	4,047	229 542	17,848
North-Western	14,867	1,000	13,889 6,389	326	21,978
Scotland	37,752 17,247	1,416	17,885	1,249	58,302
Wales	17,247	593	7,663	766	26,269
Great Britain	217,709	6,888	89,523	5,336	319,456
Northern Ireland	25,412	1,272	7,756	505	34,945
United Kingdom	243,121	8,160	97,279	5,841	354,401
	1	Temp	orarily Stop	ped	41
London and South-	19 19 79		- Andreas Desk		1.077
Eastern	735	4	525 106	13	1,277
Eastern	109		29	1	139
South-Western	137	6	131	13	287
Midland North-Midland	524 641	47	514 424	12 14	1,054
E. & W. Ridings	760	5	559	108	1.432
North-Western	1,436	80 13	1,412 312	30 48	2,958 922
Northern Scotland	549 3,468	127	784	101	4,480
Wales	1,879	34	227	12	2,152
Great Britain	10,349	281	5,023	360	16,013
Northern Ireland	351	27	815	108	1,301
United Kingdom	10,700	308	5,838	468	17,314
	191.21	Total Reg	istered as U	nemployed	Markinson Markinson Parts And
London and South-	10.000	1.170	15 225	a loss the state	
Eastern	42,202	1,176	15,335 3,931	659 334	59,372
Southern	9,794	407	4,371	332	14,904
South-Western	17,378	562 297	6,254 6,845	496 221	24,690
Midland North-Midland	13,942 10,221	284	4,643	243	15,391
E. & W. Ridings	14,001	336	4,606	337	15,391
North-Western	31,725	1,080 409	15,301 6,701	572	48,678
Scotland	15,416 41,220	1,543	18,669	1,350	22,900 62,782
Wales	19,126	627	7,890	778	28,421
Great Britain	228,058	7,169	94,546	5,696	335,469
Northern Ireland	25,763	1,299	8,571	613	36,246
United Kingdom	253,821	8,468	103,117	6,309	371,715

total number of employees.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE

The Table below sho	ws the t	otal nu	mbers o	of unen	nployed	persons	Regions and Principal	Re	egisters a	ars of Perative Perat	ember,	1957	or Do (-) Tota as con
n the registers of the I nent Offices in each cotland, Wales and nd the numbers of pe offices situated in son	adminis Norther rsons one of the	strative rn Irela n the r he prin	Region and at egisters icipal to	n of E 9th D of the owns in	ngland, ecembe Exchar n each	, and in er, 1957, nges and Region	Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pare with 1 Nov 195
ogether with the increas	se or dec	rease c	ompare	d with	11th No	Inc.(+)	Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	<b>15,416</b> 309 337 640 743 298	<b>409</b> 9 12 13 7 7	6,701 267 191 278 267 252	<b>374</b> 8 11 9 7 2	22,900 593 551 940 1,024 559	+++++
Regions and Principal Towns	A STATE	gisters at	ers of Per t 9th Dec	ember, 1	100	or Dec. (-) in Totals as com- pared	Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	744 2,127 968 338	31 49 19	631 627 218 304	20 23 8 9	1,426 2,826 1,213 662	+++-++
67 - 587 - 587 04 - 418 - 687 - 2.217 05 - 700 - 2.217 99 - 470 - 1.414	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	with 11th Nov., 1957	Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	1,616 163	11 27 2	740 47	10 —	2,393 212	++
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	42,202 19,990	<b>1,176</b> 290	15,335 6,842	<b>659</b> 161	<b>59,372</b> 27,283	+ 2,838	Scotland           Aberdeen           Clydebank           Dundee	<b>41,220</b> 2,303 506 2,238	1,543 23 7 107	18,669 716 106 1,114	1,350 18 4 40	62,782 3,060 623 3,499	+ 6, + + + +
Acton	177 140 2,245 431 801	8 11 56 49 11	52 42 689 313 174	2 1 23 29 11	239 194 3,013 822 997	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	3,328	47 336 81 50 14	825 2,874 987 716 263	56 130 49 27 22	4,256 14,601 2,390 1,533 880	++++-+
Dagenham	358 219 270 157 295	17 14 13 2 19	188 117 113 99 118	6 7 11 2 12	569 357 407 260 444 222	+ 8 - 40 - 14 - 5 - 3	Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport	19,126 2,030 644 418	627 34 18 19	<b>7,890</b> 275 259 140	778 34 20	28,421 2,373 941 592	+++
Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow	159 368 438 725	20 16 20 11	32 91 87 153	11 5 5	222 480 550 894	- 2 - 65 - 3 + 15	Rhondda Swansea	787 1,830 25,763	19 26 42	497 686 8,571	15 14 31 613	1,324 2,589 36,246	
Tottenham Wembley West Ham Willesden	600 184 850 601	21 8 25 14	342 50 252 328	5 5 4 11 8	968 246 1,138 951	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 15 \\ + & 32 \\ - & 47 \\ - & 51 \\ + & 74 \\ \end{array} $	Belfast Londonderry	23,703 7,004 2,711	<b>1,299</b> 207 110	3,310 860	46 131	30,240 10,567 3,812	+ 2,
stern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich	13,033 223 241 736	448 8 29	3,931 89 60 215	334 3 25 9	17,746 323 301 1,005	+ 2,381 + 45 + 28 + 47 + 35	NUMBERS U The Table below sho				CI PART IN THE REAL PROPERTY OF	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Contraction of the
Luton	206 1,603 816 168	11 31 17 7	56 307 223 89	9 5 9 1	282 1,946 1,065 265	+ 35 + 142 + 32 + 10	as unemployed from 19	39 to 1	957, an Great Bri	nd mon	thly fig	gures f	or 19
Bournemouth	9,794 1,039 187 1,563	407 26 1 64	<b>4,371</b> 579 66 787	332 13 2 22 10	14,904 1,657 256 2,436	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 209 \\ + & 110 \\ - & 68 \\ - & 19 \\ \end{array}$	Wholly Une (including (			nporarily copped		150000 E3	Unite Kingde Tota
Reading	624 344 1,216	23 8 25	231 65 387	3 9	888 420 1,637	+ 165 + 13 - 260	Males	Females	Males	Fema	States Col St.	otal	1 1000 1000 2000
nth-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Floucester Nymouth	17,378 2,733 765 310 1,660	562 66 20 10 79	6,254 666 267 212 889	496 40 11 17 53	24,690 3,505 1,063 549 2,681	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2,514 \\ + & 283 \\ + & 16 \\ + & 72 \\ + & 193 \end{array}$	1939          982,900           1940          507,700           1941          153,200           1942          74,000           1943          53,100	315,000 295,200 139,200 43,200 26,900	137,20 100,60 29,30 3,20 80	0 59,2 0 28,1 0 2,8	200 96 100 34 300 12	3,600 52,700 9,800 23,200 1,600	1,589,8 1,034,7 391,5 139,3 99,1
Swindon dland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	232 13,942 3,933	28 297 82	138 6,845 1,512	10 221 40	408 21,305 5,567	+ 27 - 461 - 98	1944        50,700         1945        83,700         1946        257,500         1947        239,000	22,900 52,100 113,500 86,500	40 60 2,10 102,70	0 1,2 0 52,0	700         13           200         37           000         48	4,500 7,100 4,300 80,200	89,6 157,0 405,9 510,6
Surton-on-Frent Coventry Dldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	158 1,210 105 177	$\frac{2}{19}$ $-\frac{4}{4}$	106 744 52 47	28	266 2,001 157 230	- 14 - 177 - 18 + 17	1948        227,500         1949        223,200         1950        215,000         1951        153,400	75,000 76,900 90,600 83,600	4,30 4,80 5,10 8,10	0 3,1 0 3,5 0 7,8	00         30           500         31           500         25	0,000 8,000 4,200 2,900	338,0 338,0 341,1 281,4
Walsall	1,586 581 213 623 348	40 10 2 13 1	850 256 83 340 106	26 3 1 14 3	2,502 850 299 990 458	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 17 \\ + & 22 \\ + & 19 \\ - & 50 \\ + & 62 \\ + & 6 \end{array} $	1952          196,100           1953          204,300           1954          176,500           1955          137,400           1956          151,000	132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600	31,80 13,90 7,90 9,30 17,80	0 8,2 0 5,3 0 9,8 0 9,6	200         34           200         28           200         23           200         25	4,300 2,000 4,800 2,200 7,000	462,5 380,0 317,8 264,5 287,1
rth-Midland Chesterfield Derby	10,221 345 643	284 6 4	4,643 97 311	243 5 3	<b>15,391</b> 453 961	+ 1,851 + 160 + 123	1957          204,300           1957          237,454           14th Jan.          237,454           11th Feb.          248,073	90,200 105,035 109,302	12,30 30,28 14,27	1 9,8 8 8,4	35 38 407 38	2,500 2,605 0,060	347,2 422,5 421,4
Grimsby eicester incoln Mansfield	989 1,116 591 228	32 18 17 16	162 332 80 84	12 6 9 12	1,195 1,472 697 340	$\begin{array}{r} + & 160 \\ + & 123 \\ + & 91 \\ + & 162 \\ + & 55 \\ + & 42 \end{array}$	11th Mar         230,873           15th Apr         221,872           13th May         201,412           17th June         170,278	104,480 99,378 92,531 76,704	20,29 14,63 13,56 11,96	9 6,3 6 5,9 8 5,7	70 34 63 31 73 26	2,945 2,259 3,472 4,723	402,6 379,1 348,0 297,0
Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	340 1,550 217 129	1 23 7 10	173 523 231 594	2 10 15 14	516 2,106 470 747	+ 8 + 165 + 95 + 237	15th July         162,110           12th Aug.         181,516           16th Sept.         180,201           14th Oct.         184,162           11th Nov.         209,081	67,971 76,986 80,066 82,868 92,776	9,33 4,06 3,76 4,69 9,88	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	64 26 72 26 99 27	4,306 5,627 7,406 5,222 6,523	274,1 296,7 298,4 304,4 350,2
tt and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster	14,001 361 1,171 280 448	336 25 14 1 9	4,606 114 146 211 366	337 22 3 25	19,280 522 1,334 517 832	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1,055 \\ + 41 \\ + 152 \\ - 39 \\ + 84 \end{array} $	9th Dec   224,597	94,859	10,63	0 5,3	83 33	5,469	371,7
Halifax           Huddersfield           Hull	244 468 3,064 1,979	9 60 28	150 185 567 412	9 2 6 13 10	405 659 3,704 2,429	+ 1 + 139	- 5,092 - 4,151 - 2,225 - 12 - 2,225 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	*	*	*			
Rotherham heffield Vakefield	213 1,333 186	28 6 12 6 12	130 332 43	10 17 13 8 4	366 1,690 243 642	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 19 \\ + & 173 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 63 \end{array} $	DISABLED PERSO	ONS (I	EMPI	.OYM	ENT)	ACT	г, 19
rth-Western Accrington	510 31,725 107 201	1,080	116 15,301 75	572	<b>48,678</b> 182	+ 1,026	The number of perso (Employment) Act, 194 which a count was take	4, at 21	lst Oct	ober, 19	957 (th	e last	date
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool	201 630 986 271 1,740	3 46 46 14 43	112 713 681 190 815	2 26 20 16 12	318 1,415 1,733 491 2,610	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 15 \\ + & 490 \\ - & 23 \\ + & 51 \\ + & 228 \\ \end{array} $	15th April, 1957. The number of disa unemployed at 16th De	bled pe	ersons 1957,	on the was 46,	Regis 090, of	ter wh whon	no we
Bolton Burnley Bury	406 306 83 199	8 3 10	189 248 72 229	$\frac{6}{6}$	609 563 155 449	+ 37 - 4 + 4	were males and 6,039 w given in the Table below	ere fema	ales. A	An analy	vsis of	these f	igures
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston	11,309 4,229 529 506	409 83 10 12	2,909 1,079 344 256	189 27 13 10	14,816 5,418 896 784	+ 12 - 13 + 9 + 85	Suitable for ordinary employ	ment	··· 2	Males 36,756	Fem 5,0	ales 551	Total 42,40
t. Helens alford (inc. Eccles and	214 384	19	64 593	20	278 1,016	- 11 + 50	Severely disabled persons unlikely to obtain employn under special conditions*.	nent other	r than	3,295		388	3,68
Pendlebury) Stockport	1,088 461 577	37 14 48 7 6	349 190 463	9 12 16	1,483 677 1,104	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	1 3,274 1,189 1,370	2010 10 2010 10	35.5	40,051	×	039	46,090

(71977)

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### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 9th December, 1957. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (10,630 males and 5,383 females) or unemployed casual workers (3,096 males and 292 females).

Employment Exch	anges	and Y	outh E	mployn	lient OI	inces in	Great	- ICO	ge Gro	ups	10 000 10 000	eland weinnd	di mer	inthe d	ore este	Officers	Distant.
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Unde		8 and der 20	20 and under 4			55 and over	Tota	and an	Inder 18	18 and under 20	20 a under		40 and nder 55	55 and over	I To	otal
Allower of the second s			CHARACTER 1	337	 Males	State State	Curles Durities	1			Billaka	- Films	Female	and the second s	intes P	enerative -	- Fills
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 ,, 2, , , , , 4 ,, 4, ., , , 6 ,, 6, ., ., 8 ,, 8, ., , 13 ,, 13, ., , , 26 ,, 26, ., ., 8 ,, 13 ,, 26, ., ., 39 ,, 39, ., ., 52	2.1	053 319 296 745 438 485 390 76 34	1,678 1,178 1,500 1,006 728 932 629 174 98	15,68 10,98 14,29 10,08 7,11 9,63 7,82 2,90 2,19	38 94 35 13 38 24 07 06	7,604 6,153 7,909 6,571 5,072 7,766 7,456 3,646 3,152	3,900 3,500 5,339 4,915 4,225 7,793 7,959 4,329 3,917	30,9 23,1 30,3 17,5 26,6 24,7 11,, 9,9	38 338 322 576 514 258 132 397	1,433 931 986 629 435 534 290 57 18	1,359 1,020 1,360 1,059 810 422 77 3	8 8 9 6 1 4 0 6 7 4 7 1 1	,864 ,987 ,139 ,638 ,490 ,278 ,725 ,698 947	2,888 2,573 4,152 3,724 2,673 3,976 3,032 1,167 804 1,205	1,30 1,2 95 1,5 1,5 1,2 5 4	47 1 87 1 78 1 59 9 95 1 84	2,385 0,358 6,032 3,328 9,248 3,193 9,758 3,586 2,218 3,017
, 52 , , , , 104 Over 104	0,1	44	101 49	2,90	26	4,532 3,591	6,216 6,050	13,7 11,0 221,5	016		6 1 6,92	4	,021 341 ,128	26,793		90	1,444
Figures for the r	Les and	,880	8,073	84,9:	100 March 100	3,452	58,143	1.00	ALC: NO	201.13	61.0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.1	NE HILL	1.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	1.1212	AV.J
Figures for the r	ilition -		Ma	E 1.2.1	wastest?	ana Mari	Fema	0.03		828 828	Ma		Contract	A	Fema		Chief
Duration of Unemployment in weeks		Under 20	20 and under	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
5 592 - 14 5 592 - 14 1 5,515 - 909			40	314 314 787			40	1000	Re	gions					rlington	aH have a	Harris Parking Head
MEZ + MALM S		177.8		10001 30	Section 1.	South-Ea	Bolfast	4,796	12,317	771	3,353	4,003	East 8,127	tern 553	1,248	1,082	2,883
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	  	2,346 280 55	11,595 3,180 1,125	12,274 5,920 5,014	26,215 9,380 6,194	1,599 147 8	5,922 915 141	1,411 441	2,473	147 28	958 343	2,079 1,590	3,184 1,961	99 14	351 86	479 218	929 318
Total	193	2,681	15,900	23,208	41,789 Sout	1,754	6,978	6,648	15,380	946	4,654	7,672 Sou	13,272 th-Weste	666 ern	1,685	1,779	4,130
8 or less	an ag Altim	617	2,409	2,816	5,842	573 151	1,323 476	1,177	3,073 1,292	864 239	4,107	4,999 2,904 2,544	9,970 4,366	781 228	1,853 825	1,493 873	4,127 1,926
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26 Total	····	130 18 765	640 227 3,276	1,662 1,506 5,984	2,432 1,751 10,025	737	84	203	4,66	38	473	2,544	3,055 17,391	16	154 2,832	353 2,719	523 6,576
Total	Annan Arria	topped	3,210		Mid	Let and	and the second	010 00 01 01					North-I	Midland	- ((atta))	Ginerand Ginerand	PUBOIE SCINCO SCINCE SCINCE
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		627 73	4,330	3,426 1,829	8,383 2,754	523 85 19	2,266 704 217	1,504 735 482	4,29 1,52 71	449 4 79 3 19	2,802 702 318	2,676 1,359 1,453	5,927 2,140 1,790	449 72 11	1,654 380 111	1,166 366 234	3,269 818 356
Over 26 Total	500 E	10 710	551 5,733	1,993 7,248	2,554	627	3,187	2,721	6,53	W STAR MARINE	3,822	5,488	9,857	532	2,145	1,766	4,443
				Ea	COL. D.	/est Ridi	L. T. Mill			1.500	0.121	7 409	North-	Western	4,616	3,626	9,451
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		655 84 24	3,811 933 585	3,322 1,770 2,293	7,788 2,787 2,902	447 68 17	1,377 417 153	1,044 407 278	2,86 89 44	2 454		7,408 3,945 4,977	7,043 6,668	210 33	1,659	1,561 940	3,430 1,540
Total		763	5,329	7,385	13,477	532	1,947	1,729	4,20	8 2,322	12,367	16,330	31,019	1,452	6,842	6,127	14,421
8 or less	1000	681	3,944	3,267	7,892	thern 606	2,307	1,282	4,19		9,958	7,602	19,881 9,078	2,052 484	5,647 3,092	3,028 1,720	10,727 5,296
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		160 48	1,110 797	2,034 3,044	3,304 3,889	142 17	862 332	697 460 2,439	1,70 80 6,70	9 153	2,249	4,885 7,137 19,624	9,539	2,615	1,459	1,525 6,273	3,063
Total	E É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É É	889	5,851	8,345	15,085 W	ales	3,501	2,439	0,70		15,001	15,024		Britain		Method	Observer Doorlog
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		841 271	3,721	3,395 2,587	7,957 4,404	1,119 375	1,905 1,322	1,124 973	4,14 2,67	0 2,436	58,161 17,462	55,188 30,974	125,290 50,872 45,339	2,061	30,118 11,003 4,007	21,322 9,887 5,970	61,351 22,951 10,265
Over 26 Total		84	1,070	3,882	5,036 17,397	61 1,555	703 3,930	836 2,933	1,60	2 22 5 1		35,433 121,595	-		45,128	37,179	94,567
				CALLS	1072.45		「日本語」		Devel	opment A	reas		<u>y. 41</u>	00.14 (A	egish	17 Aug 17	Entro Verali Excention
0.100		513	3,054	2,425	North-	Eastern 408	1,886	943	3,23	7 546		1.959	4,732	d Monmo 705	1,342	683	2,730
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	  	01	826	1,431 2,525	2,351 3,233	74 10	700 290	514 380	1,28		603	1,314 2,404	2,225 3,054 10,011	195 47 947	921 570 2,833	569 663 1,915	1,685 1,280 5,695
Total	 Men	638	4,557	6,381	11,576 West Cu	492	2,876	1,837	5,20	5 712	3,622	5,677	1 and 1	ancashire	1	1,915	0,000
8 or less	T add (2:27)	04		118	409	44	103 51	56 30	20	5 9	45	179 160	457 214	70	325 162	161 118	556 288 179
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	in a second	0	63	221 444	293 910	4	19 173	23 109	35	6 4 4 69	<u></u>	350 689	425	6 84	73 560	100 379	1,023
120 C4 rander to	090		400819/ ACC1 /	and a state	Mers	seyside	olympia I cont			1			Wre	exham	4 <u>1 4 6</u>	(E) (E) Earry	Diletto
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		1,006 316 76	1,482	2,496 1,300 2,021	7,276 3,098 2,987	469 82 12	1,610 511 135	899 431 208	2,97 1,02 35	4 5	64	136 76 186	331 145 230		105 68 35	78 66 43	250 152 83
Over 26 Total		1,398		-	13,361	563	2,256	1,538	4,35	7 45	263	398	706	1 11	COLUMN TO STATE	187	485
the second			1000	10.000	Interio ant	ottish 966	3,159	1,613	5,73	8 11	85	N	orth-Eas	st Lancas	91	101	197
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	··· ··· ··	1,545 326 85	2,360	3,820 2,588 4,192	11,520 5,274 5,864	966 189 37	3,159 1,770 948	921 1,018	2,88		24 15	87 106	113 122	5 1	25 11	71 68	101
Total	Ignoin	1,956	10,102	10,600	22,658	1,192	5,877	3,552	10,62	1 14	124	328	466	11	127	240	378

