

27 FEB 1958

Q



Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXVI, No. 2

 FEBRUARY, 1958
 Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

 PRICE 1s. 9d. NET
 Annual subscription 23s. 0d.
 including postage

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Number of Employees, May, 1957	43	Chemical Industries Committee ; Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines ; Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1957	52
Women in Part-Time Employment in Manufacturing Industries	46	Western European Union : Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled	52
Summary of Monthly Statistics	46	Labour Overseas : Germany, Seasonal Unemployment ; Norway, Average Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in Pulp and Paper Mills and Paper and Paper Board Industry ; Sweden, Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in Paper and Pulp Industry ; Belgium, Working Hours, Earnings, etc., in Engineering Industry ; Italy, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Engineering Industry	53
Employment and Unemployment in 1957	47	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	55
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 ; Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1957 ; Safety in Mines Research in 1956 ; Report on the Organisation for Control of Health and Safety in the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	48	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	65
Booklet : " Positive Employment Policies "	50	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	73
Earnings in Coal Mining Industry in Third Quarter of 1957	50	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	75
Deferment of Graduates in Science and Engineering in 1958	51	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	81
National Insurance : Everybody's Guide to National Insurance ; Increased Rates of Contributions ; New Social Security Agreement between United Kingdom and Australia	51	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	81
International Labour Organisation : Fifth Session of		MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD	81

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

Number of Employees, May, 1957

THE Table on the following pages shows the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1957. The figures cover all employees, including those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work through sickness and other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Employers and self-employed persons are excluded.

The figures are based mainly on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in the June–August quarter, together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of insurance cards that they hold. National Insurance cards must be held in respect of all employed persons with the exception of certain Civil Servants (whose contributions are paid without the use of cards). Even in the case of employed married women who opt not to pay contributions under the scheme there must still be an insurance card for the employer to pay his contribution, and in the case of persons whose weekly amount of employment is so small as to be deemed "inconsiderable" under the Act there must be a card for the payment of the small contribution under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act.

The cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions, the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for the twelve months beginning in March and the other three-quarters for the twelve months beginning in June, September and December, respectively. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters of the year, but an analysis of the figures for the cards exchanged in the June–August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the industrial distribution of the total number of employees. These estimates relate to the end of May, all employees exchanging cards at any time in the June–August quarter being assumed to have been in the employed population at the beginning of that quarter. Code letters are inserted on every card exchanged to indicate the industry in which the person was last working.

The procedure by which the figures for Great Britain were computed on the basis of the count of insurance cards exchanged and information supplied by employers is briefly as follows. The statements completed by employers (covering, in the aggregate, more than three-quarters of the total number of employees in the whole country) show the number of cards due for exchange in the June–August quarter on the one hand

and the number due for exchange in the other three quarters of the year on the other. The sum of these two sets of cards, industry by industry, gave the total numbers of employees in the undertakings from which employers' returns of cards were received. As stated above, however, these returns were obtained only from undertakings employing five or more workpeople and it was therefore necessary to estimate the number of employees, industry by industry, in undertakings from which returns had not been received. In each industry the total number of cards actually exchanged in the June–August quarter was known and the employers' returns showed how many of these cards belonged to their employees. The balance therefore represented cards exchanged in the June–August quarter by employees of undertakings which had not rendered returns. This balance, for each industry, was multiplied by four and the product was then added to the total number of cards, of all quarters, shown on the returns received from employers.

The summary of the returns received from employers showed that, for all industries taken together, the total number of cards held by these employers which were due to be exchanged in the June–August quarter was almost exactly one-quarter of the total number of cards, of all quarters, held by them. This was to be expected, since the allocation of cards to the four periods of currency was arranged in strict rotation. The employers' returns showed, however, that the ratio of "June–August" cards to total cards varied (as would be expected) from industry to industry, being more than one-quarter in some industries and less than one-quarter in others. There was thus some possibility of error in estimates for separate industries arrived at by the procedure described in the preceding paragraph. Any such error, however, was relatively small, since the procedure of multiplying the numbers of "June–August" cards by four was limited to the small proportion of each industry that was not covered by employers' returns giving the total numbers of cards of all quarters held.

The preceding paragraph describes the general procedure followed in arriving at these estimates. As stated above, some Civil Servants do not have individual cards, but statistics of the numbers of such Civil Servants were provided by the Treasury. In the case of sea transport and agriculture use was also made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Departments concerned with those industries. The figures of employees in Northern Ireland were supplied by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

For Great Britain as a whole the estimated total numbers of employees at end-May, 1957, were 14,200,000 males and 7,650,000 females. Compared with May, 1956, these figures showed increases of 100,000 males and 50,000 females.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1957

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total Males and Females	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	45,230	579,060	8,830	97,660	676,720	46,910	597,860	8,910	98,360	696,220
Agriculture and Horticulture	42,710	532,150	8,570	95,260	627,410	44,280	548,950	8,650	95,960	644,910
Forestry	1,700	21,860	220	1,920	23,780	1,800	23,360	220	1,920	25,280
Fishing	820	25,050	40	480	25,530	830	25,550	40	480	26,030
Mining and Quarrying	42,070	850,320	1,880	22,640	872,960	42,170	857,220	1,890	22,740	876,960
Coal Mining	40,060	777,190	1,380	17,480	794,670	40,060	777,220	1,380	17,480	794,700
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	290	6,910	10	150	7,060	290	6,920	10	150	7,070
Stone Quarrying and Mining	760	29,450	170	1,580	31,030	840	32,730	180	1,660	34,390
Slate Quarrying and Mining	170	4,070	—	30	4,100	170	4,070	—	30	4,100
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	530	21,850	190	1,440	23,290	550	22,270	190	1,450	23,720
Other Mining and Quarrying	260	10,850	130	1,660	12,810	260	11,010	130	1,970	12,980
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	11,400	257,230	7,900	81,340	338,570	11,630	260,830	8,020	81,940	342,770
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	4,320	73,340	810	8,390	81,730	4,420	74,510	820	8,420	82,930
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	1,590	30,860	3,770	39,950	70,810	1,620	31,170	3,870	40,300	71,470
Glass (other than containers)	1,570	35,990	1,530	13,450	49,440	1,580	36,080	1,530	13,520	49,600
Glass Containers	1,010	21,420	560	5,810	27,230	1,010	21,420	560	5,810	27,230
Cement	320	15,010	80	1,400	16,410	340	15,390	80	1,420	16,810
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2,590	80,610	1,150	12,340	92,950	2,660	82,260	1,160	12,470	94,730
Chemicals and Allied Trades	9,370	383,010	14,780	153,390	536,940	9,420	384,230	14,820	154,210	538,440
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	330	20,780	70	560	21,340	330	20,800	70	560	21,360
Chemicals and Dyes	4,620	188,760	4,940	51,140	239,900	4,630	189,700	4,940	51,240	240,940
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	760	27,200	4,000	36,960	64,160	760	27,210	4,000	36,970	64,180
Explosives and Fireworks	580	30,120	1,380	18,430	48,550	580	30,130	1,380	18,430	48,560
Paint and Varnish	940	29,020	1,290	13,090	42,110	950	29,100	1,300	13,120	42,220
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	900	29,350	1,990	18,920	48,270	930	29,460	2,020	19,050	48,510
Mineral Oil Refining	680	32,890	350	7,160	40,050	680	32,900	350	7,160	40,060
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	560	24,890	760	7,670	32,560	560	24,930	760	7,680	32,610
Metal Manufacture	18,580	516,130	6,010	68,150	584,280	18,620	516,710	6,010	68,170	584,880
Blast Furnaces	310	22,330	30	450	22,780	310	22,370	30	450	22,820
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	8,590	216,650	1,960	19,900	236,550	8,590	216,720	1,960	19,900	236,620
Iron Foundries	4,170	102,680	1,380	15,200	117,880	4,210	103,060	1,380	15,220	118,280
Timplate Manufacture	690	13,060	80	1,470	14,530	690	13,060	80	1,470	14,530
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1,180	21,110	120	1,490	22,600	1,180	21,130	120	1,490	22,620
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	1,170	41,280	850	8,550	49,830	1,170	41,300	850	8,550	49,850
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	2,470	99,020	1,590	20,870	119,890	2,470	99,070	1,590	20,870	119,940
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	84,640	1,666,790	37,650	473,290	2,140,080	87,140	1,705,810	37,970	476,670	2,182,480
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	10,920	207,420	830	9,360	216,780	11,320	222,100	860	9,680	231,780
Marine Engineering	4,690	75,820	450	4,470	80,290	5,090	83,660	460	4,630	88,290
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	2,380	35,030	680	5,190	40,220	2,400	35,190	680	5,200	40,390
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1,320	29,400	370	3,440	32,840	1,330	29,510	370	3,440	32,950
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	6,430	99,450	1,890	22,110	121,560	6,440	99,520	1,890	22,120	121,640
Stationary Engines	1,100	23,990	400	3,900	27,890	1,100	24,000	400	3,900	27,900
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2,380	51,180	560	9,090	60,270	2,900	55,820	590	9,750	65,570
Ordnance and Small Arms	940	48,640	360	12,690	61,330	950	48,840	360	12,690	61,530
Constructional Engineering	3,950	80,520	680	7,230	87,750	4,000	80,880	680	7,230	88,110
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	30,030	567,520	11,120	129,490	697,010	30,510	573,930	11,200	130,250	704,180
Electrical Machinery	9,370	153,180	4,690	50,270	203,450	9,520	155,750	4,740	50,700	206,450
Electrical Wires and Cables	1,180	42,290	1,710	22,810	65,100	1,200	42,410	1,710	22,840	65,250
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1,010	36,540	1,750	24,630	61,170	1,010	36,560	1,750	24,630	61,190
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	3,590	72,510	4,170	63,760	136,180	4,000	74,150	4,260	64,510	138,660
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	710	25,310	2,440	25,320	50,630	710	25,320	2,440	25,320	50,640
Batteries and Accumulators	280	11,090	680	7,810	18,900	280	11,120	680	7,820	18,940
Other Electrical Goods	4,360	106,900	4,870	71,810	178,710	4,380	107,050	4,900	71,960	179,010
Vehicles	50,430	1,021,030	14,900	175,930	1,196,960	51,790	1,037,530	15,100	177,730	1,215,260
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	8,860	268,520	3,590	41,700	310,220	8,930	269,440	3,600	41,740	311,180
Motor Repairs and Garages	22,590	244,990	4,510	42,460	287,450	23,510	251,660	4,630	43,200	294,860
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	7,250	222,780	3,100	37,840	260,620	7,570	230,860	3,140	38,610	269,470
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	3,880	126,930	2,610	42,390	169,320	3,880	127,260	2,620	42,450	169,710
Locomotive Manufacture	3,800	71,400	440	4,770	76,170	3,820	71,600	440	4,770	76,370
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	3,620	81,900	400	4,040	85,940	3,620	82,020	400	4,040	86,060
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	430	4,510	250	2,730	7,240	460	4,690	270	2,920	7,610
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	17,880	333,550	14,360	184,510	518,060	18,040	335,090	14,370	184,870	519,960
Tools and Cutlery	1,560	26,120	1,530	16,950	43,070	1,560	26,160	1,530	16,960	43,120
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,260	24,460	1,170	18,430	42,890	1,260	24,470	1,170	18,430	42,900
Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified	1,490	35,470	480	5,900	41,370	1,500	35,570	480	5,900	41,470
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1,360	29,960	860	9,930	39,890	1,370	30,000	860	9,930	39,930
Hollow-ware	1,310	28,190	2,450	30,510	58,700	1,320	28,380	2,460	30,670	59,050
Brass Manufactures	1,590	31,990	1,230	17,410	49,400	1,590	32,040	1,230	17,410	49,450
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	9,310	157,360	6,640	85,380	242,740	9,440	158,470	6,640	85,570	244,040
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	5,350	92,160	4,950	56,190	148,350	5,460	92,880	4,990	56,870	149,750
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	3,780	60,480	2,940	33,490	93,970	3,820	60,940	2,950	33,860	94,800
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	430	9,160	750	7,540	16,700	470	9,350	750	7,730	17,080
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	750	15,790	1,170	13,160	28,950	780	15,830	1,200	13,280	29,110
Musical Instruments	390	6,730	90	2,000	8,730	390	6,760	90	2,000	8,760
Textiles	17,470	401,570	54,250	539,640	941,210	22,020	427,770	60,910	581,340	1,009,110
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2,840	51,130	7,180	97,980	149,110	2,890	51,480	7,290	98,350	149,830
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1,170	35,720	4,120	69,660	105,380	1,190	35,950	4,190	69,990	105,940
Woolen and Worsted	3,880	93,790	12,120	118,600	212,390	4,020	94,600	12,310	119,830	214,430
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	640	30,120	780	9,760	39,910	660	31,260	850	10,580	41,840
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	600	21,880	3,020	29,710	51,590	650	22,540	3,100	30,370	52,910
Linen and Soft Hemp	200	3,410	850	6,250	9,660	3,450	17,710	4,810	31,950	49,660
Jute	490	9,120	850	10,620	19,740	490	9,120	850	10,630	19,750
Rope, Twine and Net	370	5,440	920	8,710	14,150	470	6,090	1,120	10,420	16,510
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	1,980	35,350	13,440	91,000	126,350	2,100	36,430	13,750	92,230	128,660
Lace	270	4,390	520	5,090	9,480	290	4,500	640	5,690	10,190
Carpets	1,090	15,770	2,640	15,290	31,060	1,150	16,110	2,720	15,890	32,000
Narrow Fabrics	310	6,360	1,810	14,440	20,800	310	6,380	1,810	14,440	20,820
Made-up Textiles	600	8,950	2,360	20,120	29,070	640	10,680	3,450	26,470	37,150
Textile Finishing, etc.	2,290	60,200	2,710	30,160	90,360	2,770	65,010	3,090	32,250	97,260
Other Textile Industries	740	19,910	930	12,250	32,160	740	19,910	930	12,250	32,160
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2,320	39,7								

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The estimates of the total numbers of employees at end-May, 1957, shown in the Table on the preceding pages include not only persons normally in full-time employment but also persons who normally take work on a part-time basis. The figures are based on counts of insurance cards, and, since the same type of card is used for part-time as for full-time work, it is not possible to obtain separate figures for the two categories. For manufacturing industries, however, information about the number of women

working on a part-time basis is obtained periodically on returns rendered by employers, and estimates based on the returns for end-June, 1957, are given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification and for some of the principal industries. The figures represent the numbers whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at end-June, 1957

Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry	Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	5.7	7.1	Textiles (continued)		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	18.1	11.9	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	9.8	11.0
Chemicals and Dyes	6.0	11.9	Made-up Textiles	2.2	11.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. ..	4.8	13.0	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.6	8.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. ..	2.7	14.4	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.0	10.8
Metal Manufacture	6.8	10.1	Clothing	36.4	8.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ..	2.6	12.6	Tailoring	13.3	7.0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	52.7	11.3	Dressmaking	5.5	6.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	2.4	11.0	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	7.1	10.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering*	11.7	9.1	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	4.1	12.3
Electrical Machinery	4.6	9.3	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. ..	4.9	7.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	3.5	15.6	Food, Drink and Tobacco	84.6	21.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.8	11.5	Bread and Flour Confectionery	18.2	22.8
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	10.5	16.6	Biscuits	15.3	36.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.3	13.1	Meat and Meat Products	3.0	17.0
Other Electrical Goods*	9.0	12.7	Milk Products	3.1	15.7
Vehicles	11.8	6.8	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	20.2	28.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	3.2	7.8	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	11.2	23.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.7	7.3	Food Industries not elsewhere specified* ..	5.8	17.7
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor			Tobacco	2.6	11.3
Vehicles and Aircraft	3.7	8.7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6.2	10.0
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	27.8	15.4	Furniture and Upholstery	3.2	9.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	4.1	22.7	Paper and Printing	19.7	9.5
Hollow-ware	5.5	18.6	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	4.2	13.3
Brass Manufactures	2.2	12.8	Other Manufactures of Paper and Board* ..	3.9	13.3
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified* ..	12.4	14.8	Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. ..	2.8	10.6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	5.7	10.2	Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. ..	7.3	7.6
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments ..	3.5	10.5	Other Manufacturing Industries	17.4	15.0
Textiles	55.2	10.4	Rubber	6.7	18.3
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	10.0	10.4	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.7	14.1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	6.9	10.0	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	5.2	13.2
Woolen and Worsted	14.9	12.7	Total, All Manufacturing Industries	351.1	11.8

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the preceding Table.

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 55 to 72.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during December by 156,000 (- 50,000 males and - 106,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,131,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 12,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 55,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 89,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 116,000 from 24,264,000 to 24,148,000.

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 319,456 to 374,057 between 9th December, 1957, and 13th January, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 16,013 to 21,470. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 47,161 among males and 12,897 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in January at 112. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during January resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £99,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 623,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, carpet manufacture and leather goods manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 14th January, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 10th December, 1957, compared with 104 at 15th January, 1957.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during January 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 62,600. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 107,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 295, and, in addition, 9 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 2 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 3

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1957

Employment*

The slackening in the demand for labour, which began to show itself in 1956, continued in the first quarter of 1957. There was little change in the second and third quarters but towards the end of the year there were signs of a further slackening. The numbers in civil employment rose during the year by 20,000, increases in the spring and summer being offset by decreases during the last two months. The size of H.M. Forces fell by 111,000.

The following Table shows the changes in total man-power during the year :-

	Thousands		
	December, 1956	December, 1957	Change during 1957
Total Working Population†	24,209	24,148	- 61
of which :-			
Men	16,270	16,218	- 52
Women	7,939	7,930	- 9
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	761	650	- 111
Total in Civil Employment	23,111	23,131	+ 20
of which :-			
Men	15,290	15,319	+ 29
Women	7,821	7,812	- 9
Registered Unemployed‡	366	380	+ 14
of which :-			
Wholly Unemployed‡	331	361	+ 30
Temporarily Stopped‡	35	19	- 16

The changes in civil employment are contained in the following Table :-

Industry or Service	Thousands		
	December, 1956	December, 1957	Change during 1957
Basic Industries			
Coal Mining	783	790	+ 7
Other Mining and Quarrying	78	78	+ 2
Gas, Electricity and Water	379	381	+ 2
Transport and Communication	1,711	1,710	- 1
Agriculture and Fishing	993	964	- 29
Total, Basic Industries	3,944	3,923	- 21
Manufacturing Industries			
Chemicals and Allied Trades	532	534	+ 2
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	4,633	4,677	+ 44
Textiles	941	917	- 24
Clothing (including footwear)	682	667	- 15
Food, Drink and Tobacco	914	911	- 3
Other Manufactures	1,596	1,594	- 2
Total, Manufacturing Industries	9,298	9,300	+ 2
Building and Contracting	1,496	1,470	- 26
Distributive Trades	2,933	2,981	+ 48
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,142	4,169	+ 27
Public Administration :-			
National Government Service	557	537	- 20
Local Government Service	741	751	+ 10
Total in Civil Employment	23,111	23,131	+ 20

There was practically no change in manufacturing industries, increases in the metal-using industries being offset by reductions in textiles and clothing. Outside manufacturing there were falls in agriculture, building and contracting and national government service, but coal mining, distribution, and professional, financial and miscellaneous services, all increased in number.

Unfilled vacancies fell from 279,000 in December, 1956, to 236,000 in December, 1957. Although this is less than the fall which took place in 1956, the latter figure was the lowest since the winter months of 1952-53. There was some decrease in the number of vacancies for skilled engineering workers but this was relatively less than the decrease in the total number of vacancies.

The number working short-time in the manufacturing industries declined continuously from 155,000 at the end of 1956 to 35,000 at the end of September. It then rose to 80,000 at the end of December, when it was 75,000 less than a year ago. Short-time working in the motor vehicles and accessories industries had become negligible. The industries in which there was most short-time during the latter part of the year were hosiery, tailoring, and boot and shoe manufacturing, but in no case was the amount appreciable. The number on overtime in manufacturing fell from 1,603,000 in November, 1956, to 1,479,000 in February, 1957, and then rose gradually to 1,626,000 in November.

Unemployment

The average number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was higher in 1957 than in the preceding three years. The averages for the four years were as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
1954	184,400	100,400	284,800
1955	146,700	85,500	232,200
1956	168,800	88,200	257,000
1957	216,600	95,900	312,500

* In this article figures relating to civil employment and the total working population incorporate the revisions described on pages 43 and 55 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

† The total working population includes ex-Service men and women on release leave not yet in employment.

‡ End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote * on page 55).