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 9th December, 1957. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, Indus Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry ...... Fishing ..... Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining\* Iron Ore Mining and Quarry Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chal Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalliferou than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous M Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Chemicals and Dyes ... Pharmaceutical Preparation Perfumery .... Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish ... Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Po Mineral Oil Refining ... Other Oils, Greases, Glue, et Metal Manufacture . . . . Blast Furnaces . . . . Iron and Steel Melting, Rol specified . . . . Iron Foundries . . . . Tinplate Manufacture . . . Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. integrated works) . . . Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting Engineering, Shipbuilding and El Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineer Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Access Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Enginee Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Telegraph and Telephone Ap Wireless Apparatus (exc. valvy Wireless Valves and Electric J Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods Metal Goods not Elsewhere Spe Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, I Iron and Steel Forgings not o Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Matul Industrian est elsewhere Metal Industries not elsewh Precision Instruments, Jewellery Scientific, Surgical and Photo Manufacture and Repair of V Jewellery, Plate and Refining Musical Instruments Jute ... ... Rope, Twine and Net ... Hosiery and other Knitted G Lace .... Carpets ... Narrow Fabrics ... Made-up Textiles ... Textile Finishing, etc. ... Other Textile Industries

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### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Topples   Topple	Great Britain Wholly					a de tete				
stry	Wh unemp (inclu casu	oloyed		orarily oped		Total	V	Ur	iited Kingdo (all classes)	m.
4,773 8,381	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
re 	12,792 9,680 359 2,753	2,931 2,879 42 10	3,400 129 1 3,270	233 227 6	<b>16,192</b> 9,809 360 6,023	3,164 3,106 42 16	<b>19,356</b> 12,915 402 6,039	<b>22,406</b> 15,806 407 6,193	3,357 3,299 42 16	25,763 19,105 449 6,209
rying            1g            g            g            alk Pits	2,968 1,992 22 438 129 231 156	140 92 1 10 1 5 31	-7 -4 2  1	111111	<b>2,975</b> 1,992 26 440 129 231 157	140 92 1 10 1 5 31	3,115 2,084 27 450 130 236 188	3,472 2,011 67 795 130 306 163	141 92 1 10 1 6 31	3,613 2,103 68 805 131 312 194
us Mining Products other 	3,598 1,075 576 340 356 91 1,160	966 195 356 168 117 3 127	187 15 156 1  15	394 3 389   2	3,785 1,090 732 341 356 91 1,175	1,360 198 745 168 117 3 129	<b>5,145</b> 1,288 1,477 509 473 94 1,304	4,092 1,181 756 352 356 96 1,351	1,376 198 754 173 118 3 130	5,468 1,379 1,510 525 474 99 1,481
ct Works	<b>3,025</b> 109 1,432	<b>1,612</b> 437	2 -2 2	14 	<b>3,027</b> 109 1,434	<b>1,626</b> 449	<b>4,653</b> 109 1,883	3,172 109 1,544	<b>1,644</b> 456	<b>4,816</b> 109 2,000
Polishes, Ink and Matches etc.	176 372 253 189 230 264	237 510 60 299 27 42			176 372 253 189 230 264	238 510 60 300 27 42	414 882 313 489 257 306	176 374 260 194 246 269	238 510 61 309 28 42	414 884 321 503 274 311
olling, etc., not elsewhere	<b>4,462</b> 121	822 4	2,561 84	<u>165</u>	7,023	987 4	<b>8,010</b> 209	7,163 222	989 4	<b>8,152</b> 226
c. melting and rolling in	1,266 1,221 743 102	181 213 225 24	768 112 671 780	47 7 109 —	2,034 1,333 1,414 882	228 220 334 24	2,262 1,553 1,748 906	2,078 1,386 1,414 882	229 221 334 24	2,307 1,607 1,748 906
ing, Rolling, etc.	313 696	40 135	141 5	2	454 701	40 137	494 838	460 721	40 137	500 858
Electrical Goods	<b>18,846</b> 7,550 443 305 134 101 309 348 1,000 5,623 589 329 206 667 104 84 660	4,335 162 47 33 10 85 20 54 170 41 1,204 306 200 216 850 202 99 636	464 192 1 7 	$ \begin{array}{c} 39\\ 1\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ 21\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,310\\ 7,742\\ 444\\ 312\\ 134\\ 106\\ 340\\ 348\\ 1,005\\ 5,788\\ 590\\ 329\\ 207\\ 667\\ 104\\ 84\\ 662\end{array}$	4,374 163 47 33 11 86 20 75 170 41 1,212 307 200 217 853 202 100 637	23,684 7,905 491 345 145 534 126 415 518 1,046 7,000 897 529 424 1,520 306 184 1,299	20,501 8,216 460 323 148 454 110 468 350 1,022 6,168 647 340 208 720 105 85 677	4,525 174 48 35 11 89 20 112 170 42 1,235 312 203 217 900 203 100 654	25,026 8,390 508 358 159 543 130 580 520 1,064 7,403 959 543 425 1,620 308 185 1,331
icles and Cycles	6,014 1,596 2,305 947	1,271 307 326 268	447 381 7 1	150 140 2 —	6,461 1,977 2,312 948	1,421 447 328 268	7,882 2,424 2,640 1,216	6,894 2,043 2,522 1,072	1,514 454 355 298	8,408 2,497 2,877 1,370
d Accessories for Motor	688 168 239 71	324 17 5 24	55 2  1		743 170 239 72	332 17 5 24	1,075 187 244 96	758 170 240 89	335 18 5 49	1,093 188 245 138
necified          Nails, etc.          elsewhere specified          es          uere specified	3,313 223 163 216 244 285 202 1,980	1,945 125 145 28 126 371 151 999	122 6 19 8 45 7 2 35	67 7 16 5 1 11 27	3,435 229 182 224 289 292 204 2,015	2,012 132 161 33 127 382 151 1,026	5,447 361 343 257 416 674 355 3,041	3,528 235 184 242 293 295 209 2,070	<b>2,029</b> 132 161 33 127 384 152 1,040	<b>5,557</b> 367 345 275 420 679 361 3,110
ry, etc	554 318 79 105 52	485 212 145 115 13	24 1 1 22 —	15 5 — 10 —	578 319 80 127 52	500 217 145 125 13	1,078 536 225 252 65	594 327 83 130 54	544 254 147 130 13	1,138 581 230 260 67
, etc	4,435 515 283 1,025 310 198 140 537 103 245 37 107 58 162 527 188	4,500 497 443 761 148 216 238 378 178 605 45 159 117 362 268 85	1,083 88 16 397 113 25 1 47 7 152 7  225 5	<b>1,997</b> 332 140 656 5 85 13 71 12 591 6 7 22 7 48 2	<b>5,518</b> 603 299 1,422 423 223 141 584 110 397 44 107 58 162 752 193	6,497 829 583 1,417 153 301 251 449 190 1,196 51 166 139 369 316 87	12,015 1,432 882 2,839 576 524 392 1,033 300 1,593 95 273 197 531 1,068 280	6,760 644 306 1,492 445 242 920 590 134 427 47 131 58 188 937 199	8,781 882 591 1,481 201 320 1,681 456 347 1,260 54 197 140 669 415 87	15,541 1,526 897 2,973 646 562 2,601 1,046 481 1,687 101 328 198 857 1,352 286

\* 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. The total of 1,992 males unemployed includes 407 men registered for underground work.

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Street Barren

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued										
toni work on the understanding that they a to their former employment). alysis is based on the Sandard Industrial	to recur	olly	and cro	Great Britai	n ni bav	oloritono oliviely, al		Un	ited Kingdo	oedag 1
Industry	unem (inclu	ployed uding uals)	Tempo stop		i.e., pers somrily	Total			(all classes)	for Gre interior
Description of Description	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	556 351 94 111	307 97 182 28	79 31 	21 7 4 10	635 382 94 159	328 104 186 38	<b>963</b> 486 280 197	654 389 100 165	348 115 194 39	1,002 504 294 204
Clothing	<b>2,681</b> 1,555 119 61 59	<b>3,784</b> 1,887 752 416 70	897 571 14 72	989 524 107 71 72	3,578 2,126 133 61 131	4,773 2,411 859 487 142	8,351 4,537 992 548 273	3,773 2,177 144 116 132	6,311 2,551 954 1,575 143	10,084 4,728 1,098 1,691 275
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	99 469 319	270 367 22	37 194 9	17 197 1	136 663 328	287 564 23	423 1,227 351	144 677 383	463 601 24	607 1,278 407
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	8,098 347 2,137 395 353	6,277 73 1,066 750 258	36 -4 1 7	279 1 2 7 1	<b>8,134</b> 347 2,141 396 360	6,556 74 1,068 757 259	14,690 421 3,209 1,153 619	8,963 393 2,358 404 440	7,384 76 1,164 790 275	16,347 469 3,522 1,194 715
Milk Products	668 218 492 738 871 796 235	262 124 937 1,235 648 228 177		3 144 29 76 — 14	676 218 492 740 883 796 235 601	265 124 1,081 1,264 724 228 177 403	941 342 1,573 2,004 1,607 1,024 412 1,004	800 222 508 876 917 831 268 676	346 128 1,105 1,517 742 228 180 425	1,146 350 1,613 2,393 1,659 1,059 448 1,101
Tobacco              Manufactures of Wood and Cork             Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)             Furniture and Upholstery             Shop and Office Fitting	600 248 3,270 1,310 1,250 173	389 130 662 148 341 20	1 129 6 107 1	2 52 4 46	249 3,399 1,316 1,357 174	132 714 152 387 20	381 4,113 1,468 1,744 194	270 3,584 1,379 1,453 181	408 732 153 402 20	678 4,316 1,532 1,855 201
Wooden Containers and Baskets          Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures          Paper and Printing	377 160 <b>1,903</b>	97 56 1,429	14 1 - 318	2 — 159	391 161 2,221	99 56 1,588	490 217 3,809	402 169 2,326	99 58 1,688	501 227 4,014
Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Fibre-board Packing Cases	439 34 182	258 26 300	311	130 	750 34 182	388 26 311	1,138 60 493	795 35 192	395 27 357	1,190 62 549
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav-	and the second se	225 78	-6	_3	133 430	228 78	361 508	133 463	230 88	363 551
ing, etc	691 2,143 862	542 1,597 432	1 161 158	15 219 156	692 2,304 1,020	557 1,816 588	1,249 4,120 1,608	708 2,420 1,059	591 1,840 597	1,299 4,260 1,656
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	55	72 86 479 56 20 452		3 60 	157 93 198 55 125 656	75 86 539 56 20 452	232 179 737 111 145 1,108	163 106 201 55 126 710	75 87 543 56 20 462	238 193 744 111 146 1,172
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	45,034 31,881 933 12,220	318 204 45 69	146 100 6 40		<b>45,180</b> 31,981 939 12,260	318 204 45 69	45,498 32,185 984 12,329	52,057 37,028 1,082 13,947	349 221 49 79	52,406 37,249 1,131 14,026
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Electricity Water	2,258 1,138 856	127 44 76 7	14 5 6 3		2,272 1,143 862 267	127 44 76 7	<b>2,399</b> 1,187 938 274	2,496 1,218 986 292	133 45 81 7	<b>2,629</b> 1,263 1,067 299
Transport and Communication  <	<b>21,434</b> 3,165	<b>1,939</b> 222 743	260 2 34	27 1 7	21,694 3,167 1,770	1,966 223 750	23,660- 3,390 2,520	23,581 3,513 1,993	2,022 232 766	25,603 3,745 2,759
Tramway and Omnibus Service	505 2,596 7,089 1,748	18 92 117 18	2 7 175 19		507 2,603 7,264 1,767	18 92 120 18	525 2,695 - 7,384 1,785	555 2,814 7,680 2,083	19 96 125 20	574 2,910 7,805 2,103
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage		17 22 542 67 81	5 9 4 3	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ -1\\ 13\\ -2\\ 2\end{array}$	657 135 2,701 396 727	18 22 555 67 83	675 157 3,256 463 810	704 140 2,960 404 735	18 25 569 69 83	722 165 3,529 473 818
Distributive Trades	18,383 2,616 2,247 1,992 4,003 2,137 5,016	12,395 263 264 639 3,793 723 6,262	83 21 10 9 27 9 6	173 1 1 19 70 6 74	18,466 2,637 2,257 2,001 4,030 2,146 5,022	12,568 264 265 658 3,863 729 6,336	31,034 2,901 2,522 2,659 7,893 2,875 11,358	20,264 2,894 2,504 2,253 4,571 2,264 5,389	13,467 302 284 726 4,152 774 6,733	33,731 3,196 2,788 2,979 8,723 3,038 12,122
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	372	451 613	1 5	2	373 1,802	453	826 2,417	389 1,910	496 652	885
Insurance, Banking and Finance	<b>16,415</b> 6,339	2,836 1,463 1,373	92 6 86	30 1 29	16,507 6,345 10,162	2,866 1,464 1,402	<b>19,373</b> 7,809 11,564	18,089 7,096 10,993	3,072 1,593 1,479	21,161 8,689 12,472
Professional Services	4,015 151 966 139 1,536	5,575 101 1,154 180 3,649 53	12 	49 1 18  10	4,027 151 971 139 1,538 108	5,624 102 1,172 180 3,659 54	<b>9,651</b> 253 2,143 319 5,197 162	4,242 159 1,017 144 1,653 121	6,036 105 1,295 193 3,919 56	10,27 26 2,31 33 5,57 17
Other Professional and Business Services	1,116	438 25,721 1,608	101 101	19 309 44	1,120 21,638	457 26,030 1,652	1,577 47,668 4,928	1,148 22,893 3,392	468 27,533 1,711	1,61 50,42 5,10
Miscellaneous Services	2,608 11,727 666 199	1,608 631 16,424 1,458 429 201 1,588	10 17 40 1 2 5	44 8 129 40 14 4	3,276 2,625 11,767 667 201 217 226	1,652 639 16,553 1,498 443 205 1,589	4,528 3,264 28,320 2,165 644 422 1,815	2,821 12,434 713 218 236 238	1,711 655 17,177 1,643 469 235 1,783	3,47 29,61 2,35 68 47 2,02
Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	. 1,007	2,751 631	23	60 9	1,049 1,610	2,811 640	3,860 2,250 4,259	1,166 1,675 4,173	3,179 681 260	4,34 2,35 4,43
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry         .           Other Persons not Classified by Industry         .         .	. 4,014 . 11,052	245	-		4,014 11,052	245 12,027	23,079	12,282	12,699	24,98
GRAND TOTAL*	. 224,597	94,859	10,630	5,383	235,227	100,242	335,469	262,289	109,426	371,71

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th November and 4th December, 1957, 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.