(72266)

Among females the fluctuations during the period were not very great and in 1957 the average number unemployed was only slightly different from the figure for 1954. Among males, on the other hand, there were larger changes and the average for 1957 was over 30,000 higher than the figure for 1954. It also showed an increase over the average for 1956 of 48,000, whereas among females the increase was only 8,000.

Between December, 1956, and January, 1957, there was an increase of 86,000 in the number registered as unemployed. There were increases in most industries, but it was particularly heavy in the building and contracting industries. Between January and February there were further increases in most industries, but these were more than counter-balanced by a substantial reduction in the vehicles group. Thereafter there was a steady reduction month by month till July when the total fell to the lowest point of the year (244,000). After July the figure showed the usual seasonal trend, viz., an increase every month to reach a total in December that was 91,000 higher than in July.

The number registered as temporarily stopped (mainly short-time workers) showed extensive fluctuations during the year. In January the total for this category was 40,000, but it then fell from month to month, apart from a slight rise in March, to 7,000 in September and October. By the end of the year, however, it had risen again to 16,000.

The numbers unemployed at 9th December and the corresponding figures for 10th December, 1956, were as follows :

	Wholly Unemployed	Temporarily Stopped	Total
Males :			
10th December, 1956	177,000	23,000	200,000
9th December, 1957	224,000	11,000	235,000
Females :			
10th December, 1956	91,000	6,000	97,000
9th December, 1957	95,000	5,000	100,000

Unemployment in the industries which are subject to seasonal changes (e.g., agriculture, building and contracting, distribution and catering) followed the normal pattern during 1957. In the manufacturing industries the most striking change was the large reduction in unemployment in the motor vehicles and cycles industry from 23,000 at the beginning of the year to 2,400 in December. The former figure consisted largely of temporary stoppages. The only other change of importance was an increase towards the end of the year in the numbers unemployed in the iron and steel, tinsplate and steel sheet industries following the closing of some of the older establishments in those industries. The numbers wholly unemployed were somewhat higher in December, 1957, than in December, 1956, in all groups of manufacturing industries except the vehicles group, which showed a reduction. In all manufacturing industries taken together the increase between the two dates was 13,000.

The number of persons who had been continuously unemployed throughout the year was 29,000, compared with 22,000 in 1956. Nearly one-half of the 29,000 were aged 55 and over.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at one date in each month of the year are shown in the Table below :-

Date	Men aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women aged 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
10th December, 1956 ..	194,573	5,090	92,179	5,105	296,947
14th January, 1957 ..	256,087	11,648	104,975	9,895	382,605
11th February, ..	253,113	9,238	109,789	7,920	380,060
11th March, ..	243,769	7,402	105,453	6,321	362,945
15th April, ..	225,608	10,903	96,962	8,786	342,259
13th May, ..	206,656	8,322	92,596	5,898	313,472
17th June, ..	176,929	5,377	78,460	4,017	264,723
15th July, ..	164,872	6,574	68,193	4,667	244,306
12th August, ..	168,148	17,429	67,870	12,180	265,627
16th September, ..	172,908	11,060	75,700	7,738	267,406
14th October, ..	181,234	7,621	80,499	5,868	275,222
11th November, ..	211,325	7,643	91,350	6,205	316,523
9th December, ..	228,058	7,169	94,546	5,696	335,469

The next Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed in December, 1957, and the changes in the numbers unemployed between December, 1956, and December, 1957, in each Administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland :-

Region	Numbers on registers at 9th December, 1957		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) between December, 1956, and December, 1957		Percentage unemployed at 9th December, 1957
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
London and South-Eastern	43,378	15,994	- 5,734	- 477	1.1
Eastern	13,481	4,265	+ 3,387	+ 323	1.5
Southern	10,201	4,703	+ 1,737	+ 377	1.4
South-Western	17,940	6,750	+ 5,653	+ 546	2.2
Midland	14,239	7,066	+ 1,372	+ 1,620	1.0
North-Midland	10,505	4,886	+ 3,395	+ 660	1.0
East and West Ridings ..	14,337	4,943	+ 3,098	+ 453	1.0
North-Western	32,805	15,873	+ 6,912	+ 624	1.6
Northern	15,825	7,075	+ 2,139	+ 143	1.8
Scotland	42,763	20,019	+ 7,993	+ 795	2.9
Wales	19,753	8,668	+ 5,612	+ 1,134	3.0
Great Britain	235,227	100,242	+ 35,564	+ 2,958	1.5
Northern Ireland	27,062	9,184	+ 1,816	+ 1,638	7.6
United Kingdom	262,289	109,426	+ 37,380	+ 4,596	1.7

A*

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958

On 14th January the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958, under Sections 46 and 60 of the Factories Act, 1937. These Regulations, which come into operation on 21st April, 1958, and will be enforced by H.M. Factory Inspectorate, require special measures to be taken to protect the health and safety of persons employed in compressed air on work of engineering construction. The Regulations were discussed in detail with interested organisations before being published in draft in August, 1957, and all outstanding points arising from observations on the published draft have now been resolved.

The Regulations now made are designed to ensure that close attention is paid to the health and safety of those working in compressed air and, in particular, that correct control and supervision are exercised over procedures, both in compression and decompression. Detailed rules for these procedures are contained in a Schedule to the Regulations.

The dangers for workers in compressed air arise chiefly as a result of rapid decompression. Work in compressed air is not in itself dangerous but decompression is always a hazardous operation and must be carefully carried out. "Caisson Disease", usually known as "the bends", is the most common illness arising from incorrectly controlled decompression. This condition is due to the release during decompression of gases, mainly nitrogen, which have been driven into solution in the blood and tissues during work under increased air pressure. The nitrogen forms bubbles in various parts of the body which, depending upon their size and location, may cause severe pain, loss of consciousness, and even permanent disability or death.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 61) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. net (10d. including postage).

Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1957

Provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1957 have recently been issued by the Ministry of Power, together with comparative figures for 1956. The word "injured" in these statistics refers to those injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 116 of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1955, page 9), required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

During 1957, a total of 441 persons were killed at mines and quarries, compared with 378 in 1956. In addition, a total of 2,084 persons were injured in 1957, compared with 1,898 in 1956.

At mines producing coal the number of persons killed in accidents in 1957 was 395, an increase of 67 compared with the figure for 1956. The number of fatalities caused by accidents underground increased from 293 in 1956 to 368 in 1957, but those at the surface decreased from 35 to 27. Of the fatalities in 1957, caused by accidents underground, 169 resulted from falls of ground, 96 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, 48 were caused by explosions of fire-damp or coal dust, and 55 resulted from accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. The numbers in each of these categories showed an increase in 1957 compared with the previous year, when the figures were 158, 73, 9, and 53, respectively.

The number of persons injured at mines producing coal was 1,918 in 1957, compared with 1,748 in 1956. The numbers injured in underground accidents, included in these totals, were 1,711 in 1957 and 1,565 in 1956. The total of 1,711 for 1957 included 609 persons injured by falls of ground, 462 in haulage and transport accidents, 93 by explosions of fire-damp or coal dust, and 547 in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. There were increases, compared with 1956, of 30 in the numbers of persons injured by falls of ground and of 77 in those injured by explosions of fire-damp or coal dust. The number injured in haulage and transport accidents (462) was the same figure as that for 1956. Persons injured in accidents from all other causes, including shaft accidents, underground numbered 39 more than in 1956. At the surface, the number of persons injured from all causes increased from 183 in 1956 to 207 in 1957.

At mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay there were six fatalities in 1957, compared with two in 1956. In both years all the fatalities resulted from accidents underground. Three of the fatalities in 1957 were caused by falls of ground; there were no fatalities caused by explosions of fire-damp and only one by haulage and transport accidents, the remaining two fatalities being accounted for by the miscellaneous group which includes shaft accidents. The two fatalities in 1956 were accounted for, one by the "falls of ground" causation group, and the other by the miscellaneous causes group. There were no fatalities in accidents at the surface in either year. The number of persons injured in both underground and surface accidents decreased from 22 in 1956 to 15 in 1957. The figure for 1957 included 14 who were injured in underground accidents. Of these injuries, six resulted from haulage and transport accidents, four were caused by falls of ground and one by an explosion of fire-damp, the remaining three being accounted for by the miscellaneous group of accidents. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 6, 8, 2 and 4 respectively.

At mines other than coal mines and mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, nine persons were killed in 1957, all in underground accidents; the corresponding figure for 1956 was six, including five in underground accidents. Of the fatalities in 1957, six resulted from falls of ground, compared with two in 1956. The other three fatalities in 1957 resulted from haulage and transport accidents (one) and miscellaneous causes (two); the remaining three fatalities in 1956 were all from miscellaneous causes. The numbers of persons injured increased from 27 in 1956 to 29 in 1957. Of these totals, 20 in 1956 and 27 in 1957 were injured in underground accidents. In 1957 the total included seven injured in haulage and transport accidents and three from falls of ground, the same figure in each case as in 1956. Two persons were injured in 1957 in accidents resulting from explosions of fire-damp; there were no injuries from this cause in 1956. The miscellaneous group of causes accounted for 10 injuries to persons in 1956 and for 15 in 1957.

At quarries, the number of persons killed was 31 in 1957, compared with 42 in 1956. Fatalities caused by haulage and transport accidents decreased from 16 in 1956 to ten in 1957 and those caused by falls of ground from ten in 1956 to eight in 1957. Blasting accidents were responsible for two deaths in 1957, compared with three in 1956. Fatalities from other causes in 1957 totalled eleven, which was two fewer than in 1956. The number of persons injured was 122 in 1957, compared with 101 in 1956. The total for 1957 included 26 injured in haulage and transport accidents, 21 each in accidents resulting from falls of ground and in blasting operations, and 54 from other causes. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 28, 17, 14 and 42.

Safety in Mines Research in 1956

The 35th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1956, has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 0d. net (4s. 5d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that the Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board was re-appointed early in 1956 and given new terms of reference which widen the range of the Board's work. The Board are now asked to keep under review and advise the Minister of Power on the general scope, organisation and progress of research work on safety in mines. During the year the Board considered the research programme of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment for 1956-57 and that of the National Coal Board for 1956, giving attention to specific problems associated with rope haulage, suppression of dust and intensified mechanisation at the coal face. The Board also considered reports by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment on the possible use of plastic materials for roof supports and on the development of the foam-plug technique for underground fire fighting and a joint report by H.M. Inspectorate of Mines and the Safety in Mines Research Establishment on Continental regulations and mining practice relevant to the use of short-delay detonators and exploders.