in of period covered, res for any industry ars orgaged and dis- re period. who were	6th No	eks ended vember, 57	4th De	eks ended ecember, 957	Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec.,
period ware probably of the obtaumbers of sucred as one unit,	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1956, to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	73,618 10,931 47,228 9,195	97,945 30,360 71,522 52,108	63,749 9,254 40,754 8,127	89,126 32,980 60,116 54,009	919,048 202,137 567,009 190,389
Total	140,972	251,935	121,884	236,231	1,878,583

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

2.8 3.8 3.4 3.2 3.9 3.6			th December			N		acancies rem h December,		led
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	1,066	281	1,060	48	2,455	20,160	1,087	193	231	21,671
Mining and Quarrying	1,101	254	29	10	1,394	3,996	1,156	21	45	5,218
Coal Mining	960	229	9	2	1,200	3,508	1,101	3	16	4,628
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,111 1,214 1,524 8,973 2,995 4,692 1,286	237 116 173 1,023 87 798 138	359 833 303 3,394 117 1,614 1,663	60 172 46 511 14 286 211	1,767 2,335 2,046 13,901 3,213 7,390 3,298	781 2,292 1,837 12,806 1,607 9,041 2,158	748 437 841 3,302 159 2,701 442	776 819 256 3,454 19 1,499 1,936	1,021 987 267 2,666 26 1,653 987	3,326 4,535 3,201 22,228 1,811 14,894 5,523
Vehicles          Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified          Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.          Cextiles          Cotton          Wool	3,082	489	831	156	4,558	8,552	1,626	1,223	802	12,203
	1,784	454	1,326	232	3,796	1,804	1,289	1,281	1,353	5,727
	369	114	442	95	1,020	597	541	440	527	2,105
	1,344	313	1,703	521	3,881	1,104	2,077	6,860	6,635	16,676
	331	80	553	103	1,067	493	686	3,251	2,088	6,518
	258	49	336	85	728	236	662	1,835	1,582	4,315
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	138	45	164	55	402	90	237	255	520	1,102
Clothing (including Footwear)	415	191	1,770	697	3,073	629	1,464	8,170	7,894	18,157
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,917	556	2,823	595	5,891	970	906	1,879	2,326	6,081
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,259	526	340	107	2,232	1,035	1,279	468	759	3,541
Paper and Printing	555	185	770	367	1,877	683	694	895	2,485	4,757
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	362	92	464	185	1,103	331	274	565	1,133	2,303
Printing	193	93	306	182	774	352	420	330	1,352	2,454
Other Manufacturing Industries            Building and Contracting             Building	974	147	978	174	2,273	590	353	935	877	2,755
	20,082	996	150	92	21,320	7,254	2,091	171	473	9,989
	14,697	755	91	58	15,601	5,146	1,610	95	291	7,142
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,025	23	73	10	1,131	563	257	85	114	1,019
	4,056	332	669	93	5,150	11,539	1,499	2,055	639	15,732
	4,955	2,060	7,153	2,641	16,809	4,017	7,303	7,886	13,967	33,173
	277	61	243	167	748	889	631	871	1,585	3,976
	2,671	127	1,116	153	4,067	3,671	462	1,735	564	6,432
	1,388	42	804	81	2,315	1,956	95	1,140	293	3,484
	1,283	85	312	72	1,752	1,715	367	595	271	2,948
Professional Services	928	111	2,560	344	3,943	1,277	1,665	<b>4,149</b>	2,798	9,889
	2,929	440	11,665	781	15,815	1,990	1,035	<b>15,239</b>	4,474	22,738
	313	92	346	59	810	179	227	430	269	1,105
	1,876	103	7,799	204	9,982	1,005	278	6,731	960	8,974
	235	147	754	197	1,333	111	189	1,189	1,196	2,685
Grand Total	63,749	9,254	40,754	8,127	121,884	89,126	32,980	60,116	54,009	236,23

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 4th December, 1957, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :---

	1.1021		-44		en d over	Boys Under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls Under 18		Total	
	Regior			Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and Se Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West North-Western Northern Soctland Wales	i Ridings	n   	 	17,359 3,909 3,702 3,701 5,667 3,580 4,443 9,316 3,566 5,839 2,667	16,241 7,024 5,929 8,171 9,742 7,970 7,724 10,232 4,960 5,889 5,244	2,523 544 403 395 811 407 558 1,235 1,458 435	8,221 2,167 1,544 991 4,233 3,318 4,874 3,713 1,293 2,055 571	12,141 2,214 1,916 1,869 3,121 2,252 2,856 6,367 2,364 4,374 1,280	20,649 4,483 2,999 2,631 4,388 3,834 4,999 10,205 2,200 2,829 899	1,538 465 383 440 868 422 511 986 539 1,443 532	15,109 2,969 2,197 2,133 5,002 5,064 6,648 7,284 2,509 4,408 686	33,561 7,132 6,404 6,405 10,467 6,661 8,368 17,904 6,954 13,114 4,914	60,220 16,643 12,669 13,926 23,365 20,186 24,245 31,434 10,962 15,181 7,400
Great Britain			 	63,749	89,126	9,254	32,980	40,754	60,116	8,127	54,009	121,884	236,231

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,096 males and 292 females in Great Britain and 3,484 males and 312 females in the United Kingdom).

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

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and reafer to the first 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 Employ-ment 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 four weeks ended 4th December, 1957, 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 4th December, 1957.

Placing Work and Labour Turnover Mow grips 9

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 30th November, 1957, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry engresent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

### Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 5 weeks ended 30th November, 1957

Industry	men	er of En ints per l iployed ing of p	at	charge Loss em	ber of I es and c ses per 1 ployed a ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	er of En ats per l ployed ing of p	00 at	charge Loss em	ber of I es and o ses per 1 ployed a ing of p	ther 00 at
Charles Berthand Charles Dirter Reduction	М.	F.	т.	М.	<b>F.</b>	т.		м.	F.	T.	м.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.6	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.2	Textiles	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.3	4.4	2.5	3.1	4.1	3.1	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.	3.8	4·2 3·1	4·1 3·0	3.9	4.3	4·1 3·2
China and Earthenware (includ- ing Glazed Tiles)	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.7	3.2	Woollen and Worsted	3·3 1·8	4·5 2·3	3·9 1·9	3·7 4·4	5·1 6·1	4·5 4·8
Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	3·2 3·1	3.4 4.4	3.3	1·9 2·7	3.4	2·3 2·9	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.2
Cement	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	Linen and Soft Hemp	$2 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 0$	6·1 6·2	4·7 5·6 3·0	1.8 3.8 2.8	4.9	4·4 3·0
Manufactures	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.8	5.5	4.0	Rope, Twine and Net	1.8	3.6 2.8 2.9	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.9
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.7	3.5	2.2	2.0	3.9	2.5	Lace Carpets	2.7	4.7 3.7	3.7	1.7	2.7	2·2 3·0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.5	0.7	1.5	4.2	2·3 2·9	4.1	Narrow Fabrics	3.3	7·0 2·5	5.9 2.4	3.7	4.8	4.5
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.7	5.1	1·9 4·1	Textile Finishing, etc	3.3	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.2
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	0.6	1.7	1.0	2·3 2·2	3.7	2·8 2·7	And In Andre Could and Par	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.8	5.1	3.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.6	4·4 2·2 4·3	2·7 1·1	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.0	CALCONE.	2·5 2·4	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	1.9	3.7	3·1 2·0	3.4	5.7	5.0
Metal Manufacture	2.2	2.8	2.3	2·3	3·2 0·9	1.8	Fur	10	22	20			Altxal
Blast Furnaces	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	Clothing	2.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	4.2	3.8
etc	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 8$	3.0	2.1	2.6	2·7 17·3	2·6 10·4	Tailoring	2.6	3.9	3.6	3.8	4·7 3·8	4.5
Tinplate Manufacture	1.2	1·1 4·0	1.2	3.4	7.0	3.6	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.8	3.3	3.1 2.2	1.8	4·1 3·9	3.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	$2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 0$	1·6 4·0	2·3 2·4	2·6 2·1	3.0 3.9	2.6 .2.4	Other Dress Industries	1.2 2.1	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.9	3.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.3	3.9	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.6	Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	3.1	2.6
Marine Engineering	2·2 2·1 2·2	2.5	2·2 2·3 2·2	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \cdot 9 \\       3 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	2·2 2·2 2·5	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.1	5.0	3.9	3.0	7.1	4.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	102223	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.3	Grain Milling	2·1 4·1	3.4	2.3	2.7	5.4	3·2 4·3
Small Tools	1.8 1.7 1.9	2.5	1.8	1.6	3.1 2.8	1.8	Biscuits	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.2	13·4 5·1	10·5 4·2
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	1.9	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.8 2.7 3.2	2·0 3·0	Milk Products	2.5	3.6	2.8	3.1 1.8	5.1	3.6
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	2.3	3.6	2.5	2.2	3.2 2.8	2.4	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3.6	5.0	4.5	2.9	8·1 7·6	6·2 6·1
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	4.2	3.2	Other Food Industries	2.8	6·4 5·8	4.2	2.6	6·5 3·5	4·1 2·5
Telegraph and Telephone Appar- atus	1.9	2.7	2·2 4·0	1.7	2·9 5·7	$2 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 3$	Wholesale Bottling	5.3	5.2	5.3	3.5 3.3	4.8	4·1 4·0
Wireless Apparatus	3.2	4.9	Set and	1.9	3.4	2.7	Tobacco 1	1.2	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.5	2.9
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1.8 3.2	4·8 5·1 5·0	3·5 3·2 4·0	1.9	4·6 4·1	2·7 2·7 3·1	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.5	3.6	2.8	3.3	4.3	3.5
Vehicles	2.1	3.5	2.3	1.8	3.4	2.0	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	2.5	2.7	2·5 3·0	3.2	3.8	3·3 3·0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,							Shop and Office Fitting	1.9	3.2	2.1 3.1	5.8	2.0 9.3	5.4
etc	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.7 2.3	2·8 4·2	1·8 2·6	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.4
Manufacture and Repair of Air-	1.6	1.1.1.200	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.8		5357	1 Shilo	196	pdmp	edi 1	s Ene
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.0	4.9	3.5	2.1	4.3	2.6	Paper and Printing	1.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	3.4	2.1
Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.6		1.6		4·3 2·0 0·9	1.4	Paper and Board	1.9	2.6	2·1 5·6	1.5	2.5	1.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.5	3.6	3.6		4.1	3.8	Cardboard Boxes, etc	2.9	4.0	3.5	2.5	5.7	4.4
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.9	4.4	3.4	2.8	4.4	3.3	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.0	2.4	1.3
Tools and Cutlery	2.1	5.9	3.6	2.7	4.6	3.5	Other Printing, etc	1.4	23				
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	3.0		3.3	2.3	3.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.0	5.2	3.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	2·0 2·6	4.6	3.6	2·3 2·0 2·7	3·1 5·0	3.9	Rubber	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.8	5.3	3.6
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	3·1 3·2	4·1 4·6	3.4	2·9 3·1	4.6	3.5 3.6	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.8 2.7 3.5	4·0 3·0	3.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.3	3.9	2.9	Toys, Games and Sports Re-	2.4	4.8	4.0	the states	6.8	5.6
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	2.5		51	100		128.6	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	3.3	5.8	4.8	3·1 3·7	3.8	and a state
ments	2·3 3·4	4·2 5·1	3.0	2.4	4·0 3·0	2·9 2·3	Films	2·1 3·2	3.3	2.4	2.7	3·0 5·2	2.7
Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.3	3·5 4·0	4·2 2·9 3·3	2·4 1·7 2·4 1·6	4·4 3·9	3·4 2·1	All the above Industries	2.4	3.8	2.8	2.4	4.3	3.0

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### Employment Unemployment Benefit in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 23rd November was 709,600, compared with 709,500 for the four weeks ended 26th October, and 701,700 for the four weeks ended 24th November, 1956. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 643,600 in November, 616,900 (revised figure) in October and 637,000 in November, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week of any week

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in November, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with October, 1957, and November, 1956. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

1200 1002202	A MILLION	1.31243				
Increase (+) or decr compared with the av						
ks ended 1 Oct., 957		eek th 19				
100 200 100 100  100	11+1++++	2, 1, 2,				
Sindhola	+	5,				
100	+	2,				
100	+	7,				
R L	ared with cs ended 0 Oct., 957 100 200 100 100 100  100	ared with the a       b       100				

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of November, about 5,240 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,720; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 520. During the four weeks of October there was a net decrease of 570.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.91 in November, 4.82 in October, and 4.94 in November, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.41, 5.32 and 5.45.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in November, and in October, 1957, and November, 1956. 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. appearances.

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

earners' employment 00) showed a domense	November, 1957	October, 1957	November,
Coal-face workers : Voluntary Involuntary All workers :	8.63 6.46	10.63 9.40	4·99 9·45
Voluntary Involuntary	6.65 6.66	8·31 9·56	3.80 8.52

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.36 tons in November, compared with 3.35 tons in the previous month and 3.38 tons in November, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.24 tons in November; for October, 1957, and November, 1956, the figures were 1.23 tons and 1.26 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 voluntary absences since 1st June, 1957, include some absences for which medical certificates are no longer required and which were formerly classified s involuntary absences. Figures for to tast June, 1957, are not, herefore, strictly comparable with those for the two latest months. From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 9th December, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 87,353.

ase (-)erage for

s ended Nov., 956

100 300 ,100 300 ,700 2,000 700 100 ,900

,000 .900

1956

# and National Assistance

### **Unemployment Benefit**

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 20th December, 1957, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately  $\pounds 5,514,000$ . During the thirteen weeks ended 20th September, 1957, the corresponding figure was  $\pounds 4,452,000$ , and during the thirteen weeks ended 21st December, 1956, it was  $\pounds 4,686,000$ .

### National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th December, 1957, was £2,640,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th September, 1957, was £2,240,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 29th December, 1956, it was £2,000,000.

### Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th December, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 19th November, 1957, and 18th December, 1956. 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 (1) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (i) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Andread Antonio Maria S. esta Anna Antonio Atlanta Mada an areas 219 Anna Atlanta Mada an areas	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to									
Region		Sickness	edi (Pir) da Vili (Pir)	Industrial Injury						
seases	17th Dec., 1957	19th Nov., 1957	18th Dec., 1956	17th Dec., 1957	19th Nov., 1957	18th Dec., 1956				
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	104.5 85.6 49.6 41.1 54.3 78.7 55.7 79.6 150.2 62.6 111.1 63.5	97.8 81.8 48.8 40.7 55.0 80.7 57.5 83.9 157.1 67.7 122.0 65.9	85.5 70.8 41.9 34.0 47.5 70.0 49.4 74.2 140.5 59.9 107.6 58.7	$   \begin{array}{r}     3.0 \\     2.8 \\     1.8 \\     1.4 \\     2.0 \\     3.6 \\     4.0 \\     6.0 \\     6.2 \\     5.9 \\     6.3 \\     5.2 \\   \end{array} $	3·2 3·0 1·5 4·0 4·3 6·7 6·3 6·5 9	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 4 \\     3 \cdot 2 \\     1 \cdot 9 \\     1 \cdot 6 \\     2 \cdot 1 \\     4 \cdot 0 \\     4 \cdot 5 \\     7 \cdot 0 \\     6 \cdot 6 \\     6 \cdot 7 \\     7 \cdot 0 \\     6 \cdot 1   \end{array} $				
Total, Great Britain	936.4	959 • 1	840.0	48.2	52.0	54.1				

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 17th December, 1957, represented 4.7 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.2 per cent.

### Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 9th December, 1957.

Tavana diliticatione beam on a supervisional department of the other	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	667	96	763
Toric d	1.205	216	1.421
Persons who completed courses during period	1,205 535	84	1,421 619

# Fatal Industrial Accidents Technical and Scientific

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in December\* was 117, compared with 116 (revised figure) in the previous month and 115 in December, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 15 fatal accidents were reported in December, compared with 13 in the previous month and 10 in December, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for December, 1957.

	29	ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937
Surface	and the second second	and all the second s
	1	Docks, Wharves, Quays
liscellaneous Mines	·i	and Ships
uarries	4	Building Operations 17 Works of Engineering
	1 million	Construction
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	35	Warehouses
NULLING CALL AND	Strain Sta	A STALL AND STALLARD AND A STALLARD AND A
ctories	grinds Gite	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 70
lay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	6	Participation of the T
ery and Glass	2	DETET. DOTTION
letal Extracting and	-	Railway Service
Refining	3	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
letal Conversion and	1	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Founding (including	11	men 1
Rolling Mills and Tube	12	Firemen
Making) ngineering, Locomotive	12	Labourers
Building, Boilermaking,	in lioa	Mechanics Permanent Way Men
etc	4	Porters
ailway and Tramway		Shunters
Carriages, Motor and		Other Grades
Other Vehicles and Air-	2 33	Contractors' Servants
raft Manufacture	25	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12
ther Metal Trades	10000	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12
otton	Sub-	Total (excluding Seamen) 117
vool, Worsted, Shoddy ther Textile Manufacture	1	Toportion of these where teer
ther Textile Manufacture	100 . 41	ii) civil for vants receiving foll p
extile Printing, Bleaching	1	fickness benefit ordy, married per
and Dyeing ood and Drink	2 2	Seamen
eneral Woodwork and	a lenter	Trading Vessels
Furniture	3	Fishing Vessels
aper, Printing, etc	1	and landariant died in trans
ubber Trades	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 1.
as Works	22	Total (including Seamen) 132
lectrical Stations	2	Total (including Seamen) 13.
ther Industries	and I am	diama in the second sec

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# Register of out out

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

number, Glasgow Douglas 7161). The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. 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 9th December was 3,538; this figure included 2,598 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 940 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th November and 9th December (4 weeks) are shown below. Vacancies outstanding at 12th November . 1 560

, 1019	notified during period	o supdury	1. 981	Aver	483
,,	filled during period	12			112
,,	cancelled or withdrawn				435
,,	unfilled at 9th December	3 P 7 8			4,505

## Professional and Executive Register

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

posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories (see page 11). Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are published at quarterly intervals. At 4th December the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 13,305, consisting of 12,258 men and 1,047 women. During the period 12th September to 4th December, 1957, the number of vacancies filled was 802. The number of vacancies unfilled at 4th December was 2,158.

### **Employment Overseas**

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 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 October, 1957, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.6 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 0.7 per cent. higher that at 1st October, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st October was 0.5 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.5 per cent. lower than at 1st October, 1956.

### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November, 1957, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,753,000. This was 0.6 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 0.5 per cent. lower than for November, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in November, 1957, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 5.3 per cent. compared with November, 1956 mont 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November was about 2,989,000, compared with 2,277,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,463,000 at the middle of November, 1956.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November, 1957, was 76,043, of whom 14,452 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 67,416 and 13,559 at the beginning of the previous month and 86,332 and 20,814 at the beginning of November, 1956.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of November, 1957, was 479,116, compared with 368,637 at the end of the previous month and 641,373 at the end of November, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the correspond-ing figures at the same dates were 78,027, 67,114 and 103,586.

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### WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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29 33 34

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour Index of Rates of Wages ... Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

### **RATES OF WAGES**

### **Changes in December**

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 December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £159,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 625,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies, agricultural workers in Scotland, and workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture and in toy manufacture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers, bakery workers employed by co-operative societies and linen and cotton operatives in Northern Ireland.

linen and cotton operatives in Northern Ireland. Distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies received increases of 12s. a week for male staff and 6s. 6d. generally for female staff. The statutory minimum rates payable under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act were increased by 7s., 7s. 9d. or 8s. a week, according to occupation, for men and by 6s. or 6s. 9d. for women. In hosiery manufacture increases accrued from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices ; Midlands workers received an increase in the cost-of-living bonus of ½d. in the shilling on basic wages and the bonus payable to male and female operatives in Scotland (except Hawick) was increased by 3s. 10d. and 2s. 7d. a week respectively. For workpeople engaged in the manufacture of toys the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 2½d. an hour for adult male workers and for female woodcutting

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER (Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1957," on which details for that date are given.)

und 9 Dec. (2-3) (241)	<ul> <li>Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock)</li> <li>Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards and stockmen</li> <li>Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and tractormen</li> <li>Male workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations</li> <li>Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 and over 165s. 9d. a week, youths and boys 70s. 9d. at 15, rising to 141s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change i men 20 and over 162s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 69s. 6d. at 15, rising to 138s. 9d. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change i men 20 and over 160s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 68s. 6d. at 15, rising to 137s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change i men 20 and over 160s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 68s. 6d. at 15, rising to 137s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 and over 145s. a week, youths and boys 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 137s. at 9 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 and over 145s. a week, youths and boys 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 123s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> </ul>
	or mainly as grieves or stewards and stockmen Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and tractormen Male workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen and	<ul> <li>proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change men 20 and over 162s, 6d. a week, youths and boys 69s. 6d. at 15, rising to 138s. 9d. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change men 20 and over 160s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 68s. 6d. at 15, rising to 137s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 and over 160s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 68s. 6d. at 15, rising to 137s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 and over 145s, a week, youths and boys 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 123s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.</li> </ul>
b) Eve appressions andres lines. In the second s	or mainly as horsemen and tractormen Male workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen and	<ul> <li>proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 and over 160s, 6d. a week, youths and boys 68s. 6d. at 15, rising to 137s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of propor- tional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 and over 145s. a week, youths and boys 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 123s. at 19 and under 20.†</li> <li>Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of</li> </ul>
car9 which by 116 (5s. 1) 4. (bs. 5a. or B. 6d.) for y want increment by 113d. a. car6 over. by 0-075d. (5s. 11- 21, and try 0-65d. (5s. 11- 24, and try 0-65d. (5s. 11- aso over. (by 0-975d. (6s. 11- (5d. 11-1))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	week or longer in unspecified occupations Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen and	20 and over 145s. a week, youths and boys 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 123s. at 19 and under 20.† Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of
21, and by 0.654 (34, 11 and house of the 1.54 (34, 11 and over, by 0.9754 (6)	wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen and	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of
1210 0407 04 0 9754 (6)	dairymaids	proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 and over 126s. a week, girls 69s. 6d. at 15, rising to 113s. 9d. at 18 and under 21. <sup>+</sup>
filds a .bb-t and #hereaver	Female workers employed wholly or mainly as horse- women or tractorwomen	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change women 21 and over 124s. 9d. a week, girls 68s. 6d. at 15, rising to 112s. 9d. at 18 and under 21. <sup>+</sup>
11 F. Constanting and the sound	Female workers employed by the week or longer in un- specified occupations	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 and over 110s. 3d. a week, girls 62s. 6d. at 15, rising to 101s. at 18 and under 21.†
Land by de lid, for boys in screened; ine 1-44, a shift screened; ine 1-44, a shift	Workers employed as milkers	Increases of 2s. 3d. a week (11s. 9d. to 14s.) in the allowance for the daily hand milking of one cow, and of 6d. (2s. to 2s. 6d.) for each additional cow hand milked daily. <sup>†</sup>
and by 0.194 and 0.194 an ho	Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for female workers 21 and over, of 1d. or 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. or 2d. for girls. Minimum rates after change : male workers 1s. 5d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 3d. at 20 and over, female workers 1s. 5d. at 15, rising to 2s. 6d, at 21 and over,†
and 2 Dec.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.2d. a shift (9s. 8.4d. to 9s. 9.6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (4s. 10.2d. to 4s. 10.8d.) for boys under 18.
erland 23 Dec.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys.§
Lincolnshire 1 Dec.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased; by 1.3d, a shift (7s. 10.9d, to 8s. 0.2d.) for men, by 0.975d, (5s. 11.170d, to 6s. 0.145d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d, (3s. 11.45d, to 4s. 0.1d.) for boys under 18.
(i erla (i Lin	8) and 23 Dec. 8) ncolnshire 1 Dec. bers affected by changes kers, for whom the inf trual conditions of emr	Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers and 23 Dec. Ironstone mineworkers and 23 Dec. Iron-ore miners ncolnshire 1 Dec. Ironstone miners and quarry-

### Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths<sup>‡</sup> in Great Britain reported during December<sup>\*</sup> under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below.

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in :		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Smelting of Metals White and Red Lead	1	Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil	3
Works Other Industries	1	TOTAL	4
TOTAL	3	Chrome Ulceration	
		Manuf. of Bichromates Chromium Plating Other Industries	
Phosphorous Poisoning	1.10	TOTAL	2
Aniline Poisoning	2	Total, Cases	7
		II. Deaths	
Anthrax	atest	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Wool Other Industries	3 2	Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil	30.00
TOTAL	5	TOTAL	
	10 L	more conversed to courses during parto	

\* See page 7 for figures for the whole year 1957.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 28th December, 1957.

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

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Contents of this Section

# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

machinists or wood body makers 21 or over, and by 2d. for other female workers 20 or over.

In the iron and steel industry small increases became payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. New national minimum rates agreed for co-operative society bakery workers gave increases ranging from 11s. 3d. to 18s. 10d. a week for men and from 11s. 3d. to 19s. 8d. for women. The statutory minimum rates specified for workers covered by the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) were increased, according to occupation, by amounts of up to 3d. an hour for men and 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women. and 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d, for women.

and 1<sup>4</sup>d. for women. Of the total increase of £159,000, about £90,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £44,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act; about £18,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £6,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

t Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. 8 Wages are subject to further *ad hac* additions of amounts ranging from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 1d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

Principal	Changes in	Rates of Wages	Reported during	December—continued
		1. M. March Marthe Marth		and a second of the second

dustry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
ing and	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North-	1 Dec.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry-	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.36d. a shift (7s. 8.48d. to 7s. 9.84d.) for men, by 1.02d. (5s. 9.36d. to 5s. 10.38d.) for youths 18 and under 21,	Tube Manufacture	Newport and Lan- dore	1 Dec.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d, a shift (7s. 9.38d, to 7s. 10.54d.) men, by 0.773d. (5s. 2.226d, to 5s. 2.999d.) for youths 18 and under 21, a by 0.58d. (3s. 9.53d, to 3s. 10.11d.) for boys.
urrying tinued)	ants. and Banbury South and West Durham West Cumberland	Waare	men	and by 0.68d. (3s. 10.24d. to 3s. 10.92d.) for boys under 18.† Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1d. a shift (7s. 9d. to 7s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 11d.) for boys under 18. Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (7s. $10 \cdot 9d$ . to 8s. $0 \cdot 2d$ .) men and women 21 and over, by $0 \cdot 95d$ . (5s. $11 \cdot 2d$ . to 6s. $0 \cdot 15d$ .) for you and girls 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . (3s. $11 \cdot 45d$ . to 4s. $0 \cdot 1d$ .) for the under 18.
cessing	(9) Great Britain (28)	Second full pay week in	Workpeople employed in pro- cessing plate and sheet glass	to 4s. 5d.) for boys.‡ Increases of 2d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts	Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases <sup>†</sup> in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour (1s. 2d 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ .) for men 21 and over, of 2d. ( $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .) for women 19 over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Special allowa granted <sup>‡</sup> of 1d. an hour for men 21 and over, of $\frac{3}{2}d$ . for women 19 and o and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Edito 3d. 3d. 5 Coocis Foocis Foocis	teresses rangling bin Fig. 24. to 19: collector worker and Fickler worker workern freison)	Dec.	The society balaces works [12] 15s. 10d., a sweek form The statutory migania 11 Inen and Cotton Has 13 Prace Goods Wages 24 actordian to excention	for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost- of-living bonus: men 20 and over—brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sandblasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 1d. an hour, Provincial areas 4s. 11d., bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, sik screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 9d., 4s. 7d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 4s. 11d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 6d., 4s. 4d., embossers' assistants and sand- blasters' assistants 4s. 5d., 4s. 3d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 4d. 4e. 2d. leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 3d., 4s. 1d., general	Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (69)	Dec. First pay day in week com- mencing 30 Dec.	Men, youths and boys	Increases* of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour (9d. to 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) in the cost-of-living allowance workers 18 and over, and of 1d. for apprentices and juniors. Minimum after change, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance, include : grade 1 6s. an hour, grade A 6s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., grade B 6s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., grade C 5s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
10.00	00, about £90,000 physics and more	of £159.0	Different light for women, Diffue total inclease direct negotiarions by	labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 2d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. ; women 20 and over 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 3s. 3d.	Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Dec.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Minin rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and 169s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over-felt production processes 119s. cutting and stitching 109s. 4d.
ture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants, and South	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 10.9d. to 8s. 0.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (12.94d. to 13.12d. for hourly- rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.95d. a shift (5s. 11.2d. to 6s. 0.15d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (9.71d. to 9.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (3s. 11.45d. to 4s. 0.1d.) or by 0.09d. an hour	Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase* of 1 per cent. (62 to 63 per cent.) in the percentage addition to b wage rates.
1 ure	Wales (certain firms)§ England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	do.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	(6.4/d, to 6.56d.) for boys and for girls doing boys work.	Flax Processing	Norfolk	28 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 9s. a week in standard minimum time rates for male workers 20 over, of 7s. for female workers 18 and over, of 5s. or 6s., according to for younger male workers, and of 5s. for younger female workers. If after change : male general labourers 80s. a week at under 17, risin 150s. at 20 and over, weighbridge attendants and stokers (hot water p 154s., fibre dressers, tractor drivers and drivers of self-propelled mac 156s., hand scutchers, storemen and stokers (steam plant) 158s., storeke and lorry drivers 162s., leading hands 4s. or 8s. a week above the hij rate paid in group led, subject to abatement on account of age, overloo 8s. to 28s. above the highest rate paid in group led (excluding leading har female general labourers 76s. at under 17, rising to 114s. at 18 and fibre dressers 120s., storewomen 122s., leading hands and overlooker same plussages as for men.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 11d. to 8s. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	Linen and Cotton	Northern Ireland	16 Dec.	Male timeworkers	<ul> <li>8s. to 28s. above the highest rate paid in group led (excluding leading har female general labourers 76s. at under 17, rising to 114s. at 18 and fibre dressers 120s., storewomen 122s., leading hands and overlooker same plussages as for men.</li> <li>Increases of 21d. an hour in general minimum time rates for measurers, sam makers and lappers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of 1</li> </ul>
Steel ture	Great Britain (43)	1 Dec. 2 Dec.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 10.9d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.95d. (5s. 11.2d. to 6s. 0.15d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (3s. 11.45d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for those under 18.	Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	(97) (244)	anda nort.	15 Ballover, and or 11 entro 1222	2d., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices to lapping, meas or samplemaking, of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ ., 2d. or $2\frac{1}{2}d$ ., according to period of employ for workers on Swiss embroidery machines, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for warehouse assi or warehouse clerks who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of 3 other workers 21 or over, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$ , to $2\frac{1}{2}d$ , according to age, for
	Great Britain¶ (43)	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	6.56d.) for those under 18.	anti anti an		and wing a	A test and and test a	young workers. General minimum time rates after change include : wo who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplem area A 3s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, area B 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., lappers 3s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., warel assistants or warehouse clerks 3s. 5d., 3s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; apprentices to lap measuring and samplemaking 1s. 2d. or 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during 1st year of appre ship, rising to 2s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during fifth year; workers on embroidery machines areas A and B, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during first 6 months' em ment, 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during second 6 months, 3s. 2d. thereafter; other wo
	Great Britain¶ (43) North-East Coast	do, do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	and do. do.		ч ч		Male pieceworkers	<ul> <li>21 or over with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade with preceding 5 years, area A 3s. 2d., area B 3s.§</li> <li>Increases of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers on embroidery machines, and of 3d. for other workers. Piecework basis rates after change : workers on Swiss embroidery machines—on i machines having two or three tiers, areas A and B 3s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, an hour, on a state of the state o</li></ul>
	Great Britain¶	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.18d. an hour (12.94d. to 13.12d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (9.71d. to 9.84d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.09d. (6.47d. to 6.56d.) for apprentices under 18.	TE AND THE			Female workers	<ul> <li>machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 3s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., other we area A 3s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., area B 3s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.<sup>§</sup></li> <li>Increases of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers (incl clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines, of 1d. or other workers commend for workers commenders.</li> </ul>
	South-West Wales (43)	do.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except brick- layers and carpenters	and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for youths under 18.	to 12d ht front	the actual automation of the second s		a of increases in increases of increases of increases of increases of a state of the state of th	according to period of employment, for workers commencing at 18 or or stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-fold hand smoothing, and of $\frac{1}{4}d$ ., $\frac{1}{4}d$ ., 1d. or $1\frac{1}{4}d$ ., according to age or per employment, for other workers and learners; increase of $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . an he piecework basis time rate; new general minimum piece rates fixed for wo
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (38, 11-175d. to 68, 0.15d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (38, 11.45d. to 48, 0.1d.) for those under 18.	anne (chentro) 200- 2000 pri saujume Patro fundua prene	anti-entranen al 25 antis Sacritarian antisational al 1911 est que entranes		An and a suspension to be a sub-	on punch hemstitching, and percentage addition to all general minimum rates increased by 10 per cent. (130 to 140 per cent.). Rates after c include: general minimum time rates—workers (including clipper menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 2s. 2d. an hour, we engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery mach vice-folding or hand smoothing 2s. (after 6 months' employment),
	and the second s	29 Dec.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 8s. 1.5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 1.125d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 0.1d. to 4s. 0.75d.) for those under 18.	Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands   (92)	First pay day in Dec.	Male and female workers	workers 18 or over (except learners) 2s.; piecework basis time rate 2: Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $\frac{1}{2}d$ . in the shilling (7d. to $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .) on wages.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 2 Dec.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	0.7d. (4s. 2.4d. to 4s. 3.1d.) for boys under 18.	11 Mangalalistica- ta de, genelas alema- na interesta alternational de l'Alternational visite, 2018, 461, 65	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in Dec.	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus increased* by 3s. 10d. a week for adult male workers, by 2s. 7d. for female timeworkers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Min rates after change, inclusive of bonus : male workers 61s. 9d. a week rising to 151s. 6d. at 21 and over ; female workers 52s. 6d. at 15, ris
	alussimille act of Last o	anna an tar a Tar an tar an t	6-shift workers	<ul> <li>Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.2d. an hour for men, by 0.15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.1d. for boys under 18.</li> <li>Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for the set under 21 and by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d.</li></ul>	obs. Ed. and been the	and an and the second to a		Female pieceworkers	102s. 3d. at 18 and over. Bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased* by 2s. 11d. (23s. 4d. to 26s. 3d.
	and and and areas	Pay period beginning 30 Dec.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills 6-shift workers	men, by $1.05d$ . (6s. $4.65d$ . to 6s. $5.7d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0.7d$ . (4s. $3.1d$ . to 4s. $3.8d$ .) for boys under 18.	<ol> <li>Jak goldska zrok</li> <li>Jak goldska zrok</li> <li>Jak bak bak of Kor</li> <li>Jak bak bak bak bak</li> <li>Jak bak bak bak bak</li> </ol>	Hawick (93)	Pay day in week ending 6 Dec.	Men, women and juveniles	Increase* of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (102 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 110 per cent.) in the percentage bon adult basic rates, resulting in minimum increases of 3s. 11d. a wer journeymen and 2s. 8d. for journeywomen, with proportional and for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of perce- bonus of 110 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 50s. 6 men and 36s. for women : journeymen 160s. 9d., journeywomen 110s
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (43)	1 Dec.	The second states of the	youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.2d. a shift (6s. to 6s. 1.2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4.2d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. to 3s. 0.6d. or 3s. 7.5d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for those	Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day in week ending 6 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (except hydraulic packers and apprentices)	Increases in basic rates of 10s. a week for men 21 and over, of 6s. 8 women 18 and over, of 3s. to 7s. 8d., according to age, for junior housemen and 4s. to 8s. 3d., according to period of apprenticeshi apprentices to hydraulic packing and making-up, of 5s. 2d., 5s.
ate acture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (7s. 10d. to 8s.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (5s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 6s.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (3s. 11d. to 4s.) for workers under 18.		A course of the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Monthebane display and Disby	6s. 8d. for female learners 18 and over, and of proportional amoun female juniors. Rates after change (inclusive of war wage of 20s. fo and 12s. for women, and cost-of-living addition of 63s. for men and 4 women) include : men-makers-up 187s. 6d. a week, competent gree print lookers 184s., assistant lookers, markers-off, stampers and press 180s. 6d., plaiters, cutters, lappers, hoistmen and general warehou 177s., porters 173s. ; women 18 and over, with not less than 3 yea

for boys. ‡ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 11s. 3d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 5s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for boys. § These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. Il These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland. \*\* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