The main part of the report consists of a general review of the work of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment in 1956. Separate sections describe investigations and researches in connection with the use of explosives and blasting devices in mines; the explosion hazard arising from the ignition of gases and of coal dust; the development and laboratory testing of various types of breathing apparatus; methods of preventing and fighting underground fires; engineering and metallurgical research; and the control of dust and the reduction of the pneumoconiosis hazard. In discussing the explosion hazard, the Report refers to the explosion in November, 1956, in a South Wales pit in which nine lives were lost. This explosion, the Report says, proved that, although there had been no major disaster (*i.e.*, one involving ten or more deaths) from this cause since May, 1951, a period longer than ever before recorded, the hazard had not yet been eliminated. Further research seemed to be required on the movement of fire-damp in mines and on the dispersal of accumulations of fire-damp. Conditions leading to the propagation of coal-dust explosions are successfully avoided in most places by frequent stone dusting; but, the Report says, the difficulty of ensuring that the road dust is safe at all times in every part of a modern mine has not yet been overcome. New methods of preventing the propagation of coal-dust explosions are, therefore, being investigated. Much effort is being applied to improving the methods and instruments used in the study of coal-dust explosions and more direct investigations on the different phases of explosions are also proceeding. The work of the Research Establishment in connection with the fire hazard in 1956 was mainly concerned with fire fighting, particularly the improvement of the foam-plug process which was described in the Report for 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1955, page 428). The Report says that the great advantage of such a method, if it can be developed into a pitworthy process, is that a fire could be fought at a safe distance from the heat and smoke and from the roof falls that might be caused by the fire. In the section on engineering and metallurgical research the Report notes continuing efforts to develop convenient and rapid means for checking the soundness of welds in chain links, by non-destructive methods. Instances of breakages of ropes and other haulage and winding gear continued to be investigated on behalf of H.M. Inspectorate of Mines. In describing research on dust control, the Report says there is a great need for simple and reliable instruments for measuring dust concentrations in mine atmospheres. Some information is given about the commercial production of an automatic long-running thermal precipitator developed in the

Mining Research Establishment of the National Coal Board. The Report gives a separate account of the various testing services and facilities provided during the year by the Research Establishment for the Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Power.

The Report contains also a note on the Ninth International Conference of Directors of Safety in Mines Research and a list of papers presented to the Conference, synopses of recent research reports and other publications, and lists of references and of recent publications of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment.

Report on the Organisation for Control of Health and Safety in the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

As a result of the accident at Windscale No. 1 Pile in October, 1957, the Prime Minister appointed a Committee to review the organisation within the Atomic Energy Authority as a whole for control of health and safety and to make recommendations. The Committee's Report has recently been presented to Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 342), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

The Committee say that they are conscious that the Windscale accident brought to the surface the latent public anxiety about the hazards of atomic energy work. Now that the nation is committed to a large nuclear power programme, the hazards of atomic energy should neither be exaggerated nor minimised. The safety and health precautions taken by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority are extremely elaborate, the underlying conception being to err on the side of caution and, within the limits of existing knowledge, no chances are taken. Nevertheless, the Report says, the accident at Windscale demonstrated that the Authority's organisation was inadequate, and the recommendations which the Committee make are aimed at making good the evident deficiencies and encouraging the Authority to achieve complete safety in their operations. The Committee add that, during the course of their investigations, they became aware that improvements to the Authority's safety and health organisation will not alone achieve all that is required. They consider that there is an urgent need to clarify the relations between the many Government Departments concerned with health and safety in the atomic energy field and to strengthen the co-ordination between them. They also consider that the Atomic Energy Office should be built up to enable it to play the leading role and to ensure that all necessary action is initiated in good time and that, since the ultimate responsibility for assuring safety in relation to atomic energy must be borne by the Government, it is of vital importance that this major improvement should be made.

The Report sets out the measures which the Committee consider essential to provide control over health and safety in atomic energy establishments, examines the functions of Government Departments, and defines the proper role of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority in relation to health and safety, and then considers the Authority's organisation against this background. Finally, the Committee draw attention to the acute shortage of specialist health and safety staff in the atomic energy field and to the national importance of taking urgent remedial steps.

The Committee note that immediately after the Windscale accident the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority took measures to deal with organisational weaknesses. These measures included the establishment of a committee of the Atomic Energy Executive to be responsible for the overall supervision of all matters of health and safety. The Committee endorse this decision of the Authority and say that they consider that the new committee structure established under the Executive Committee on Health and Safety provides an effective means of controlling health and safety throughout the Authority. Some changes are recommended in the terms of reference of the new Executive Committee and its subordinate committees. More detailed recommendations are also made about the health and safety organisation in the Industrial Group, the Research Group and the Weapons Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Recommendations relating to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority as a whole are:—That the Authority should review their present procedure for the publication of information about accidents with a view to giving a prompt account of such occurrences in as much detail as may be appropriate; that the Authority should bring the site emergency procedures in each of their establishments to a uniformly high standard, and that the procedures should be co-ordinated to ensure that the maximum technical resources of the whole Authority may be deployed to counter an emergency in any single establishment; that there should be closer collaboration between the Authority's three Groups, *i.e.*, the Industrial, Research and Weapons Groups, on problems concerned with the control of criticality; that the Authority should take the lead in building up the supply of specialist medical staff required for the control of health and safety as the uses of atomic energy become more widespread; that the Authority should establish a national training centre for health physics and nuclear safety staff under the administration and general supervision of the Research Group, and that the courses provided at the training centre should be graduated to suit all levels and should cover not only problems of protection against radiation hazards but also the health and safety aspects of the use of isotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry. The Committee also recommend that Government Departments should be directed to ensure that appropriate training in radiological problems is given in the public services and industries for which they are responsible.



The Time Recorder for today

Outstanding in appearance and performance, the International Superelectric Attendance Time Recorder—with its simple, one hand operation and direct-read time indication—provides the easiest and fastest method of accurate time recording

IBM
INTERNATIONAL

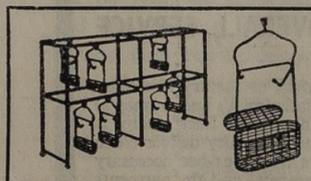
Details of these recorders in the range of International Business Machines free on request (quote reference J. 708/4)

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD.
INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING DIVISION
The oldest and largest Manufacturers of Time Recorders
8 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 Tel.: MAYfair 2004
Showrooms also at
Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow and Newcastle-upon-Tyne
FACTORIES: LONDON AND GREENOCK

THESE AIR DRY
"SIEBER" HANGERS
ARE A TREAT



"At last I can change into dry, uncreased clothing when I go home! It's plain common sense to hang rain-soaked 'togs' on a "SIEBER" Hanger instead of bundling them into an unventilated, smelly locker. It saved me from many colds and my clothes are fresh and wear better. The boss, too, must like these "SIEBER" Hangers because they reduce absenteeism, and the space he saves is bound to repay the little money they cost. Repair costs? Not on your life, because this Hanger Equipment is made to last for good and all."



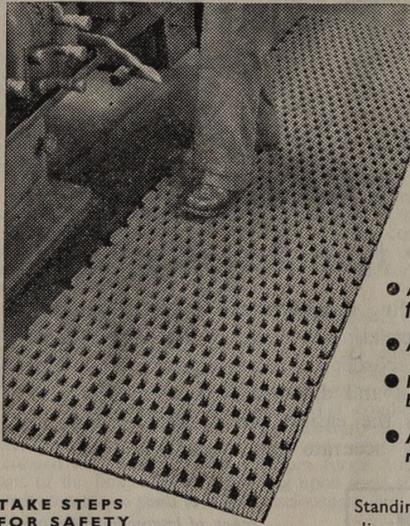
Locking Basket and other types of Hanger to suit individual requirements, fully meeting the Factories Acts.

SIEBER ALL-IN-ONE
HANGER EQUIPMENT

Permanent Exhibit at Health and Safety Centre, London, S.W.1.
Installed in Factories, Offices, Public Undertakings, Schools, Hospitals, etc.
Write today for full details of our Free Planning Service.
JAMES SIEBER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
107 Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Tel.: HOL 4531 & 5121.

WHEN CONSIDERING SAFETY

DON'T FORGET THE FLOORS!



- Arrest Standing fatigue
- Avoid Slipping
- Reduce costly breakages
- Acid and Oil resistant

TAKE STEPS
FOR SAFETY
WITH

TYPROD

LINK MATTING

TYRE PRODUCTS LTD., 303 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex

Standing fatigue and slippery floors contribute greatly to high accident rates! Typrod Mats prevent these hazards and stop needless breakages. Both rigid and roll-up types available, acid and oil-resisting if required.

Playwear ✿ WORKWEAR



Sketchley OVERALL SERVICE

For most jobs in the works or factory Sketchley can supply coloured overalls (men's and women's) in a wide range of pleasing styles. Each wearer is individually measured and Sketchley deliver clean garments weekly; repairs are done when necessary (including button replacements) and the garments are replaced when worn out. Here is an amenity which will improve the whole tone of your firm. Our representative will be pleased to explain the scheme fully. Please write for details to:—

SKETCHLEY LIMITED,
FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM. Tel.: NOTTINGHAM 75161



BOOKLET: "POSITIVE EMPLOYMENT POLICIES"

A booklet issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, entitled "Positive Employment Policies", gives examples of management practices which the Minister considers are contributing to good relations in industry. In the foreword the Minister writes:

"Industrial Efficiency has always depended as much upon human factors as upon mechanical and technical resources, and high productivity and adaptability demand the active co-operation of employees at all levels. This is best achieved where workers understand the aims and plans of management and are confident that their interests are being safeguarded.

"Many managements take trouble to expound their policies and plans, to provide information about the firm's trading and financial position, and to explain changes in production or processes. These efforts do not evoke the interest and response they deserve unless the employee can be made to feel that he is not just a number on the pay sheet but a valued member of the firm. Such an atmosphere is not created by exhortation alone. It cannot be achieved by any simple method of universal application; and its achievement does not lie within the power of management alone. It is, however, accepted that management must take the lead in this, as in so much else.

"Individuals are naturally concerned about the security of their job and income, and change is feared as a step into the unknown. There is a conflict here, but the answer to it lies in encouraging a sense of mutual responsibility; responsibility of the employer towards the worker and of the worker towards the employer. One key to this may well be found in the initiative of a number of leading British firms who have worked out and applied forward-looking employment policies providing full consideration for those likely to be affected by change.

"I attach much importance to these developments as a contribution to good relations in industry, and this booklet is designed to give wider publicity to them. I am grateful to the firms which have agreed to pass on their experience and I commend this booklet in the hope that it may help others in formulating a positive policy to fit the conditions in their own firms."

The first part of the booklet explains how a "positive employment policy" can be applied and details the points which should be covered by such a policy. The second part contains examples of some of the ways in which leading firms have introduced an employment policy and illustrates the growing practice of setting out such a policy in writing. The booklet also gives examples of joint consultation, of methods of presenting financial information to employees, and of dealing with redundancy and employee security.

The booklet is not being put on sale at H.M. Stationery Office bookshops, but copies will be made available to all who are concerned with the establishment and maintenance of good relations in industry. A copy of the first print has been sent to all firms both in industry and commerce with 200 or more employees, in addition to employers' organisations, trade unions and professional and voluntary organisations.

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1957

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the third quarter of 1957 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the third quarter of 1957 licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined coal.

Earnings in the Third Quarter of 1957

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked:—					
At the Face	72	11-8	3	1-5	76 1-3
All Underground	62	7-8	2	9-8	65 5-6
Surface	42	10-9	2	4-8	45 3-7
All Workers	58	3-3	2	8-7	61 0-0
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week:—					
At the Face	297	6	12	9	310 3
All Underground	276	5	12	5	288 10
Surface	221	11	12	5	234 4
All Workers	265	9	12	5	278 2

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 55s. 8-6d. in Somerset

and 56s. 5-5d. in North Staffordshire to 65s. 0-9d. in Kent and 67s. 0-9d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 247s. 7d. in Shropshire and 254s. 5d. in South Staffordshire to 307s. 8d. in Nottinghamshire and 309s. 11d. in North Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1957 amounted to 63s. 8d. per man-shift worked and 291s. 8d. per week.

NOTE:—"Cash Earnings" and "Total Earnings" include arrears of wages paid in respect of Agreements for Increases of Wages which applied retrospectively to the beginning of February. The average cash earnings of "All Workers" per man-shift worked and per wage-earner per week, excluding arrears relating to previous periods, amounted to 57s. 8-9d. and 263s. 4d. respectively.

DEFERMENT OF GRADUATES IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING IN 1958

The Minister of Labour and National Service was asked in a Parliamentary Question whether he would make a statement about the deferment of call-up for National Service of science and engineering graduates in 1958.

In reply the Minister said that, after consulting his Technical Personnel Committee, he had decided that science and engineering graduates with second class honours who had also taken a higher degree, and who completed a course of study or training in 1958, might be granted indefinite deferment on taking any employment in this country for which a science or engineering qualification of degree standard is required. Indefinite deferment would also be granted to graduates with third class honours or pass degrees in chemistry or one of the biological sciences, and to graduates with ordinary or general degrees in science, if they took an approved teaching post in a secondary school. These arrangements were additional to those which applied to science and engineering graduates in 1957 and which would be continued in 1958.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Everybody's Guide to National Insurance

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance have recently issued a new edition of the booklet "Everybody's Guide to National Insurance". The booklet has been published by H.M. Stationery Office and may be purchased from Government bookshops, at all local Pensions and National Insurance Offices, or through any bookseller, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

This Guide has been prepared by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the Central Office of Information, and explains briefly how the system of National Insurance works. In a foreword the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance points out that the system, which is a complicated one, could not be fair as between people whose circumstances vary so much if it were very simple and he stresses the importance of everyone knowing their rights and duties. The booklet explains the operation of the two schemes of national insurance, i.e., the main National Insurance scheme (compulsory for nearly everyone) and the Industrial Injuries scheme (compulsory for everyone working for an employer). It gives the new rates of contribution which started on 3rd February and sets out the new rates of pensions and benefits which became payable on various dates between 27th January and 12th February (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 432), the conditions on which they are paid, and how and when to claim them.

Increased Rates of Contributions

Increases in rates of national insurance contributions in accordance with the provisions of the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, came into force on 3rd February, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 432). The Table at the top of the next column shows the new main combined weekly contribution rates.

For employed persons (Class 1) the rates shown in the Table include the industrial injuries contributions. The new weekly rates of industrial injuries contributions are: for men aged 18 and over 8d., employer 9d.; women aged 18 and over 5d., employer 6d.; boys under 18 years 4d., employer 5d.; and girls under 18 years 3d., employer 3d.

The national health service contribution, which is also included in the combined rates shown in the Table, is 1s. 8d. for men aged 18 and over, 1s. 4d. for women aged 18 and over, and 1s. for both boys and girls under 18 years. In the case of employed persons, 3½d. of the national health service contribution is paid by the employer.

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance estimate that about 22 million employed persons and about 1½ million self-employed and ½ million non-employed persons will pay the higher rates of contributions. It is also estimated that in the financial year 1958-59 national insurance benefits will cost £897 millions, of which £622 millions will be on retirement pensions. Expenditure on benefits will continue to increase yearly, mainly because of the growing number of retirement pensioners.

(72266)

Class of Insured Person	Weekly Rate of Contributions from 3rd February, 1958		
	Payable by Insured Person	Payable by Employer	Total
	s.	d.	s. d.
Class 1			
Employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over ..	9	5	17 6
Women aged 18 or over ..	7	8	14 3
Boys under 18 ..	5	3	10 0
Girls under 18 ..	4	6	8 4
Class 2			
Self-employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over ..	11	6	11 6
Women aged 18 or over ..	9	8	9 8
Boys under 18 ..	6	7	6 7
Girls under 18 ..	5	9	5 9
Class 3			
Non-employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over ..	9	1	9 1
Women aged 18 or over ..	7	3	7 3
Boys under 18 ..	5	3	5 3
Girls under 18 ..	4	4	4 4

New Social Security Agreement between United Kingdom and Australia

A new social security agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia was signed on 29th January, 1958. The new agreement, which will operate from 1st April, 1958, is designed to extend and simplify the reciprocal arrangements made between the two countries following the agreement signed in 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1953, page 202). It covers family allowances and benefits for old age, widowhood, sickness and unemployment. At present people who go from the United Kingdom to Australia depend on their national insurance record in the United Kingdom to qualify for Australian social security benefits. Under the new agreement their residence in the United Kingdom will count as residence in Australia and so enable them to qualify for Australian benefits. Under the present arrangements, also, no family allowances are paid during their journey to a family migrating from one country to the other; under the new agreement the former country will pay these allowances during this period. An interesting feature of the new agreement is that it can be extended to apply to those British Colonies which have schemes of national insurance.

INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID



For 60 years we have specialised in the First Aid requirements of Industry. Our service is most comprehensive; whether you require a completely equipped ambulance room for a vast factory, or a first aid box for a "one man" works, we shall be pleased to advise and supply you.



Pioneers of Industrial First Aid

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fifth Session of Chemical Industries Committee

The Fifth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 10th February, 1958, and was expected to continue until 21st February. The agenda was as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the chemical industries.

2. Industrial relations in the chemical industries.

3. The protection of workers against occupational diseases and poisoning.

The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. Z. T. Claro, O.B.E., Chief Conciliation Officer, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. S. G. Luxon, Chemical Inspector (Senior Grade), Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' representatives were Mr. S. Chapman, Secretary, Association of Chemical and Allied Employers, and Mr. E. T. Grint, Chief Labour Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, who were accompanied by three advisers, Dr. A. J. Amor, C.B.E., Chief Medical Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant, International, British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. J. Rhodes, Assistant Chief Labour Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. The Workers' representatives were Mr. E. Higgins, National Officer, Chemical and Allied Trades, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. J. Matthews, National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

The Fourth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee was held in Geneva from 7th to 18th February, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955, page 131).

Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines

A Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines was held in Geneva from 25th November to 6th December, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 435). Twenty-five countries, including the United Kingdom, had been invited and all sent tripartite delegations. Luxembourg and the Federation of Nigeria were represented by tripartite observer delegations, and representatives of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and of five international non-Governmental organisations were also present.

The first item on the agenda provided for a general examination of the social problems arising in mines other than coal mines, and the other three items concerned, respectively, accident prevention, machinery for wage fixing and wage protection, and industrial relations, in mines other than coal mines. The procedure adopted for the meeting was similar to that used for Industrial Committees; the general examination of the social problems was made in plenary session and Sub-Committees were set up to consider each of the other three items. On accident prevention, the Sub-Committee adopted a Resolution stressing the importance of increasing safety in mines other than coal mines and suggesting action by the management in mines, by mineworkers, and by Governments, by which occupational safety could be improved. The Resolution adopted in respect of machinery for wage fixing and wage protection laid down the principle that wage rates and related matters in

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled

The first session of the Western European Union Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled took place in London in 1955 when German and Italian representatives joined the representatives of the former Brussels Treaty Organisation countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1955, page 350). Since then, the Joint Committee have met in Rome, Bonn, Paris and Luxembourg. At these meetings, which have been attended by United Kingdom delegations drawn from representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Health, the Committee have continued to study a wide variety of problems within their field, and information has been exchanged about legislation and current developments in member countries.

The Joint Committee have adopted formal recommendations on a number of subjects, which are forwarded to the Council of Ministers of Western European Union and, after endorsement by them, transmitted to the Governments of member countries for consideration and action, where necessary. They are also circulated to other interested international organisations. The recommendations which the Committee adopted while still a part of the Brussels Treaty Organisation have recently been published by the Secretary General of Western European Union. The Committee decided, however, that some of the recommendations could now usefully be revised to take account of more recent experience, and a start was

made on this process at the last two meetings. Among the recommendations revised so far have been those concerned with the blind and with disabled young persons. The new recommendation on the blind sets out in some detail the steps which should be taken to provide suitable education, training and employment opportunities both in open industry and in sheltered workshops. The revised recommendation on young people begins by emphasising the need for identification of handicapped children at the earliest possible age and goes on to describe the various stages of education, training, vocational guidance and help in placement which are desirable.