\*

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December-continued

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. These increases also take account of a revision of the scale of payments resulting in an additional 1d. for men and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women, with proportional amounts for younger workers. ‡ This special allowance applies only to workers on the minimum rate, but will apply to all workers where the minimum hourly payment operates, *e.g.*, for holiday pay, overtime, etc. § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 36 of this GAZETTE. || Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December-continued

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

	Timeipa	r Chunge	is in Rates of Wages it	1	
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry (s
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)* (100)	First pay day in Dec.	Male and female workers	Increase <sup>†</sup> of 1 per cent. (6 to 7 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.	Retail Gr Distribution
Baking	England and Wales	First pay day in Dec.	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies in the baking industry	New national minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts for male and female workers ; new rate introduced for foremen despatch. Rates after change : male workers 21 and over—foremen Metropolitan area 224s. 9d. a week, Provinces 213s. 9d., foremen despatch and first hands 211s. 6d., 202s. 6d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 204s., 195s., divider hands 196s. 6d., 187s. 6d., confectioners 192s. 9d., 183s. 9d., table hands, plant operatives, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 189s., 180s., bakery workers 181s. 6d., 172s. 6d., other workers 178s., 168s. 9d.; youths and boys 79s. or 77s. at 15, rising to 171s. 9d. or 168s. 9d. at 20½ and under 21 ; female workers 21 and over—forewomen 164s. 6d., 157s. 6d., first hands 153s. 3d., 146s. 3d., oven- women 145s. 9d., 138s. 9d., confectioners 138s. 3d., 131s. 3d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 136s. 4d., 129s. 4d., bakery workers 127s., 120s., other workers 124s. 9d., 116s. 3d. et 20½ and under 21.‡	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (129)	1 Dec.	Shift and night workers	Additional payments increased by 1s. 3d. a week (11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.) for workers on a two-shift system, by 1s. 6d. (12s. 6d. to 14s.) for the first and second shifts and by 2s. 6d. (19s. to 21s. 6d.) for the third shift, for workers on a three-shift system, and by 6s. 3d. (27s. 9d. to 34s.) for night workers.	
Fish Curing and Fish Marketing	Grimsby	Pay day in week com- mencing 9 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for male filleters and splitters and 8s. for other male workers 20 and over, of 4s. for female filleters, splitters and washers and 5s. 6d. for other female workers 20 and over, and of pro- portional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include : men 20 and over—filleters and splitters 184s. a week, others 158s. ; women 20 and over—filleters, splitters and washers 114s., others 107s.	Local Authorities' En Services
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain (163) (243)	16 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2 <sup>4</sup> d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and female woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 or over, and for other male workers 21 or over, of 2d. for other female workers 20 or over, of 1d. to 2 <sup>4</sup> d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. to 1 <sup>4</sup> d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change : male or female workers 21 or over—wood- cutting machinists 3s. 6d., 3s. 4 <sup>4</sup> d. or 3s. 3d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 3s. 4 <sup>4</sup> d.; other male workers 21 or over—body painters 3s. 2 <sup>4</sup> d., other workers 3s. 1d.; other female workers 20 or over 2s. 4 <sup>4</sup> <u>d</u> .; youths and boys 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 7 <sup>4</sup> <u>s</u> d. at 20, girls 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1 <sup>4</sup> <u>d</u> . at 19. Nightworkers to be paid the appropriate general minimum time rate plus one-quarter for each hour worked between 10.0 p.m. and 7.0 a.m.§	INDEX (3
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Dec.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased <sup>†</sup> by 1s. 6d. a week (55s. to 56s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (36s. 8d. to 37s. 8d.) for younger workers.	All Industr Manufactu
to a start of ball for an atom for other and the start of	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (57s. 6d. to 59s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (37s. 4d. to 38s. 4d.) for younger workers.	At 31st Decemb January, 1956 = 1 services and 112 for both figures being
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 28 Nov.			The index of rate month to month in the principal indu compared with th The representative rates of wages are
Building	England and Wales (164-165)	16 Dec.	Building operatives employed on regular night work	Introduction of fixed addition to the current standard rates of 9d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers engaged regularly and exclusively at night on repair, maintenance or re-decoration work.	of calculation were GAZETTE for Febru The index is base
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales (171)	First full pay period following 12 Dec.	Apprentices aged 19 and 20	Percentage of journeymen's inclusive rate paid to apprentices increased by 5 percent. (55 to 60 per cent.) for those aged 19, and by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (70 to $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for those aged 20.	voluntary collective and workpeople, an
Water Supply	England and Wales (173)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 29 Dec.	Certain specified grades of workpeople other than general labourers	Increases in national differential rates ranging from $\frac{1}{2}d$ . to $1\frac{3}{2}d$ . an hour according to grade of occupation. Rates after change: trenchmen, the current district hourly rate for labourers plus $1\frac{3}{2}d$ . an hour, rapid gravity and pressure filter plant attendants plus $2\frac{3}{2}d$ ., engine drivers (electric) $2\frac{3}{2}d$ ., stokers $3\frac{1}{2}d$ ., turncocks 4d. and up, waste inspectors 4d. and up, engine drivers (oil or steam) $4\frac{3}{2}d$ ., jointers (mains up to 12-in.) $4\frac{3}{2}d$ ., (mains over 12-in.) $6\frac{3}{2}d$ .	Year Jan. Feb. Mar.
	10 man on thick to	Pay week following 1 Oct.	Certain non-craft grades em- ployed at specified aero- dromes by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (excluding those common to the Government industrial services paid on miscel- laneous "M" rates)	Revised adult rates of pay agreed as follows :London Airport : general hand (new grade)loaders, baggage hands, left luggage attendants, indicator board attendants and guides 186s. 5d. a week, flarepath operators 183s. 5d., chargehand loaders and chargehand baggage hands 204s. 4d., others†† ; marshallers 195s. 5d.†† plus 3s. special duties lead ; firemen 203s. in first year rising by annual increments of 5s. to 228s. ; leading firemen 225s. 6d. to 245s. 6d. Other Airports** : all general hands 186s. 5d.†† ; marshallers- Prestwick 192s. 5d., chargehand marshallers, lead 12s. plus 8s. special duties lead, Renfrew and Gatwick 190s. 5d.††, Belfast and Bournemouth (Hurn) 1986. 5d.#t. former Crowdon 203s. it 228s. ; is attemption of 218s. ;	1956         100         101         104           1957         106         107         108           Date         1956, January            February          Yeshed
	England and Wales	com- mencing 18 Nov.	Clerical, sales and distributing staff employed at the mair centres and depots of the Co-operative Wholesale Society	<ul> <li>leading firemen—Croydon 225s. 6d. to 245s. 6d., elsewhere 215s. 6d. to 235s. 6d. All Airports**: mechanical transport drivers 193s. 1d. to 198s. 1d. according to class of vehicle†.</li> <li>Increases of 8s., 9s. or 10s. a week, according to grade, for male workers 21 and over, of 7s., 8s. or 9s. for female workers 21 and over, of 6s. for youths and girls 18 to 20, and of 5s. for boys and girls under 18. Minimum rates after</li> </ul>	March April May June July August September October November December 1957, January February March May June May

Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.
Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
These rates were the result of an agreement between the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd. and the trade unions concerned.
These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE. The addition for nightworkers does not apply to shiftworkers whose shift commences at 6.0 a.m. or between 6.0 a.m. and 7.0 a.m.
Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand Cleaners, cleaners, undertakings Industry and apply to the Infese increases took effect as the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and apply to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows : Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Midlands, Sumburgh, Tiree and Wick.
\*\* Excluding employees at the following airports : Aberdeen (Dyce), Cardiff (Pengam Moors), Kirkwall, Machrihanish, Port Ellen, Stornoway, Sumburgh, Tiree and Wick. Wick. <sup>††</sup> Chargehands in these grades receive lead rates of 8s. when less than 10 employees are supervised, and 12s. when 10 or more are supervised.

1000

Date from which Change took effect District e also Note at eginning of Table) eat Britain (207) Pay day in week 2 Dec. ngland and Wales Pay day (223) in week com mencing 30 Dec.

### FOR 31st DECEMBER, 1957 31st January, 1956 = 100)

ries and Services

uring Industries only

nber, 1957, the wage rates index (rates at 31st 100) was 112 for all workers in all industries and 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 or all workers in manufacturing industries only, figures. Revised figures are given in italics. the same as at the end of November.

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. In order to facilitate the linking of the present index figures to those in the old series, the second part of the Table below shows the separate index figures expressed to one place of decimals. This must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries only tes of wages measures the average movement from in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in dustries and services in the United Kingdom the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. We industries and services for which changes in the taken into account in the index and the method re described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this ruary, 1957 (see also page 90 of the March issue). sed on the recognised rates of wages fixed by we agreements between organisations of employers arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. only All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

100	I—All Industries and Services All Workers									in a second	(I—A	1 anu	Children and Children	uring I Wor		ustrie	es on	ly							
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957	100 106	101 107	104 108	105 108	105 111	105 111	106 111	106 111	106 111	106 112	106 112	106 112	1956 1957	100 107	100 107	104 107	105 108	105 111	105 111	106 111	106 112	106 112	106 112	106 112	106 112
	NT ST				Detai	iled F	igure	s							- and the second second			Deta	iled F	igure	s				- (interpretation)
States .	D	ate		N	<b>Men</b>	V	Vomen	:	Juvenil	es	All Wo	orkers		D	ate		N	Alen	V	Vomen		Juveni	les	All Wo	orkers
	Janua Febru Marci April May June July Augu Septe Octob Nove Decen	st mber mber		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0.0 1.1 3.8 5.2 5.4 5.5 5.7 5.8 6.0 6.2 6.3		$\begin{array}{c} 00 \cdot 0 \\ 00 \cdot 8 \\ 03 \cdot 1 \\ 03 \cdot 9 \\ 04 \cdot 3 \\ 04 \cdot 6 \\ 05 \cdot 0 \\ 05 \cdot 0 \\ 05 \cdot 7 \\ 05 \cdot 9 \\ 06 \cdot 2 \\ 06 \cdot 3 \end{array}$		$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	(+)	100 101 103 105 105 105 105 106 106 106 106	·1 ·7 ·0 ·3 ·4 ·6 ·7 ·0 ·0 ·3	1956,	Janua Febru Marc April May June July Augu Septe Octob Nove Decen	st mber		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0.0 0.3 4.5(+ 5.3 5.7 5.9 6.0 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.3		00 · 0 00 · 5(- 02 · 8 03 · 6 03 · 9 04 · 4 04 · 5(- 05 · 5(- 05 · 7 06 · 1 06 · 1	_)	100 · 0 100 · 3 103 · 8 105 · 0 105 · 3 105 · 4 105 · 9 106 · 0 106 · 6 106 · 7 106 · 9 107 · 0		100 104 105 105 105 105 105 106 106 106	·3 ·2 ·0 ·3 ·4 ·7 ·8 ·1 ·1
1957,	Janua Febru Marci April May June July Augu Septe Octob Nove Decer	st mber mber		10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11	$6 \cdot 4$ $6 \cdot 8$ $7 \cdot 5(+$ $0 \cdot 6$ $0 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 5(-$ $1 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 0$		$\begin{array}{c} 06 \cdot 4 \\ 06 \cdot 8 \\ 07 \cdot 2 \\ 07 \cdot 9 \\ 09 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 2 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \end{array}$		106 107 108 110 110 111 111	·5(+) ·0 ·6 ·7 ·1 ·4 ·5(-) ·8 ·9	1957,	Janua Febru Marc April May June July Augu Septe Octol Nove Decer	h       		10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	$6 \cdot 5(+$ $6 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 8$ $7 \cdot 5(-$ $0 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 1$		06-2 07-0 07-2 08-0 10-1 10-1 10-4 11-1 11-2 11-2 11-4 111-6		107 · 2 107 · 7 107 · 9 108 · 6 111 · 1 111 · 2 111 · 7 112 · 3 112 · 3 112 · 4 112 · 5 112 · 7	(+)	106 106 107 107 110 110 111 111 111 111 112 112	·0 ·67 ·927 *99 ·0

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as between April, 1956, and April, 1957, in those industries and services 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, 1957, were given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that between April, 1950, and April, 1957, in most industries and out rices covered by the half-yearly enquiries was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., as compared with an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for earnings and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for rates of wages. article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers)

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December-continued

and the second second	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
た いいの たい かい たまた かいたき し いい いいした お たちにし いた	Branch managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), dis- tributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies	<ul> <li>Increases of 12s. a week for all male workers 21 and over, of 10s. 10d. for grocery branch manageresses (rates are 90 per cent. of grocery branch managers' rates), of 6s. 6d. for other female workers 21 and over, of 6s. or 10s., according to age, for youths 18 to 20, of 7s. for boys under 18, and of 3s., 5s. or 8s. for girls under 21. Rates after change include : shop assistants (except hairdressers and café workers)—male workers. Metropolitan area 7s. a week at 15 rising to 183s. at 21, Provincial A area 68s. to 174s., Provincial B area 64s. to 169s., female workers 67s. to 132s. 6d., 62s. to 126s. 6d., 58s. to 123s. 6d. et adult warehousemen—Metropolitan 183s., A 174s., B 169s.; adult male packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants, cellarmen—Metropolitan 177s. 6d., A 168s. 6d., B 163s. 6d.; adult male packers, orderes, leaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers—Metropolitan 127s. 6d., A 121s 6d., B 118s. 6d.; adult milk workers or metholitars, head pasteurisers 190s., 181s., 178s., roundsmen and roundswomen 180s., 171s., 168s., assistant female roundsworkers 148s. 6d., 142s. 6d., 139s. 6d., al other male workers 129s. 6d., 123s. 6d., 142s. 6d., 139s. 6d., at 69s. 6d., and at milk workers on the Metropolitan area 181s.), assistant female roundsworkers 148s. 6d., 142s. 6d., 139s. 6d., A 169s. 6d., a 160s. 6d., at 160s. 6d., at 160s. 6d., at 160s. 6d., at 160s. 6d., 171s., 165s. 6d., 174s., 6d., 171s., 6d., A 169s. 6d., 0ver 1 and up to and including 2 tons 184s., 174s. 6d., 171s. 6d., 168s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 166s. 6d., at 5 tons 190s.), all other workers 178s. 6d., 3 to 4 tons 189s., 4 to 5 tons 190s.), all other workers 178s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 166s. 6d., a ton 189s., at 5 tons 190s.), all other workers 178s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 166s. 6d., at 175s. 6d., B 175s. 6d., B 175s. 6d., 167s. 6d., 167s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 166s. 6d., at a tons 189s., 4 to 5 tons 190s.), all other workers 178s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 171s., B 168s., assistant female roundsworkers 148s. 6d., 166s. 6d., 171s. 6d., 168s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 171s.</li></ul>
Carlie C	Building and civil engineering workers	Night work rate increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-quarter.
	WORKERS	Registre and the second s

# Index of Rates of Wages

 •••	112
••	112

All Industrian and Ca

The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to changes in efficiency of operatives and of machines.

# II Manufacturing Industrias only

ug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
06	106	106	106	106	1956	100	100	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
11	111	112	112	112	1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112

### Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in December, was 157. In addition, 17 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December in these 174 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 23,500. The aggregate number of working days lost during December at the establishments concerned was nearly 43,000.

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

In low water 1805., 1715. In low water from the solution manice material with the solution	Number progr	of Stoppa ress in Mo	iges in nth	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month		
Coal Mining Vehicles	6 1	133 4	139 5	14,900 5,200	23,000 10,000	
Building and Contract- ing	4	4	8	900	3,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	6	16	22	2,500	7,000	
Total, December, 1957	17	157	174	23,500	43,000	
Total, November, 1957	32	277	309	50,600	93,000	
Total, December, 1956	18	125	143	12,200	32,000	

Of the total of 43,000 days lost in December, 36,000 were lost by 21,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month.

Of these workers, 18,900 were directly involved and 2,900 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in December also included 7,000 days lost by 1,700 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month previous month.

### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 164 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during December, 88, directly involving 7,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 41, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 5,400 workers, lasted three days; 11, directly involving 2,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 7, directly involving 500 workers, lasted over six days.