The Committee have studied the practical methods used in the member countries to find employment for the disabled and have adopted a recommendation stressing the need for attention to the following points:— (1) the provision of adequate employment services for the disabled; (2) the selection and training of staff; (3) follow-up after placing, to ensure that the disabled person is adequately resettled; (4) the provision of full and accurate statistics; (5) co-operation with the ordinary employment services and with the various voluntary and statutory bodies concerned with the disabled.

A second document which has been reproduced for wider circulation on behalf of the Committee is "General Principles for the Rehabilitation of Amputees", which was formulated by a working group of the Brussels Treaty Organisation under the chairmanship of Dr. R. Langdale Kelham, O.B.E., F.R.C.S. This document has

Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1957

The International Labour Office have recently issued the Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1957 (Seventeenth Issue).* The Year Book presents a summary, based on communications to the Office or on statistics from official publications, of the principal statistics relating to labour in 77 countries in all parts of the world. The text, headings of Tables, and notes, are given in English, French and Spanish. The countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names. In general, the annual series give figures up to and including the year 1956, with monthly and quarterly figures up to June, 1957.

As in previous editions of the Year Book, the statistical Tables are grouped in eleven main sections, dealing with total and economically active population; employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages and labour income; consumer price indices and retail prices; family living studies; social security; industrial injuries; industrial disputes; and migration. Each of the main sections contains an introductory note which indicates the characteristics of the principal types of statistics to be found in the Tables and draws attention to diversities of statistical method in the various countries which limit the possibility of making international comparisons. Where data are presented by industrial groups, the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities has been used as the uniform basis, so far as this is possible, for the arrangement of industries.

Appendices to the Year Book contain world indices and national indices of industrial production (the national indices cover mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas), indices of wholesale prices, and a Table of rates of exchange of units of national currencies in terms of United States dollars. The Year Book also contains a list of sources giving particulars of the principal publications containing current national statistics on labour matters, and an index of the references in the Tables to individual countries.

The Tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date in the Statistical Supplement to the *International Labour Review*, published monthly by the International Labour Office.

The Tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date in the Statistical Supplement to the *International Labour Review*, published monthly by the International Labour Office.

The Tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date in the Statistical Supplement to the *International Labour Review*, published monthly by the International Labour Office.

The Tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date in the Statistical Supplement to the *International Labour Review*, published monthly by the International Labour Office.

The Tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date in the Statistical Supplement to the *International Labour Review*, published monthly by the International Labour Office.

* Obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1., price £1 10s. 0d.

also been published in this country by H.M. Stationery Office on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

The Committee, having considered the possibility of publishing a periodical on rehabilitation, came to the conclusion that this was impracticable for the present, but invited member countries to arrange for the publication of suitable material from other countries in national magazines dealing with the subject. Information is also exchanged between the Western European Union and other agencies, in particular the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies, about their activities on behalf of the disabled.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Seasonal Unemployment in Germany

The German Federal Institute of Labour Placing and Unemployment Insurance have recently carried out a sample survey of the nature, extent and course of unemployment in the winter in the Federal Republic and West Berlin. For the purposes of the investigation the employment histories of about 154,000 male workers, representing 1.2 per cent. of all male workers, in all branches of the economy, for the period 1st November, 1956, to 30th April, 1957, were statistically examined. The records of workers employed in the building and auxiliary trades, which are particularly subject to seasonal influences, were examined in greater detail. As only a small number of female workers are usually employed in the building industry and other branches of the economy which are affected by the weather, the enquiry was limited to male workers. The results of the enquiry have been published as supplements to the September and October, 1957, issues of *Amliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung*, the journal of the Federal Institute of Labour Placing and Unemployment Insurance.

The enquiry was directed first to establishing the relationship between the number of workers who were continuously employed and the number who were not continuously employed during the enquiry period. A further examination was made to establish how long the latter were unemployed or any other changes in their employment position. The results of the enquiry include data on the substantial fluctuations during the winter period in the labour market (which are not fully reflected in the monthly figures of registered unemployed), the different employment trends in seasonal industries, the course of winter unemployment with figures of the numbers of workers dismissed during the period who had returned by the end of the period to employment in the same industry or in a different industry or were still unemployed, and the duration of winter unemployment. The main findings of the enquiry may be summarised as follows:—

1. During the period from 1st November, 1956, to 30th April, 1957, about one-sixth, i.e., slightly over 2 million of the approximately 13 million male workers in employment in the Federal Republic and West Berlin at the end of October, 1956, were at some time unemployed, mostly temporarily.

2. More than half of the contracts of employment terminated during the period under review related to the building and ancillary trades and the building materials industry.

3. Over one-half (52.3 per cent.) of 1.9 million male workers employed in the building and ancillary trades at the height of the season were dismissed in the winter of 1956-57 in spite of relatively clement weather. On the other hand, in the iron and metal industry, which is almost independent of weather conditions, about one-twelfth (8.3 per cent.) of a labour force of approximately 3.3 million was laid off.

4. On 30th April about nine-tenths (88.8 per cent.) of those workers who had been dismissed were back in employment, the remainder being still out of work. The figures do not take into account workers whose employment was terminated by death, disability or sickness.

5. Of those workers who were dismissed earlier in the period but were again in employment on 30th April, 71.4 per cent. had resumed work in the same industry, 41.4 per cent. with the same employer. Corresponding figures for the building and ancillary trades were 87.8 per cent. and 58.8 per cent.

6. Workers in the building materials industry and in building and ancillary trades were unemployed for longer periods than workers in other industries.

7. The duration of seasonal unemployment was most marked in Bavaria, particularly in its Eastern districts.

Average Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Pulp and Paper Mills and the Paper and Paper Board Industry in Norway

Information concerning hours of work and wages is published by the Central Bureau of Statistics in the annual Statistical Yearbook of Norway. The data on which the Tables are based are obtained from various sources, including the Norwegian Employers' Association and returns supplied by individual enterprises. The details given below of hours of work and earnings have been taken from the 1957 Statistical Yearbook. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 20 kroner = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average hours of work in the pulp and paper industry in 1955 were 46.9 a week.

Among other subjects which have been studied are the rehabilitation of those suffering from brain injuries and of neurotics, and the means of locating and helping those disabled persons who, although in need of rehabilitation, have not so far had access to modern methods of treatment and training. New subjects for consideration at future meetings include the problems of the partially sighted, and the planning and equipment of public buildings so as to make them more suited to the needs of the disabled.

The Committee's next meeting is to be held in Brussels in May, 1958.

Average hourly earnings in the first quarter of 1957 were:—

	Adult males s. d.	Adult females s. d.
Pulp and paper mills	5 3	4 0
Paper and paper board industry	5 7	—

Employers pay contributions to funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries and unemployment. In an article in a recent publication of the Norwegian Trade Association these contributions are estimated to equal 9.2 per cent. of workers' net earnings.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday per annum. Workers are also granted 10 statutory paid public holidays.

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

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

The majority of workers in the paper and pulp industry work a 48-hour week, which is the standard working week in Sweden. Shift workers, who comprise approximately one-fifth of the total labour force, are conditioned to a 42-hour week. Very little overtime is worked.

Hourly Wage Rates

Branch of industry	Time rate		Piece rate	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Paper mill workers:				
Adult males (working 48-hour week)	5 8	5 10		
Adult males (working 42-hour week)	6 4	6 11		
Adult females (working 48-hour week)	4 3	5 0		
Pulp workers:				
Adult males (working 48-hour week)	5 10	6 3		
Adult males (working 42-hour week)	7 8	7 10		
Adult females (working 48-hour week)	4 2	5 0		

More than 90 per cent. of all adult male workers are on piece rates. In the paper mills, 86.6 per cent. of adult females are on piece rates; the corresponding figure for female pulp workers is 44.7 per cent.

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

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

PAPER ROLLS

are geared to
AUTOMATION

PAPER ROLLS—For use with adding, accounting, calculating and statistical machines, electronic computers and cash registers, ticket issuing machines used in transport and entertainment.

PAPER ROLLS—Plain, printed, perforated and gummed.

WE MAKE THEM ALL

HUNT & COLLEYS LTD.

THE Specialists for every conceivable type of Paper Roll

HUCKNALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM. Telephone: 61088/9



Have You Had Your Copy?

The tremendous demand for our last publication on tea making, all its aspects, including maintenance, cleaning of equipment, design for tea points, etc., etc., has necessitated the reprint of this publication in a much enlarged form. Make sure you have your copy.

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

Please send copy(ies) of "More Tea please"—21.

Name
Address

VERNON WORKS · OLDHAM
167 Oxford Street, London, W.1

Quality Built
"Stotts of Oldham"

FOR SERVICE WITH ECONOMY



POPULAR SERVICE TROLLEY

—produced on economical lines for those who want the convenience of a Service Wagon at minimum cost. Overall size: 36" x 22" x 36" high.

CLEARING TROLLEY

Frame constructed in 1" tubular steel and 3/4" x 3/4" x 1/2" angle iron, stove-enamelled finish. Each tier carries one full length or three separate removable trays.

Removable cutlery box and waste bin.



Institution Supplies Ltd

46 PARK PLACE, LEEDS 1.

Tel. : 31608 (3 lines)

Working Hours, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Belgium

The National Office of Social Security of the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance compile an annual report on Social Security in Belgium. Details of the average earnings of workers covered by social security schemes are given in the statistical supplement to the annual report. The figures below, relating to earnings, have been taken from the statistical supplement to the twelfth annual report; they relate to the second quarter of 1956. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 140 Belgian francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Since 1956, there has been a trend towards a shorter working week than the 48 hours which was previously the standard in Belgium. Although no detailed information is available, it was estimated in January, 1957, that three-quarters of the workers in the engineering industry were working a five-day week of 45 hours.

Average daily earnings in the engineering industry in the second quarter of 1956 were as follows:—

Branch of Industry	Men		Women	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Manufacture of machines, including all electrical apparatus, vehicles, ships and aircraft:—	32	4	19	2
Excluding ship repairing	31	5	—	—
Ship repairing	46	6	—	—
Manufacture of metal goods not elsewhere specified	30	0	17	7

A collective agreement in the engineering industry which came into force on 1st January, 1957, provided for hourly rates of 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d. according to skill.

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to express these payments individually, or in bulk, as a simple percentage of earnings, as the charge is, for some of the items, levied on only a proportion of the workpeople's earnings. However, in the case of a manual worker whose monthly wages totalled approximately £42 17s. 0d., which is the "ceiling" on which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employer's social charges would be approximately 20 per cent. of this sum. Employers also pay contributions totalling 11.5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings to holiday and supplementary unemployment funds.

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

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering 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 February, 1957, which have been taken from *Statistiche del Lavoro* (issue for January-March, 1957), give details of daily and monthly hours of work and hourly earnings in various branches of the engineering industry. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Branch of Industry	Average hours of work		Average hourly earnings
	Daily	Monthly	
Engineering products:			s. d.
Independent iron foundries	8.1	172.7	2 5
Engineering workshops	8.1	172.7	2 7
Electrical machines and apparatus ..	8.3	176.3	2 5
Transport, vehicles:			s. d.
Shipyards	8.3	181.3	2 11
Railway workshops	8.9	194.1	2 8
Motor vehicles and aircraft	8.3	183.2	2 9
Bicycles	8.0	174.5	3 1
	8.3	173.8	2 2

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. It is not possible to quote a figure for engineering as a whole, but employers' contributions to social security schemes in the different branches of the industry in 1956, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, varied from 34.3 per cent. to 39.6 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances).

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

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in December, 1957:		Unemployment at 13th January, 1958—continued	
General Summary	55	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	59
General Man-power Position	55	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	60
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	55		
Industrial Analysis	55	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	62
Short-time in Manufacturing Industries	57	Coal Mining, Employment in December	63
Unemployment at 13th January, 1958:		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury ..	63
Summary for Great Britain	58	Nursing Appointments Service	63
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis	58	Technical and Scientific Register	64
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	59	Employment Overseas	64
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1958	59		

NOTE.—The estimated numbers of employees included in the Tables below have been revised on the basis of the new figures for end-May, 1957, based on counts of National Insurance Cards, that have now become available (see article and Table on pages 43 to 45). Slight revisions have also been made to the figures for self-employed persons in a few industries.

Employment in Great Britain in December

GENERAL SUMMARY

During December the numbers in civil employment fell by 156,000 to 23,131,000. There were reductions in most sections of the economy, the largest being seasonal falls in distribution, building and contracting, and food, drink and tobacco.

The Employment Exchanges filled 169,000 vacancies in the five weeks ended 8th January. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled on 8th January was 220,000. This was 16,000 less than in December, 1957.

The number of operatives working short-time in the week ended 4th January in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 80,000, which was 21,000 more than the previous month.

There were 395,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th January, of whom 374,000 were wholly unemployed and 21,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 9th December and 13th January unemployment increased by 60,000, the number of wholly unemployed increasing by 55,000 and the number of temporarily stopped by 5,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in January was 1.8 per cent., compared with 1.5 per cent. in December; in January, 1957, it was 1.8 per cent. There were 157,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—42 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population* at the end of December was 24,148,000, a decrease of 116,000 compared with the end of November.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-Dec., 1956	End-Oct., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	Change during Dec., 1957
Number in Civil Employment	23,111	23,325	23,287	23,131	-156
Men	15,290	15,400	15,369	15,319	-50
Women	7,821	7,925	7,918	7,812	-106
Wholly Unemployed†	331	285	315	361	+ 46
Temporarily Stopped†	35	11	15	19	+ 4
Total Registered Unemployed†	366	296	330	380	+ 50
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	761	665	656	650	- 6
Men	745	651	642	636	- 6
Women	16	14	14	14	...
Total Working Population*	24,209	24,281	24,264	24,148	-116
Men	16,270	16,254	16,238	16,218	- 20
Women	7,939	8,027	8,026	7,930	- 96

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

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

(72266)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	End-Dec., 1956	End-Oct., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	Change during Dec., 1957
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying	861	867	868	868	...
Gas, Electricity and Water	379	380	381	381	...
Transport and Communication	1,711	1,718	1,715	1,710	- 5
Agriculture and Fishing	993	1,005	971	964	- 7
Number in Basic Industries	3,944	3,970	3,935	3,923	- 12
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	532	538	537	534	- 3
Metal Manufacture	583	584	584	581	- 3
Vehicles	1,222	1,246	1,248	1,249	+ 1
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,828	2,854	2,856	2,847	- 9
Textiles	941	926	923	917*	- 6
Clothing (inc. footwear)	682	673	669	667	- 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	914	937	931	911	- 20
Other Manufactures	1,596	1,613	1,607	1,594	- 13
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,298	9,371	9,355	9,300	- 55
Building and Contracting	1,496	1,509	1,505	1,470	- 35
Distributive Trades	2,933	2,980	3,020	2,981	- 39
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,142	4,202	4,181	4,169	- 12
Public Administration—					
National Government Service	557	538	537	537	...
Local Government Service	741	755	754	751	- 3
Total in Civil Employment	23,111	23,325	23,287	23,131	-156

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 December, 1956, and October, November and December, 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 different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Cotton—248,000. Wool—207,000. Other textiles—462,000.

A**

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Dec., 1956	End-Oct., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Dec., 1956	End-Oct., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Dec., 1956	End-Oct., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	766.6	772.0	772.7	772.7	16.7	17.4	17.4	17.4	783.3	789.4	790.1	790.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	256.6	254.0	253.2	250.8	80.7	80.0	79.9	78.8	337.3	334.0	333.1	329.6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	73.7	71.4	70.9	69.9	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	82.0	79.2	78.7	77.5
China and Earthenware	31.9	30.2	30.3	30.2	40.3	39.4	39.5	39.0	72.2	69.6	69.8	69.2
Glass (other than containers)	34.9	36.7	37.1	37.2	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.2	47.8	50.1	50.5	50.4
Glass Containers	21.4	21.1	21.2	21.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	27.1	26.7	26.9	26.6
Cement	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.8
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	79.9	79.9	79.1	78.1	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.0	92.0	92.3	91.2	90.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	377.5	381.7	380.8	380.4	152.4	154.5	153.7	151.0	529.9	536.2	534.5	531.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.8	20.1	19.6	19.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	21.4	20.7	20.2	20.2
Chemicals and Dyes	183.1	190.3	190.4	190.3	50.0	51.8	51.8	51.4	233.1	242.1	242.2	241.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.1	27.9	27.8	27.9	36.2	35.8	35.7	35.2	63.3	67.4	67.5	66.1
Explosives and Fireworks	31.0	27.2	26.7	26.4	18.8	15.5	15.2	15.0	49.8	42.7	41.9	41.4
Paint and Varnish	28.5	29.0	28.9	28.9	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.7	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.9	28.6	28.6	28.6	19.0	18.6	18.2	18.2	47.6	47.1	46.8	46.8
Mineral Oil Refining	32.9	33.8	34.0	34.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	40.1	41.3	41.5	41.6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.6	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	33.1	32.5	32.4	32.0
Metal Manufacture	513.5	515.2	515.0	512.9	68.8	68.0	67.8	67.2	582.3	583.2	582.8	580.1
Blast Furnaces	22.0	22.7	22.8	22.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	22.5	23.1	23.2	23.1
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	213.4	217.5	218.8	218.8	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.0	233.2	238.0	238.9	238.8
Iron Foundries	104.2	101.5	101.7	101.3	15.9	15.1	15.1	15.0	120.1	116.5	116.8	116.3
Tinplate Manufacture	13.5	10.8	10.0	9.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.4	11.9	11.0	10.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.6	21.2	20.8	20.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	22.0	22.3	22.1	22.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	50.4	50.2	50.0	49.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	97.9	99.5	99.4	99.0	20.8	21.3	21.1	21.1	118.7	120.8	120.7	120.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,653.2	1,668.3	1,668.5	1,666.8	470.7	481.0	482.0	476.4	2,123.9	2,149.3	2,150.5	2,143.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	205.4	204.7	203.8	203.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	214.7	213.9	213.1	212.5
Marine Engineering	75.3	75.2	75.2	74.9	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	79.9	79.0	78.7	78.7
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.1	34.8	34.8	34.8	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	39.4	40.0	40.0	40.0
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	28.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	32.3	33.2	33.1	33.1
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	99.2	98.7	98.4	98.3	22.2	21.6	21.5	21.4	121.4	120.3	119.9	119.8
Stationary Engines	24.9	23.8	23.8	23.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	28.9	27.7	27.7	27.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	51.6	49.9	49.5	49.4	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.6	60.7	58.6	58.2	58.0
Ordnance and Small Arms	50.5	47.7	47.7	47.5	13.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	64.0	59.3	59.4	59.2
Constructional Engineering	562.4	568.6	568.8	569.1	128.7	131.1	131.6	130.6	691.1	697.7	696.9	696.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	150.6	154.8	155.6	155.8	50.5	49.5	49.6	49.7	201.1	204.3	205.2	205.5
Electrical Machinery	41.8	42.5	42.3	42.2	22.9	22.7	22.5	22.2	64.7	65.2	64.8	64.4
Electrical Wires and Cables	36.2	36.8	36.9	36.9	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.5	61.5	61.6	61.6	61.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	72.0	74.6	74.7	73.7	62.2	70.4	69.9	66.6	134.2	145.0	144.6	140.3
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	24.3	26.2	26.3	25.9	24.9	26.4	26.7	26.4	49.2	52.6	53.0	52.3
Batteries and Accumulators	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.5	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	19.7	18.5	18.5	19.0
Other Electrical Goods	104.9	109.2	110.1	110.3	69.6	74.3	75.0	74.5	174.5	185.1	185.1	184.8
Vehicles	1,013.0	1,032.2	1,034.8	1,036.3	174.4	179.5	178.9	178.9	1,187.4	1,214.3	1,214.3	1,215.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	259.3	275.0	276.3	277.2	41.8	42.3	42.4	42.2	301.1	317.3	318.7	319.4
Motor Repairs and Garages	248.1	246.3	246.2	246.9	42.2	43.5	43.4	43.3	290.3	289.8	289.6	290.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	225.8	221.8	221.4	220.9	38.2	37.2	37.0	36.7	264.0	259.0	258.4	257.6
Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	123.6	130.7	132.1	132.5	40.9	45.0	45.3	45.3	164.5	175.7	177.4	177.8
Locomotive Manufacture	70.9	71.6	71.7	71.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	75.6	76.4	76.5	76.5
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	80.5	82.3	82.6	82.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	84.4	86.3	86.6	86.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.0
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	332.3	333.6	333.8	334.1	185.6	182.9	183.0	181.5	517.9	516.5	516.8	515.6
Tools and Cutlery	26.4	25.7	25.5	25.5	17.3	16.7	16.9	16.7	43.7	42.4	42.4	42.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.7	18.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	43.4	42.4	42.6	42.7
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	41.0	42.1	42.1	42.1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	30.2	29.9	29.9	29.9	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.8	40.3	39.8	39.8	39.7
Hollow-ware	28.4	28.0	28.0	27.9	31.3	29.9	29.8	29.3	59.7	57.9	57.8	57.2
Brass Manufactures	32.0	31.4	31.4	31.4	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.4	49.6	48.9	48.8	48.8
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.5	158.0	158.1	158.4	84.7	85.0	85.1	84.5	240.2	243.0	243.2	242.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.9	91.8	92.0	92.1	55.6	57.5	57.7	57.4	147.5	149.3	149.7	149.5
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.1	32.5	33.4	33.5	33.3	92.5	93.4	93.4	93.6
Watches and Clocks	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	17.0	17.4	17.7	17.7
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.9	13.4	13.8	13.7	13.5	29.2	29.8	29.7	29.4
Musical Instruments	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8
Textiles	396.2	393.6	392.5	391.3	535.8	523.1	522.1	516.8	932.0	916.7	914.6	908.1
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.4	95.6	96.3	96.2	95.0	146.1	146.8	146.7	145.4
Cotton Weaving, etc.	35.3	34.7	34.5	34.3	68.7	67.3	67.3	67.0	104.0	102.0	101.8	101.3
Woolen and Worsted	91.6	92.2	91.9	91.4	117.5	114.3	114.3	112.4	209.1	207.3	206.2	203.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	29.5	28.2	27.4	27.2	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.7	39.3	37.3	37.3	35.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	22.1	21.6	21.4	21.3	29.9	28.2	28.0	27.5	52.0	49.8	49.4	48.8
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	6.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	9.9	8.0	8.2	8.1
Jute	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.2	10.5	8.8	8.9	8.9	19.1	16.9	17.1	17.1
Rope, Twine and Net	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	14.0	13.7	13.7	13.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.1	91.0	88.5	88.0	87.4	126.4	123.7	123.2	122.5
Lace	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4
Carpets	15.1	16.1	16.3	16.5	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.6	30.1	31.4	31.9	32.1
Narrow Fabrics	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	14.9	14.4	14.3	14.3	21.6	20.4	20.4	20.3
Made-up Textiles	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	20.4	19.3	19.7	19.6	29.1	28.1	28.5	28.4
Textile Finishing, etc.	59.9	59.4	59.4	59.3	30.2	29.8	29.7	29.5	90.1	89.2	89.1	88.8
Other Textile Industries	19.5	20.0	20.1	20.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.4	31.6	32.5	32.7	32.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	39.4	38.8	38.5	38.4	28.1	27.3	26.8	26.1	67.5	66.1	65.3	64.5
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	26.2	25.9	25.7	25.6	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.0	33.8	33.1	32.8	32.6
Leather Goods	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	15.5	14.9	14.4	14.4	23.9	23.5	23.1	22.6
Fur	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3
Clothing	180.5	180.3	179.3	179.0	453.6	441.3	439.3	434.1	624.8	620.6	618.3	618.3
Tailoring	71.0	70.9	70.0	69.8	191.3	186.9	185.6	184.2	262.3	257.8	255.6	254.0
Dressmaking	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.3	81.6	80.1	79.8	79.4	92.5	91.4	91.2	90.7
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	68.4	66.5	65.9	65.6	77.7	75.4	74.8	74.4
Hats, Caps and Millinery	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.5
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	33.9	33.6	33.7	33.7	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.6
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	57.9	58.0	58.1	58.4	62.8	61.5	60.9	60.9	120.7	119.5	119.0	119.3
Repair of Boots and Shoes	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	19.0	19.2	19.0	18.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	494.0	4										