### **Causes of Stoppages**

Causes of Stoppages Of the 157 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in December, 19, directly involving 2,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 44, directly involving 4,700 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 13, directly involving 700 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 70, directly involving 6,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 2,200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 1,700 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

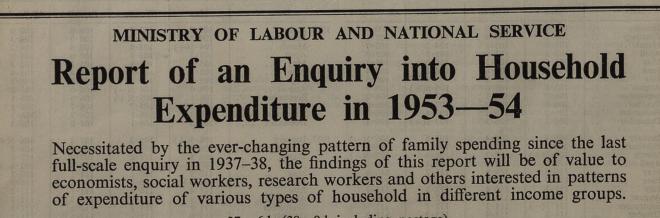
### **Statistics for Year 1957**

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1957, and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given in the annual review on pages 5 and 6 of this GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF W	ORK DURING I	DECEMBER
--------------------------	--------------	----------

Industry, Occupations† and Locality	Appro Number o invo	f Workers	Date when	Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result		
industry, occupations, and housing	Directly	In- directly†	Began	Ended	és da apicit, calaci sida ana m di santestini dia mi internetta api ana di santestini dia mi	di Jing Kangangan (1947) Gli San (1946) — 1946) was (1947)		
Coal MINING : Fillers and other colliery workers South Shields, Co. Durham (one	80	690	19 Dec.	23 Dec.	Cessation of a disturbance allowance following the installation of new	Work resumed pending negotia-		
colliery) Colliery workers—South Shields, Co. Durham (two collieries)	1,200		23 Dec.	23 Dec.	winding equipment In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	s f tions.		
VEHICLES : Internal transport workers and other workers employed in the manu-	180	2,430	6 Dec.	9 Dec.	To support a claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed to permit negotiations.		
facture of motor bodies—Erding- ton, Birmingham (one firm) Workers employed in the manu- facture of motor vehicles— Coventry (one firm)	2,000		17 Dec.	19 Dec.	To protest against the three-day suspension of a shop steward	Work resumed.		
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING : Electrical contracting workers em- ployed on various building sites London (one firm)	250	to the en	19 Nov.	5 Dec.	Discharge at short notice of workers declared redundant	Work resumed to permit negotiations.		

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



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### Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

### Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 10th DECEMBER, 1957

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 108

At 10th December, 1957, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th November, compared with 103 at 11th December, 1956.

compared with 103 at 11th December, 1956. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attribut-able solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage

able 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 10th DECEMBER, 1957

### (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 10th December, 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"

		ex Figure h Decembe 1957		
GROUP		7th Januar 956 = 100		WEIGH
I. Food	States and	106.0		350
II. Alcoholic drink	H. S. H	105.7		71
III. Tobacco	1	107.8	No.	80
IV. Housing		116.9		87
V. Fuel and light		115.6		55
VI. Durable household goods		101.3	1.1	66
VII. Clothing and footwear		103.0		106 -
VIII. Transport and vehicles	19.2.0	112.7		68
IX. Miscellaneous goods		111.6	( ··· ·· ·	59
X. Services	Q 91	114.2		58
All items		108.2		1,000
		the second second		Standards

The "all items" index figure at 10th December was therefore  $108 \cdot 2$ , taken as 108.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX **DURING THE MONTH**

### Food

Marked increases in the average prices of eggs, potatoes and apples and smaller increases in the average prices of bacon and ham, and cauliflower were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of fish and butter. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 105 for the previous month.

### Housing

There was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. As a result, the average level of housing costs rose by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 117, compared with 116 for the previous month.

### **Fuel and Light**

A seasonal increase in the prices of coke in London and the south of England and increases in the charges for electricity and gas in some areas were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of paraffin. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116, compared with 115 for the previous month.

### Transport and Vehicles

Road passenger transport fares were increased in a few areas. These changes were offset by reductions in the prices of petrol and second-hand cars, and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113, the same figure as for the previous

### **Other Groups**

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 101, 103, 112, and 114, respectively.

Tables showing the figures for each group and for "all items" for each month in 1957 and also the "all items" figure for each month from January, 1956, are provided in an article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1957, which appears on pages 4 and 5 of this GAZETTE.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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 irect from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 42 of this GAZETTE.

### **Retail Prices Overseas**

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
	is given		Month before	Year before	
European Countries Austria (Vienna) All Items* Food France (Paris)	Mar., 1938 = 100 Nov., 1957 July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100†	751 751	-1 - 3	+16 +12	
All Items Food Germany (Federal	Nov., 1957 """	108·8 109·1	+ 2.5 + 2.9	+9.1 +9.0	
Republic) All Items Food Irish Republic	1950 = 100 Nov., 1957 Aug., $1947 = 100$ ;	117 125	Nil + 1	$^{+3}_{+5}$	
All Items Italy (Large towns)	Nov., $1957$ 1938 = 1	142	- 1§	+ 8	
All Items Food Netherlands	Oct., $1957$ 1931 = 100	64·61 74·80	+ 0.52 + 0.80	+ 1.91 + 1.33	
All Items Food	Nov., 1957	123 122	- 1 - 1	+14 + 8	
Norway All Items Food	1949 = 100 Sept., 1957 """	152 165	Nil Nil	+ 3 - 2	
Other Countries Canada	1949 = 100				
All Items Food Ceylon (Colombo)	1949 - 100 Nov., 1957 1932 = 100	123·3 120·2	- 0.1 - 1.5	+ 3.0 + 2.3	
All Items Food India*	Oct., 1957 1949 = 100	$104 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 94$	+ 1.8 + 2.74	$^{+2.8}_{+2.29}$	
All Items Food	1949 = 100 Oct., 1957   1951 = 100	113 113	$-1 \\ -2$	+ 4 + 3	
Japan All Items Food	Sept., 1957	123·5 119·6	-0.2 - 0.4	+ 5.0 + 6.0	
Rhodesia, Northern All Items Food	Aug., '1939''= 100 Sept., 1957	204 267	Nil - 1	+ 8 + 9	
Rhodesia, Southern All Items Food	Oct., <sup>1</sup> 949 <sup>2</sup> = 100 Oct., 1957 ""	140 168	Nil Nil	+ 4 + 6	
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items Food United States	$1938 = 100 \\ Aug., 1957 \\ 1947-49 = 100$	215·2 250·1	+ 4·0 + 0·7	$^{+ 9.8}_{+13.0}$	
All Items	Oct., 1957 """	121·1 116·4	$ \frac{\text{Nil}}{0.6}$	+ 3.4 + 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 Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas. † New index of retail prices based on the pattern of family expenditure in 1954; figures in new series have been calculated for each month beginning September, 1956.

1950.
<sup>1</sup> A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 113 · 4 at November, 1957.
§ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
|| Figures for the latest month are provisional.

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### ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Awards :								Page	Notices and Orders :	2
al Disputes and l	National	Arbi	tration	Tribu	nals		•••	36	Wages Councils Acts	
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### Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and **Conditions of Employment and National** Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During December the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eight awards, Nos. 1044 to 1051.\* Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers. Award No. 1045 (12th December).—Parties: Members of the

National Federated Electrical Association and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. *Claim*: That the rates of pay of apprentices aged 19 and 20 in the Electrical Contracting Industry should be increased. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the percentages of the journeyman's inclusive hourly rate applicable to the apprentices concerned should be 60 per cent. for those 19 years of age and  $72\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for those 20 years of age. *Award No.* 1049 (23rd December).—*Parties*: Employers repre-sented by the Employers' Side of the London Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers) and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For the payment of a plus rate of in their employment. *Claim*: For the payment of a plus rate of 2s. 9d. a week to motor drivers required to undertake running repairs defined in the relevant agreement as "any repair which can be effected on the road in order to keep the vehicle in commission", it being claimed that the changing of a wheel merits the payment. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During December no awards were issued by the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).

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

### **Industrial Court Awards**

During December the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2673 to 2676. Three of these awards are summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Award No. 2673 (3rd December).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of Committee "C" of the Medical Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: In respect of car allowances to be paid to public health medical officers in Scotland. Award: The Court found and awarded that, without prejudice to the right of a medical officer to retain while he is the provide the service of the respective of the service continues in his present post a car allowance nor favourable, the car allowance scheme shown in Appendix II of the award shall, with effect from 16th May, 1957, be applied to public health medical officers in Scotland.

Award No. 2674 (19th December) .- Parties : Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. *Claim*: That craftsmen employed on maintenance duties be paid the eight shillings maintenance allowance, in addition to any merit pay they may be awarded under the craftsmen's merit pay scheme. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2676 (19th December) .- Parties : Trade Unions' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry. *Claim*: For payment of double time for work performed on statutory holidays. *Award*: The Court found and awarded that the last two lines of Clause 4 (b) of the existing Agreement shall be so amended as to have added thereto the proviso that in respect of Christmas Day and Boxing Day in England and the New Year Holiday in Scotland payment shall be at the basic rate plus 100 per cent. and production bonus where applicable. Save as aforesaid the claim was not established. The award shall take effect from the date of the award

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration During December three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Two awards are summarised below ; the other related to an individual undertaking. (1) Parties : The National Coal Board (West Midlands Division) North Staffordshire Area and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim : Claim by the Trade Union for (a) the existing minimum rate for lorry drivers to be increased from £8 2s. to £9 15s. and (b) annual holiday pay to be increased from 88 hours' pay to a payment of twice the weekly earnings during the year. Award : The Arbitrator awarded that (a) a minimum rate of £8 18s. should be effective as from the first pay-day after 3rd October, 1957, and (b) annual holiday pay should continue to be 88 hours' pay. (2) Parties : The Diamond Manufacturers' Association and the Society of Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Kindred Trades. Claim :

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 42.

(a) Whether the current tariff rates should or should not be increased (a) whether the current tariff rates should or should not be increased and if so by what percentage but in any case so as not to exceed 25 per cent. over and above the current tariff rates; (b) Whether the minimum or "fall back" wage should or should not be increased beyond £8 5s. a week and if so by what sum but in any case so as not to exceed £10 a week. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that the "fall back" rate should be increased to £10 a week as from the first full pay period following 11th December, 1957. The tariff rates should, for the present, remain unaltered.

### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 334 to 336,\* which are summarised below. Award No. 334 (3rd December).—Parties : The Prison Officers' Association and the Prison Commissioners and the Scottish Home Department. *Claim*: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Officers, Principal Officers, Chief Officers Class II and I, Engineers Class II and I, Foremen of Works, Senior Foremen of Works, Stores Officers (Scotland only), Night Patrols and Tem-porary Officers employed in the Prisons and Borstal Institutions in England, Wales and Scotland. Women's scales to be in accordance with the Equal Pay rules. *Award*: The Chairman awarded (the Members of the Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award)

that the claim had not been established. *Award No.* 335 (9th December).—*Parties*: The Post Office Engineering Union and the Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. *Claim*: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Photoprinter Class. *Award*: The Tribunal recognised that the Claim : For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Photoprinter Class. Award : The Tribunal recognised that the claim was put forward as an interim claim and that the scales may fall to be reviewed at the instance of either party when a report on the comparable outside rates shall be made by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit. Subject to this observation the Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the interim scales (London, male) of the Photoprinter Class shall be as follows : Chief Photoprinter £625 by £25 to £750, Assistant Chief Photoprinter £10 13s. by 9s. to £12 0s. by 11s. to £12 19s., Photoprinter Grade I £10 0s. by 6s. to £11 3s., Photoprinter Grade II £8 14s. by 6s. to £9 6s. by 7s. to £10 0s. ; (b) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st April, 1956 ; (c) that these scales shall be subject to the revised scales of provincial differentiation introduced on 1st April, 1956 ; (d) that these scales shall be associated with the leave scales offered by the Treasury ; (e) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post ; (f) that the scale awarded to Chief Photoprinters shall not be capable of revision in the light of E.C. No. 8/57. *Award No.* 336 (10th December).—Parties : The Civil Service Union and the Home Office. *Claim* : For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Senior Wireless Technicians employed by the Home Office. *Award* : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### **Notices of Proposals**

No notices of proposals were issued during December.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During December the Minister of Labour and National Service

During December the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulations Order\* :--*The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order*, 1957 : S.I. 1957 No. 2109 (Y. (57)), dated 3rd December, and effective from 16th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and provides for the payment of additional remuneration to night workers.-See page 32.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during December. Wages Regulation Orders

During December 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 Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1957 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.149)), dated 2nd December and effective on and from 16th December dated 2nd December and effective on and from 16th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 31.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 42.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

### 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 claimant had run out of bait for his lines and was to have fished by the 'Ripper' method instead. It is, of course, simple for a line fisherman to convert to ripper fishing in view of the simple 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. gear required "Branch (a) of regulation 14B(2) envisages weather so bad that the fishing vessel could not reasonably put to sea. The evidence in the present case is that the weather was 'settled' and 'fine'. Branch (a) is accordingly not established.

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 16/57 (28th June)

A share fisherman had run out of bait for his usual style of fishing and an alternative method of fishing would be unsuccessful because, due to the previous bad weather, the water was too cloudy. Held that the state of the weather did not prevent the boat putting to sea and that good cause necessitating abstention from fishing was not otherwise established either by the claimat's running out of bait or by the fact that the prospects of successful fishing by the alternative method were not good.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that in respect of 5th January, 1957, unemploy-ment benefit is not payable to the claimant.

"The claimant is a share fisherman and member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is the a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is the owner or part owner. As such he is a person who in order to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit must satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]. In terms of branch (2) of the regulation he must prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on the day in question for one or other of the following specific reasons—(a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being

"The claimant is 62 years of age. For many years he was a fisherman, but in 1953 he gave up that occupation and became greenkeeper at a golf club. For more than three years past he has been employed during the Summer (that is to say from March or reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing , of (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates ; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate ; greenkeeper at a golf club. For more than three years past he has been employed during the Summer (that is to say from March or April to October or November) as a greenkeeper, and in the Winter (that is to say from October or November to March or April) as a billiards marker in a billiards saloon. His employment in the billiards saloon involved hours of attendance from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday to Saturday, for which he received £1 a week. This employment was treated as a subsidiary occupation, and in terms of regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended —see the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from "The claimant claimed unemployment benefit for Saturday, 5th January, 1957, explaining that he had not gone fishing on account of bad weather. The local insurance officer having disallowed his claim, the claimant on 10th January, 1957, appealed to the local tribunal. He amplified his explanation as follows—'On Saturday, January 5th, we rose at 3 a.m. to go to sea, but the weather being very stormy we decided to cancel operations for that day. Later in the morning it faired a bit, allowing some of the small boats to proceed to the fishing ground. It was rather late in the day for our type of fishing.' Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended —see the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143]—the days on which the claimant followed this subsidiary occupation were treated as days of unemployment. The claimant accordingly was paid unemployment benefit from October, 1955, to March, 1956. In March, 1956, the billiards saloon closed permanently, but at this time the greenkeeping season opened, and the claimant was em-ployed as greenkeeper from March, 1956, until 30th November, 1956. On 1st December, 1956, he claimed unemployment benefit. Because of the closure of the billiards saloon, the claimant's sub-sidiary occupation was no longer available to him : and there was our type of fishing.' Reports were obtained from the local fishery officer as follows : (1) 'Although there is a fleet of fully 40 ripper boats based on Fraserburgh, and the weather in the latter half of the week ending 5.1.1957 was in general settled, only 3 ripper landings totalling 2 cwt. of cod were landed. Following the bad weather of the preceding sidiary occupation was no longer available to him : and there was little prospect of his obtaining employment of any kind until the greenkeeping season should open again in March, 1957.

of cod were landed. Following the bad weather of the preceding week and the consequent stirring up, the water was cloudy and that condition is usually all against successful ripper fishing which requires clear water that the glint of the lead can be seen'; and (2) 'Although the weather was fine on 5.1.1957 no hand-line boats were at sea on that date the condition of the weather being " thick ". This was due to a previous spell of bad weather. The conditions were, therefore, quite unsuitable for ripper fishing. On the day in question, however, 6 small line boats, which generally speaking are of a slightly larger class were at sea and landed a total of 48 cwts."

"The first question which arises is whether—viewing the matter as at 1st December, 1956—the claimant has become a 'seasonal worker' as defined by regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220], as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amend-ment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466]. That question in turn raises the question—what is the claimant's 'normal' employ-ment? As a rule one is justified in assuming that a pattern of employment which has repeated itself with little or no variation for three consecutive years represents what is normal for the person concerned. The claimant's normal employment as a greenkeeper in the Summer, with no employment other than the subsidiary occupation of billiards marker in the remaining five months of the year. If the claimant be regarded as not employed during these five Winter months, then clearly he has become a seasonal worker. "Regulation 1 of the Seasonal Workers Regulations provides 'The first question which arises is whether-viewing the matter The appeal before the local tribunal was taken on the basis "The appeal before the local tribunal was taken on the basis that the claimant was a 'ripper' fisherman; that is to say a fisher-man who fishes by line but without bait, relying upon the fish to be attracted by the glint of the lead on the hooks; and stress was laid upon the cloudy state of the water which, it is said, was so thick that the fish could not see the glint of the lead on the hooks, so that this method of fishing offered no reasonable prospect of success. On this basis, by a majority, the local tribunal refused the claimant's appeal, holding that regulation 14B(2) was not satisfied. "It has now been acceptained that the claimant is normally a

"It has now been ascertained that the claimant is normally a great line' fisherman; that is to say one who fishes with baited ines. His association explain that 'on the day in question this

\*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 sick-ness benefit; Series "R(G)"--decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(G)"--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 42.

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Arbitration

Industria

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No question arises as to branch (b): nor is it suggested that branch (c) is satisfied.

"There remains for consideration branch (d). It is relevant to bear in mind that nowhere does the regulation specifically provide for abstention from fishing on the ground that the prospects of successful fishing are not considered good. On the contrary, branches (a), (b) and (c) are all narrow in their terms, and it is unlikely that branch (d) was intended to cover cases which could more appropriately have been covered by a less narrow formulation of the preceding branches. In my judgment, insofar as the claimant was unable to follow his normal method of fishing because he had run out of bait, that situation is not one which is covered by branch (d). Equally, in my judgment, insofar as the claimant was unable to turn to ripper fishing because the state of the water was unsuitable for that type of fishing, that situation also is not one which is covered by branch (d). In this connection, reference is made to Decision C.S.U. 22/56 (unreported).

"On the whole I agree that the claimant has failed to prove that he satisfies any of the branches of regulation 14B(2), in respect of the day in question. The appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed."

### Decision No. R(U)19/57 (16th July)

A man worked for over three years as a greenkeeper at a golf club during the summer and as a billiards marker during the winter. His work as billiards marker was a subsidiary occupation and the days on which he followed it were treated as days of unemployment. Held that although, for benefit purposes, claimant was properly treated as unemployed in the winter, he was in fact employed and was therefore not a seasonal worker.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant is not a seasonal worker as defined by regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220], as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations (1952) [Media 1952) [Media 1952] the National Insurance (Seasor tions, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466].

five Winter months, then clearly he has become a seasonal worker. "Regulation 1 of the Seasonal Workers Regulations provides that, unless the context otherwise requires, '" employment" means employment in an employed contributor's employment, and the expression "employed" has a corresponding meaning'. Now a formal decision has been given by the Minister ' that the employ-ment of [the claimant] as a billiards marker . . . from October to March for at least three years up to March, 1956, was employed contributor's employment within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1946'. *Prima facie*, therefore, when the claimant was working as a billiards marker (albeit only during the evenings) he was employed ; and accordingly his total employment (which comprised employment as billiards marker and as greenkeeper)

was virtually continuous throughout the year. A person whose employment is virtually continuous throughout the year is not a seasonal worker, even although his employment is not in one occupation only.

"The insurance officer now concerned points out that it is anomalous that on a given day a person should be regarded as employed (for one purpose) and as unemployed (for another purpose). By virtue of regulation 6(1)(h) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations already mentioned, the days on which the claimant was following the occupation of billiards marker were treated as days of unemployment, on the basis that his earnings therefrom did not exceed 6s. 8d., that he was available for full-time employment, and that the occupation which he was following was consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employ-ment. The insurance officer goes on to submit that 'it is not the consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employ-ment. The insurance officer goes on to submit that 'it is not the intention that the expression "employment" as defined and used in the Seasonal Workers Regulations should include employment which is to be disregarded for the purposes of unemployment benefit under regulation 6(1)(h) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations. That being so, and since the period treated as a period of unemployment clearly exceeds seven weeks it is my submission that the claimant must be regarded as a seasonal worker'. worker '

"Although it may be anomalous, it is not altogether unusual for a statute or statutory regulation to provide that for a certain purpose (but not all purposes) something shall be deemed to be that which it is not, or shall be treated otherwise than it would normally be treated. Regulation 6(1)(h) is one such statutory regulation. which it is not, or shall be treated otherwise than it would hormally be treated. Regulation 6(1)(h) is one such statutory regulation. It is necessary in the first place to examine the scope of its application. It bears to be made ' for the purposes of unemployment...benefit'. This means ' for the purposes of determining whether the insured person is entitled to benefit in respect of the day in question ' (see Decision R(U) 27/53). In the course of Decision R(U) 27/53 a Tribunal of Commissioners in construing regulation 6(1)(e)(i)of the same Regulations (which provides that ' a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and is on holiday') pointed out that ' it does not purport to provide that the insured person shall be deemed to be in fact employed on the day in question. It follows that regulation 6(1)(e)(i) has no bearing on the question whether a person is in fact normally employed (in the sense of gainfully occupied) on a parti-cular day or days'. It seems to me that regulation 6(1)(e)(1)h falls to be construed in a similar way, for it is a parallel regulation. So construing it, I conclude that although the days on which the present claimant was occupied as a billiards marker were not prohibited from being treated as days of unemployment by virtue of regulation 6(1)(h), there is nothing in that regulation which compels me to hold that on these days the claimant was normally not employed, for the purpose of determining whether he is or is not a seasonal for the purpose of determining whether he is or is not a seasonal worker. Since in fact the claimant *was* employed both Winter and Summer, he is not, in my judgment, a seasonal worker.

"It may be that the decision that the claimant is not a seasonal "It may be that the decision that the claimant is not a seasonal worker involves an anomaly, as the insurance officer submits. The anomaly is that a person who *ex hypothesi* is employed all the year round may nevertheless be entitled to unemployment benefit for part of the year. It occurs to me, however, that a decision in the opposite sense might have produced an anomaly at least as grave. If it were held that the claimant was a seasonal worker, and that he had no reasonable prospect of substantial employment in his off-season, the claimant would not be entitled to benefit during the off searce. In other words : un to the crucial date he was a man season, the channant would not be childed to benefit during the off-season. In other words : up to the crucial date he was a man who, in the Winter, was receiving £1 a week wages from a subsidiary occupation, and also unemployment benefit ; but having lost his subsidiary occupation (with its £1 a week) he is to lose his unemploy-ment herefit as well. Let a match the intervent the subsidiary ment benefit as well. I am reluctant to interpret the regulations in a way which would bring about so harsh a result.

If, as I hold, the claimant is not-as at the relevant date-a seasonal worker, the question whether he satisfies the additional conditions incumbent upon seasonal workers does not arise, and accordingly I do not discuss these.

"The present decision is given on the basis of the claimant's normal pattern of employment as at 1st December, 1956. It has been mentioned that in March, 1956, the claimant's normal Winter situation ceased to be available for him, and it is understood that the claimant failed to secure any other work during the Winter of

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1956/57. If the claimant should continue to be unable to obtain employment of any kind during the Winter season, a time may come when he will have to be deemed a seasonal worker. At present, in my opinion, such a determination would be premature. The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 20/57 (24th June)

Claimant was discharged from a shipyard the day before a stoppage of work began there. Under the 12 days' rule a presumption arose that he had lost employment by reason of the stoppage. Held that the presumption was rebutted. The inference from the evidence was that the claimant's employment had terminated and was not merely indefinitely suspended. The 12 days' rule reaffirmed.

#### **Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners**

" Our decision is that on 18th March, 1957, the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. "On 15th March, 1957, the claimant was 'discharged as redundant' by his employed as a boilermaker in conrection with the

"On 15th March, 1957, the claimant was 'discharged as redundant' by his employers, T. and Company Limited, by whom he had been employed as a boilermaker in connection with the overhaul of the R.M.S. 'Queen Mary' at Southampton Docks from 27th January, 1957. "On 18th March, 1957, the claimant made a claim for unemploy-ment benefit. The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question whether the claim should be disallowed on the ground that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemploy-ment benefit by virtue of the provisions of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (hereafter referred to as 'section 13(1)' which provides that (subject to certain immaterial exceptions) a person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's

Insurance Act, 1946 (hereatter referred to as section 13(1)) which provides that (subject to certain immaterial exceptions) a person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues. The local tribunal allowed the claim ; the insurance officer now concerned appeals from the tribunal's decision. "On 5th March, 1957, the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Employers' Federation finally rejected a claim for an increase of wages covering all workers in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry which had been made by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions of which the claimat's association was a member. On 7th March, 1957, a meeting of the executives of the trade unions affiliated to the above-mentioned Confederation decided that a national withdrawal of labour should begin at noon on 16th March, 1957. The claimant's employers had begun to discharge workers from 11th March, 1957. The stoppage of work began on 18th March and lasted up to and including 3rd April, 1957. As the claimant was discharged on a day before the stoppage began his claim makes it necessary to consider the application of the principle laid down in decisions of the Umpire under the former Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts which was referred to in those decisions as laid down in decisions of the Umpire under the former Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts which was referred to in those decisions as 'the 12 days' rule'. This principle was applied for so many years in the interpretation of the provisions in previous Unemployment Insurance Acts which are reproduced in section 13(1) that in our opinion the legislature must be taken to have intended the principle to be applied in the interpretation of section 13(1). This principle was that an amplicate whose amployment is indefinitely suspended was that an employee whose employment is indefinitely suspended within 12 working days of a stoppage of work at premises at which the employee habitually seeks work must *prima facie* be presumed to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage. "An employee's employment is treated as indefinitely suspended

within the meaning of this rule notwithstanding that his employment has in form been terminated by his employer if he habitually seeks

work at premises at which the stoppage of work is in force. "It was, however, pointed out in the Umpire's decisions that this presumption might be rebutted by definite evidence to the contrary. (See Umpire's Decision 18901/31 applying the principle explained

in Umpire's Decision 7712/20.) "In considering this aspect of the case we have derived great benefit from the full information which has been presented to us by the insurance officer now concerned as the result of inquiries made by officers of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the

officers of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the Ministry of Labour and National Service and we desire to express our appreciation of their assistance. "The claimant can escape the effect of the 12 days' rule if he can prove that he had finally left or been discharged by the employer for whom he was working before the stoppage began. "The record of the claimant's employment since 1939 with which we were supplied shows that, with the exception of a spell of work in B. from 11th September, 1950, to 3rd November, 1950, he was employed with T. and Company or H. and W. at S. and we are satisfied that T. and Company's premises were premises at which the claimant habitually sought work within the meaning of the 12 days' rule

"On the whole, however, we are of opinion that the claimant has proved that before the stoppage began his employment at those premises had been terminated and not merely suspended. "On that issue the following extracts from a questionnaire addressed to T. and Company are important :

'Q.11-If the overhaul men finished earlier than usual this year,

why was this? A.11-Normal finish. Q.15-At what date and time did the last of the overhaul men

Q.15—At what date and time did the last of the overhaul men cease work on the vessel ? A.15—Friday, 15th March, 1957. Q.16—Were these men discharged ? A.16—Generally no ; they discharged themselves when they went on strike, but in practically all the cases the firm retained the cards of the strikers. [This sentence clearly does not refer to the claimant or the other persons mentioned in the next sentence.] For work finished on vessels before this date the men were paid off in the usual manner. In the 'Queen Mary' on Thursday and Friday, 14th and

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15th March, about 900 men were paid off, but they would have been paid off in the usual way if there had been no strike. Q.17-If so (A) what notice were they given and (B) what notice was required by their contract?

A.17-(A) The men are usually told in the morning or the day before that they will not be required after such and such a time, but they are generally well aware of this a day or two before they are told.

(B) 2 hours' notice is required.

Q.18—What arrangement was made with them to return to or apply for further work later ?

A.18—None. The men were simply told "We hope to see you again after your holiday

again after your holiday "." "We infer from the reference to the cards of the strikers in answer 16 that the cards of the claimant and the other overhaul men who ceased work on 15th March were not retained. They were 'paid off in the normal manner' and 'would have been paid off in the usual way if there had been no strike'. We think that answer 18 shows that no arrangement was made with the claimant and the other men who ceased work on 15th March to return to or apply for further work later and that it was the strikers who were simply told 'we hope to see you again after your holiday'. Further at the hearing before the local tribunal the representative of T. and Com-pany stated that the 'Queen Mary' was finished on 15th March and 'in any event the men discharged would have been made redundant whether or not there had been a strike and we should have been left with sufficient men to carry on our normal shiphave been left with sufficient men to carry on our normal ship-repairing work '. The representative of H. and W. made a statement to the same effect and it was not suggested that the claimant had any better chance of obtaining employment from H. and W. after 15th March than he had of obtaining it from T. and Company.

Our attention was drawn to the fact that when the stoppage "Our attention was drawn to the fact that when the stoppage began the trade unions concerned maintained that the repairs to the 'Queen Mary' had not been completed and therefore she was 'declared black', *i.e.*, workers were directed not to assist her to leave port during the stoppage. On the other hand in answer to an inquiry made by the group local insurance officer on 4th June, 1957, the Cunard Steamship Company Limited stated that no major items of repair were cancelled, and added 'It may be helpful, however, if we were to tell you that the ship's normal refit covers a period of six weres, but this year it was extended to an eight were however, if we were to tell you that the ship's normal refit covers a period of six weeks, but this year it was extended to an eight-week period, the additional two weeks being scheduled to cover the first stage of our stabiliser installation programme. Our antecedent programme made provision for trial of ship's engines on Sunday, 17th March, prior to the vessel's sailing on 20th March and for all repair work to be completed by p.m. on Friday, 15th March. This programme was in fact carried out and we would then normally look for a big reduction in the labour force at that time. It is, of course, customary practice during the ship's overhaul for our Local Superintendent Engineer, in conjunction with the Ship Repairers, to keep the repair indent continually under review in the light of the labour force available and the manner in which the work is being carried out. Deletions or additions are therefore Reparters, to keep the repart mucht continually under review in the light of the labour force available and the manner in which the work is being carried out. Deletions or additions are therefore made to the indent as the circumstances warrant. This in no way, however, affects the general issues raised by you in your letter.' A graph supplied by T. and Company in answer to the above-mentioned questionnaire shows that a sharp decline in their labour force occurred in February or March in each of the years from 1952 to 1956. The graph does not cover the month of March, 1957, but in addition to the graph T. and Company supplied the group local insurance officer with a table showing the 'number of shipyard workers actually employed on repair work' from the beginning of April, 1956, to the end of March, 1957. The average number for the 12 months was 2,462, while the number in March, 1957, was 3,616. In February, 1957, the number was 3,523 and for January, 1957, 3,107. These figures suggest that in March T. and Company had accumulated an exceptionally large labour force and that a considerable number of their men would probably have become redundant by 15th March even if there had been no stoppage. there had been no stoppage.

"Moreover the claimant's own record shows that in 1956 (after a period of sickness which had lasted from 6th December, 1955) he was employed by H. and W. from 13th February, 1956, to 28th March, 1956, and then had a period of unemployment (except for occasional work with H. and W.) from 29th March, 1956, to 7th May, 1956. In 1957 he was employed by H. and W. until 23rd January and thereafter by T. and Company until 15th March. These dates suggest that the claimant was likely to have a spell of unemployment from some date in March, 1957.

"Taking the evidence as a whole we are satisfied that on 15th March, 1957, the claimant's employment had been terminated and not merely indefinitely suspended before the stoppage of work began. The claimant is therefore not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under section 13(1) and the insurance officer's appeal must be dismissed."

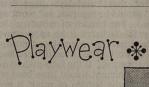
### Decision No. R(U) 21/57 (4th September)

A plater's helper, who habitually sought employment at a shipyard, claimed benefit when his employment was indefinitely suspended. A stoppage of work, due to a trade dispute, commenced 12 weekdays later. He was unemployed until 3 weeks after the stoppage at the shipyard ended and then secured employment in a garage. Held that the presumption raised by the 12 days' rule that he lost employment as a result of the stoppage at his place of employment was rebutted. Other men, suspended at the stoppage at his place of employment was rebutted. Other men, suspended at the stoppage at his place of employment was rebutted. Other the stoppage began and alter it ended. The inference was that the claimant would not have been employed there during the period of the stoppage even if there had been no stoppage. Held further that 12 days means 12 consecutive weekdays excluding recognised or customary holidays.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 5th March to 13th April,

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1957, both dates included on the ground that he had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"For some years before 5th March, 1957, the claimant had been employed in an occupation which has been sometimes described as 'plater's helper' and sometimes as a 'labourer' in the ship-repairing industry by Messrs. S. C. and Company (hereafter called 'the employers') at the port of F. At all material times he was a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union. On 4th March, 1957, the claimant ceased to be employed by the employers and on 5th March, 1957, he made a claim for unemploy-ment benefit. For some years before 5th March, 1957, the claimant had been

ment bencht. "On 7th March, 1957, the executives of the unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions which included the Transport and General Workers' Union decided that in consequence of the rejection of a wage claim national withdrawal of labour should begin at noon on 16th March, 1957. As a five-day week is worked in the shipyards at F. the stoppage of work at the premises of the claimant's employers became effective from and including Monday, 18th March, 1957. It continued up to and including 13th April, 1957.

"The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question whether from and including 5th March, 1957, the claimant was disgualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"The local tribunal decided that the claimant and all other employees of the employers who were discharged before 11th March, 1957, did not lose employment because of a trade dispute and that those who were discharged after 11th March, 1957, did lose employment by reason of a trade dispute. The insurance officer now concerned appeals from the decision that those employees who were discharged before 11th March, 1957, did not lose employment by reason of a trade dispute.

"In Decision R(U) 20/57 a tribunal of three Commissioners considered an appeal arising out of the same trade dispute. They held that the principle known as the 12 days' rule which was laid down in decisions of the Umpire under the former Unemployment down in decisions of the Unipite under the former lowering matrix Insurance Acts must be applied to claims for unemployment benefit under the National Insurance Acts. The Commissioners stated that the principle was that an employee whose employment is indefinitely suspended within 12 working days of a stoppage of work at premises at which the employee habitually seeks work must prima facie be presumed to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage. The Commissioners pointed out, however, that this presumption might be rebutted by definite evidence to the contrary. They held that the evidence before them showed that the presumption presumption might be reduced by definite evidence to the contrary. They held that the evidence before them showed that the presumption had been rebutted in the case of the claimant there concerned and the claim for unemployment benefit was therefore allowed. (For reasons explained hereafter I think that 'weekdays other than recognised or customary holidays' should be regarded as 'working days' for the purposes of the rule.) The burden of rebutting the presumption rests on a claimant ; to discharge it he must prove that in all probability he would not have been employed during the period for which the stoppage of work lasted even if there had been no stoppage of work during that period. If the facts proved or admitted leave it doubtful whether a claimant would have been so employed had there been no stoppage the burden of proof is not discharged and disqualification must be imposed. On the other hand 'a claimant cannot be said to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage when proved facts or legitimate inferences show that he would not have been an stoppage due to a trade dispute'. (Umpire's Decision 4376/34 (not reported).) "In Decision R(U) 20/57 an appeal against disqualification

"In Decision R(U) 20/57 an appeal against disqualification "In Decision R(U) 20/57 an appeal against disqualification arising out of the same stoppage of work succeeded. The claimant there concerned had been employed at the port of S. and in that case specific facts were proved which in the opinion of the Com-missioners pointed clearly to the conclusion that the claimant would have been unemployed at the time the stoppage of work began even if it had not been impending; the most significant of these facts was that the claimant's employment ceased on the day by which, according to the employers' programme, the repairs to the R.M.S. 'Queen Mary' were to be completed. The employers K.M.S. 'Queen Mary' were to be completed. The employers stated that this programme was in fact carried out and that they would normally look for a big reduction in the labour force at that time. They further stated that the 'Queen Mary' was finished on 15th March and in any event the men discharged would have been made redundant whether or not there had been a strike and they would have been left with sufficient men to carry on their normal whether or methe shipbuilding work.

'It is clear that the claimant was an intermittent worker who " It is clear that the claimant was an intermittent worker who habitually sought employment with the employers at the port of F. It is true that in a report on form U.I. 133 the local insurance officer stated that the claimant was 'not temporarily suspended but was discharged' and would not receive strike pay from his Union. It was not, however, suggested that, so far as the question of further employment was concerned, the employers made any distinction between the claimant and other workers whose services were dispensed with on the same day, most (if not all) of whom were employed by the employers before the stonpage of work dispensed with on the same day, most (it not an) of whom were again employed by the employers before the stoppage of work occurred. I must hold therefore that the employment of the claimant was indefinitely suspended on 4th March, 1957, within the meaning of the 12 days' rule and must consider whether on the evidence before me the presumption that he lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work is rebutted.

The evidence may be summarised as follows :-- The local insurance officer's statement regarding strike pay was confirmed at the oral hearing of this appeal by an officer of the claimant's association who had also given evidence before the local tribunal. He agreed that in some cases advances were made to members who

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lost their employment before the stoppage began, but said that these advances (unlike strike pay) would be repayable.

' The claimant's representative relied on the evidence given before "The claimant's representative relied on the evidence given before the local tribunal by a representative of the employers which the chairman recorded as follows :--- '1,129 dockers would have re-turned to work for work which was there on Monday 18th March if there had been no stoppage of work. Total number on books 2,626 on 13th March; during 3 days 13th to 15th March inclusive 1,497 were discharged. These men would not have been discharged 1,49/ were discharged. These men wolld not have been discharged in any case. Real strike effect took place about 7th/8th March. Employers then knew strike due on 18th. Published in Press but no work refused by employers because of threatened strike. Any-body discharged prior to 11th March would have been discharged for redundancy due to Suez crisis not to threatened strike. Suez had a definite detrimental effect on labour position. Seasonal recession of work in previous years round Christmas. Definite that no work refused by employers. Announcement public on 8th March. Eight ships cancelled after 8th March.

However, in a letter dated 4th July, 1957, to the manager of the "However, in a letter dated 4th July, 1957, to the manager of the local employment exchange at F. the employers said :--- 'Suez trouble did not have much effect on employment, and what little effect it did have was much earlier in the year. What did give rise to a reduction in the labour force was the declared intention of the trade unions nationally to withdraw their labour on 16th March, 1957. The announcement had an immediate effect, because ship-owners cancelled orders to repair vessels which were stemmed with us, and certain work on ships under repair was cancelled.' (This 'announcement 'is doubtless that stated in the employers' evidence before the local tribunal to have been made on 8th March, 1957.) "The alaiment's representatives submitted a letter from the

before the local tribunal to have been made on 8th March, 1957.) "The claimant's representatives submitted a letter from the Admiralty dated 15th July, 1957, describing the effects of the closure of the Suez Canal on the shipbuilding industry. In this letter it is said :—'The programmes of the ship-repairing firms were dis-organised by the fact that ships which normally would have used the Canal had to make the longer journey via the Cape. Moreover, there was a desire to continue, notwithstanding the closure of the Canal, to bring the maximum of essential supplies to this control Canal, to bring the maximum of essential supplies to this country, which meant keeping every available ship in service rather than in a repair yard.

"The effect on the ship-repairing yards was, of course, to reduce the tonnage of ships with which they dealt. Against a general average of something like 2.1 million tons of ships undergoing repair and conversion in any given month, the figures fell in January and February to approximately 1.95 million tons. This fall was more noticeable with tankers than with other classes of ship. The position has now reverted to normal."

The representatives of the claimant's association stated at the oral hearing before me that extension of the harbour at F, was in progress during the period of the Suez crisis and it was submitted for the insurance officer now concerned that these extensions would counteract the effect of the Suez crisis on the demand for labour. This suggestion seems to me highly speculative.

"In the employers' letter of 4th July, 1957, it is stated that the daily average of the number of men employed by them at F. in March and April during 1954, 1955 to 1956 was as follows :---

	1954	1955	1956	
March	1.984	2,310	2,656	
April	2,146	2,442	2,695	
add 'Vou wi	Il see that	there is a	not a great	deal

The employers add 'You will see that there is not a great deal of variation, but in the case of the figures for 1954, there was just a slight falling off of work for a limited period.'

"With this letter the employers enclosed a graph showing the numbers employed by them from January, 1956, to the end of June, 1957. This graph shows a sharp decline in the labour force from about 10th to 31st December, 1956. The numbers then rise until about 7th January, 1957. They then fluctuate until about 18th February, but then remain steady until about 25th February. The numbers then decline sharply though according to the graph it was not until after 11th March, 1957, that the numbers fell apprecia-bly below the level reached on 31st December, 1956.

" It was pointed out by the insurance officer now concerned that "It was pointed out by the insurance other now concerned that on 4th March, 1957, the number employed was apparently about 2,560 which was higher than the daily average for 1954 and 1955 though lower than that for 1956. It was said that at the end of the stoppage of work the force reached the same figure about 2 weeks after the claimant had found work elsewhere and it was contended that this fact showed that if there had been no stoppage the claimant would have had an excellent prospect of re-employment with the employeers employers.

"In my opinion none of the evidence in favour of the claimant's contention approaches in significance the facts cited above from Decision R(U) 20/57 and but for a matter now to be mentioned the evidence in this case would not enable the claimant to escape discualification, for it would leave the question whether if there had been no stoppage of work the claimant would have been employed for which the stoppage leaved in the region ployed during the period for which the stoppage lasted in the region speculation

"It appears, however, from a statement submitted on behalf of "It appears, however, from a statement submitted on behalf of the insurance officer now concerned that the claimant was one of 9 employees of the employers whose employment was indefinitely suspended on 4th March, 1957. In the case of 2 of them I have no information as to when (if ever) they resumed work with the em-ployers. Of the rest all except the claimant resumed work with the employers for short periods before the stoppage of work began and again after the stoppage of work came to an end and (so far as known) have since remained in that employment. Out of these one is described as a ' plater's helper ' which as stated above is apparently the same occupation as that of the claimant. The claimant on the other hand never resumed work with the employers either before the stoppage of work began or after it ended. He was apparently

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unemployed until 6th May when he obtained employment in a garage. It seems to me that the 'legitimate inference' from the 'proved facts' that the claimant (unlike the other 6 (or possibly 8) employees) was never re-engaged by the employers and was un-employed until 6th May when he obtained employment in a different industry is that 'the claimant would not have been employed during the period of the stoppage even if there had been no stoppage'. It follows in my opinion that these special facts enable the claimant to discharge the burden of proving that he did not lose employment by reason of the stoppage of work and to not lose employment by reason of the stoppage of work and to escape disqualification under section 13(1) which he would have incurred but for these facts

"In the course of the oral hearing of this appeal it was suggested on behalf of the insurance officer now concerned that the 12 days' rule had not been correctly formulated or interpreted in Decision R(U) 20/57. I therefore invited the representative of the insurance officer to formulate his criticisms in writing in order that if necessary some further explanation of the rule might be given in the present decision. The representative has now made a further submission in which he points out that the rule in its application to trade dispute cases does not appear to have been fully formulated in any one decision of the Umpire, and submits a statement of the rule for adoption in this decision. He also makes suggestions as to the interpretation of the expression' place of employment' and other matters. I am obliged for these observations and suggestions all of which merit careful consideration, but in view of the difficulty and importance of the questions involved I have come to the conclusion Importance of the questions involved r have come to the conclusion that (with one exception) it would be best to defer pronouncing upon these suggestions until appeals are brought in which they call for decision. The suggestion which I think can be dealt with now is that ' the 12 days' rule in trade dispute cases should be brought more closely in line with the holidays rule in regulation 6(2) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regu-lations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]', which provides that 'Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) of the last preceding paragraph, in relation to an employed person whose employment is indefinitely suspended, any day or days of recognised or customary holiday in connection with the employment which has been suspended which occur during the period of suspension, being a period consisting of not less than twelve consecutive week days exclusive of such holidays, shall be treated as a day or days of unemployment, if they would have been so treated had his employment been terminated or treated as having been terminated at the date on which it was suspended.' that (with one exception) it would be best to defer pronouncin at the date on which it was suspended.'

at the date on which it was suspended." "It seems to me that in view of the prevalence of the five-day working week as contrasted with the six-day working week which was usual when the 12 days' rule was formulated by the Umpire this suggestion is reasonable and I think that if a claimant has been indefinitely suspended for 12 weekdays exclusive of recognised or customary holidays before the stoppage of work began the presump-tion that he has lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work should not be held to arise. Exceptional cases, *e.g.*, that of claimants who normally work on Sundays, may, however, need special consideration.

"The insurance officer's appeal is not allowed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2109; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 3rd December by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 36.

The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Amending Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2198), made on 17th December by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. The Order came into operation on 1st January and provides that all grades of teaching staff in establishments for further education will be able to receive increments in respect of industrial commercial be able to receive increments in respect of industrial, commercial or professional experience, or research work, hitherto available to the assistant grades only.

The Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2056; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 27th November by Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—See page 10.

(i) The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2057; (ii) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Colonies, etc.) Order in Council, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2058). These Orders were made on 27th November by Her Majesty in Council (i) under the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947, and (ii) under the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, as amended by subsequent legislation.—See page 10.

(i) The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2061; price 2d. (4d.)); (ii) The Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2062; price 2d. (4d.)). These Orders were made on 27th November by

\* See footnote \* in first column on next page.

(i) The National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphans (i) The National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphans' Pensions) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2076), dated 29th November; (ii) The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2077; price 1s, 9d. (1s. 11d.)), dated 29th November; (iii) The National Insurance (Death Grant) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2179; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 16th December. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, and (ii) and (iii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in each case in conjunction with the Treasury. Joint Authority, in each case in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and subsequent legislation. —See pages 12 and 13.

--See pages 12 and 13. (i) The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2146), dated 11th December; (ii) The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2147), dated 10th December; (iii) The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2164), dated 12th December; (iv) The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2175; price 7d. (9d.)), dated 16th December; (v) The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2176; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 16th December; (vi) The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2177), dated 16th December. These Regulations were made (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, and (ii) to (vi) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in con-(vi) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in con-junction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 12.

Act, 1957.—See page 13.
(i) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2074; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 29th November; (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2180), dated 16th December. These Regulations were made (i) by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and subsequent legislation, and (ii) by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, with the consent of the Treasury, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, —See page 12.
(i) The National Insurance (Marines) Amendment Regulations

(i) The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2243); (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2244). These Regulations were made on 30th December (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury under the National Insurance of the Order of the Stream the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and subse-quent legislation, and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 13.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2212), made on 20th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951, and subsequent legislation.—See page 13.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 256; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 2nd December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 36.

The Census of Production (Exemption) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 238), made on 21st November by the Ministry of Commerce under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland), 1949. This Order prescribes that an undertaking employing not more than ten persons shall be exempt from any requirement to furnish a return in respect of the Census of Production for the year 1957, and also exempts entirely from the scope of the census all undertakings carrying out the following operations : (a) flax scutching, (b) mining and quarrying.

Schlehnig, (b) Hinnig and quarrying.
The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O.
1957 No. 234; price 4d. (6d.)); The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O.
1957 No. 240; price 4d. (6d.)); The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 241); The National

Her Majesty in Council (i) under the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and (ii) under the Patents Act, 1949.—See page 10.

The National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (Commencement) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2073 (C.21)), made on 29th November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 432).

The National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 4) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2178 (C.22); price 2d. (4d.)), made on 16th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1957.—See page 13.

1951, and subsequent legislation.—See page 13. The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2075), made on 28th November by the National Assistance Board, and confirmed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, as amended by the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 27th January, amend the principal Regulations by increasing from 7s. 6d. to 10s. the maximum weekly rate of pension of persons whose pensions are adjusted while they are undergoing treatment free of charge as an in-patient in a hospital or similar institution.

Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 254; price 6d. (8d.)). These Regulations were made on 15th November by the National Insur-ance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 433 and 434)

434).
(i) The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 235); (ii) The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 236); (iii) The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 236); price 5d. (Td.)); (iv) The National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 242; price 4d. (6d.)). These Regulations were made on 15th November (i) and (ii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, (iii) by the National Insurance Ioint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Finance, and (iv) by the National Insurance, Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, under the National Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 432 and 433).

The National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphan Pensions) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 257), made on 6th December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see page 13 of this GAZETTE).

page 13 of this GAZETTE). The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 243; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 15th November by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 433).

Iast month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 433).
 The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 259), made on 13th December by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. This Order appoints the days on which the various provisions of the National Insurance (No. 2) Act (Northern Ireland), 1957, come into operation. It is similar in scope to the correspond-ing Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 432).
 The Non-Contributory Old Are Persions (American Direction).

The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 255), made on 16th December by the National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland, and confirmed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, as amended by the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see above).

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 246), made on 29th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 434).

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 37. Science. Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Opportunities. (Revised August, 1957). Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.).

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports : (i) Volume 6, Industry L, Carpets. (ii) Volume 6, Industry R, Textile Packing. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 8d.). (iii) Volume 2, Industry R, Plastics Materials. (iv) Volume 4, Industry N, Batteries and Accumulators. (v) Volume 6, Industry I, Rope, Twine and Net. Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). (vi) Volume 3, Industry L, Railway Locomotives Shops and Loco-motive Manufacturing. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

Emergency Legislation.—Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Explanatory Memorandum. Cmnd, 297. Home Office. Price 4d. (6d.).-See page 10.

Factories.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1956. Cmnd. 329. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9s. 6d. (10s.).—See page 8.

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar, 1956. Part I. Seneral. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.). General.

Health.—Report of the Ministry of Health for 1956. Part II. On the State of the Public Health being the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for 1956. Price 9s. (9s. 8d.).

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

International Labour Conference.—International Labour Con-ference 40th Session, Geneva, 5th-27th June, 1957. Report by the Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmnd, 328. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 7d.).—See page 14.

National Insurance.—Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and/or the National Insurance of Pensions and National Insurance and/or the National Insurance Joint Authority (as appropriate), in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act on (i) the National Insurance (Child's Special Allowance) Regulations, 1957. H.C. 290. (ii) the National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 291. (iii) the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amend-ment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. H.C. 25. (iv) the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. H.C. 26. (v) the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 33. (vi) the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1957. Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 33. (vi) the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 35. (vii) the National Insurance (Contributions)) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, and the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. H.C. 36. (viii) the National Insurance (Death Grant) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations, 1957. H.C. 37. Price 4d. net each (6d. including postage).—See pages 432 and 433 of last month's GAZETTE and pages 12 and 13 of this issue.

Oversea Migration.—Third Report of the Oversea Migration Board, December, 1957. Cmnd. 336. Commonwealth Relations Office. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 10.

Pensions.—(i) Royal Warrant to amend certain Royal Warrants concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Officers, Nurses and Soldiers disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers deceased, in consequence of service during the 1914 World War. Cmnd. 306. Price 8d. (10d.). (ii) Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of the 24th May, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Members of the Military Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after the 2nd September, 1939. Cmnd. 307. Price 9d. (11d.). (iii) Order by Her Majesty to amend certain Orders concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Airmen Disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Airmen Deceased in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War. H.C. 9. Price 8d. (10d.). (iv) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of the 27th September, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Members of the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after fue 27th September, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Members of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after the 2 d. Gravitary 1020. H 2010. Price 94 (10d.) (v) Order by Pensions.-(i) Royal Warrant to amend certain Royal Warrants disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of Service after the 2nd September, 1939. H.C. 10. Price 9d. (10d.). (v) Order-in-Council dated 21th November, 1957, to amend certain Orders in Council concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Ratings Disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Ratings Deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War. Price 9d. (11d.). (vi) Order-in-Council dated 27th November, 1957, to amend the Order in Council of 29th September, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Members of the Naval Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof Disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members Deceased, in consequence of Service after 2nd September, 1939. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Prisons.—Report of the Commissioners of Prisons, 1956. Price 8s. 6d. (9s. 2d.).

### NOTICE

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone : Bushey Heath 3211.)

### ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1958

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

### **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

#### **Employment Exchanges**

Employment Exchanges provide a service for bringing logether 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 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, London, S.W.1,\* for scientists, professional engineers, architects and surveyors. Professionally qualified technical officers are available to discuss recruitment problems, vacancies and employment opportunities. Employers and men and women in the professions concerned should apply direct or through any Employment Exchange.

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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

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

### H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE Factory Inspectors are responsible for the administration 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 96 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under "Factory Inspectors". Safety, Health and Welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1., which is open free to the public.

free to the public

### TRAINING

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

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

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 train-ing programmes are known respectively as Job Instruction, Job Relations, Job Methods and Job Safety.

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) Act, or questions arising out of the employment of the disabled. This service is available to all disabled persons no matter how the disability was incurred.

Workers who have had a serious illness (or accident) may need 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 six or seven weeks but can be extended to twelve weeks if necessary. Full particulars can be obtained at the nearest Employment Exchange

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

## PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

# **ADVISORY SERVICE**

management

### **WAGES INSPECTION**

The Wages Inspectorate help employers and workers concerned to understand the provisions of the 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 as prescribed.

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

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SUPERVISORY TRAINING

Particulars of this service may be obtained from any of the Ministry's Regional Offices.

\* Scottish representative : 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.

### DISABLED PERSONS

### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

### WORKERS' WELFARE

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.

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.

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