Unemployment at 13th January, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 9th December, 1957, and 13th January, 1958, were as follows :

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
9th December ..	228,058	7,169	94,546	5,696	335,469
13th January ..	267,711	14,677	101,988	11,151	395,527
Inc. (+) ..	+ 39,653	+ 7,508	+ 7,442	+ 5,455	+ 60,058

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th January represented 1.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 9th December was 1.5.

An analysis of the figures for 13th January according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table :-

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	64,822	76,296	112,847	253,965	13,746	267,711
Boys under 18	7,599	4,954	1,786	14,339	338	14,677
Women 18 and over	27,381	27,357	40,330	95,068	6,920	101,988
Girls under 18	5,617	3,456	1,612	10,685	466	11,151
Total ..	105,419	112,063	156,575	374,057	21,470	395,527

The total of 395,527 includes 53,233 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 13th January, 1958, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 9th December, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829
Scotland ..	9,610	15,771	22,656	48,037	2,578	50,615
Wales ..	4,269	5,233	11,551	21,057	2,484	23,541
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829
Scotland ..	9,610	15,771	22,656	48,037	2,578	50,615
Wales ..	4,269	5,233	11,551	21,057	2,484	23,541
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829
Scotland ..	9,610	15,771	22,656	48,037	2,578	50,615
Wales ..	4,269	5,233	11,551	21,057	2,484	23,541
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829
Scotland ..	9,610	15,771	22,656	48,037	2,578	50,615
Wales ..	4,269	5,233	11,551	21,057	2,484	23,541
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829
Scotland ..	9,610	15,771	22,656	48,037	2,578	50,615
Wales ..	4,269	5,233	11,551	21,057	2,484	23,541
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829
Scotland ..	9,610	15,771	22,656	48,037	2,578	50,615
Wales ..	4,269	5,233	11,551	21,057	2,484	23,541
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829
Scotland ..	9,610	15,771	22,656	48,037	2,578	50,615
Wales ..	4,269	5,233	11,551	21,057	2,484	23,541
Great Britain ..	72,421	81,250	114,633	268,304	14,084	282,388
London and South-Eastern ..	16,339	14,655	18,231	49,225	1,062	50,287
Eastern ..	4,942	6,054	6,157	17,153	255	17,408
Southern ..	3,230	3,254	5,097	11,581	263	11,844
South-Western ..	4,894	5,965	8,242	19,101	170	19,271
Midland ..	5,029	4,554	6,614	16,197	986	17,183
North-Midland ..	3,129	3,556	5,127	11,812	2,491	14,303
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,889	4,780	6,905	16,574	1,041	17,615
North-Western ..	11,130	12,003	15,348	38,481	2,011	40,492
Northern ..	4,960	5,425	8,701	19,086	743	19,829

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 13th January, 1958. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

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

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	15,203	3,431	1,988	281	17,191	3,712	20,903	24,467	3,891	28,358
Agriculture and Horticulture	11,502	3,372	214	276	11,716	3,648	18,697	18,979	3,827	22,324
Forestry	405	46	—	—	405	46	451	439	46	485
Fishing	3,296	13	1,774	5	5,070	18	5,088	5,331	18	5,349
Mining and Quarrying	3,409	140	19	—	3,428	140	3,568	4,044	144	4,188
Coal Mining*	2,294	90	15	—	2,309	90	2,399	2,326	90	2,416
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	44	—	—	—	44	—	45	44	—	45
Stone Quarrying and Mining	502	7	3	—	505	7	512	999	8	1,007
Slate Quarrying and Mining	128	—	—	—	128	—	129	128	—	129
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	258	7	—	—	258	7	265	355	9	364
Other Mining and Quarrying	183	34	1	—	184	34	218	192	35	227
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4,426	1,062	463	553	4,889	1,615	6,504	5,343	1,663	7,006
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	1,323	203	82	4	1,405	207	1,612	1,532	207	1,739
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	685	387	321	533	1,006	920	1,926	1,032	951	1,983
Glass (other than containers)	499	186	24	13	523	199	722	535	203	738
Glass Containers	437	145	2	—	439	145	584	439	146	585
Cement	101	3	—	—	101	3	104	107	3	110
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,381	138	34	3	1,415	141	1,556	1,698	153	1,851
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,350	1,888	6	7	3,356	1,895	5,251	3,521	1,916	5,437
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	130	—	—	—	130	—	130	135	—	135
Chemicals and Dyes	1,611	500	4	3	1,615	503	2,118	1,733	507	2,240
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	166	379	—	1	166	380	546	171	385	556
Explosives and Fireworks	384	561	—	—	384	561	945	385	562	947
Paint and Varnish	295	77	1	2	296	79	375	303	81	384
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	209	298	—	1	209	299	508	215	308	523
Mineral Oil Refining	250	31	—	—	250	31	281	268	31	299
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	305	42	1	—	306	42	348	311	42	353
Metal Manufacture	5,462	875	4,349	274	9,811	1,149	10,960	9,962	1,154	11,116
Blast Furnaces	142	9	62	—	204	9	213	226	9	235
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,418	170	1,027	57	2,445	227	2,672	2,492	227	2,719
Iron Foundries	1,435	215	733	77	2,168	292	2,460	2,225	296	2,521
Tinplate Manufacture	947	268	1,056	133	2,003	401	2,404	2,003	401	2,404
Steel Sheet Manufacture	104	18	1,187	6	1,291	24	1,315	1,293	25	1,318
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	526	46	274	1	800	47	847	802	47	849
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	890	149	10	—	900	149	1,049	921	149	1,070
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	21,771	5,053	1,660	208	23,431	5,261	28,692	24,855	5,433	30,288
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	8,135	191	104	10	8,239	201	8,440	8,788	211	8,999
Marine Engineering	513	51	—	—	515	51	566	529	51	580
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	343	30	7	—	350	30	380	363	32	395
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	156	15	—	—	171	15	186	165	15	180
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	449	93	9	1	458	94	552	464	96	560
Stationary Engines	118	17	1	—	119	17	136	123	17	140
Textile Machinery and Accessories	336	84	138	54	474	138	612	667	182	849
Ordinance and Small Arms	392	170	—	—	392	170	562	395	171	566
Constructional Engineering	1,302	45	11	—	1,313	45	1,358	1,329	46	1,375
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	6,812	1,394	1,384	74	8,196	1,468	9,664	8,669	1,495	10,164
Electrical Machinery	661	312	—	—	662	312	974	721	319	1,040
Electrical Wires and Cables	368	247	—	—	368	247	615	378	251	629
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	229	226	1	—	230	227	457	233	227	460
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	920	1,121	—	32	2,073	1,153	2,073	972	1,207	2,179
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	130	228	—	—	130	228	358	130	231	361
Batteries and Accumulators	108	124	—	—	108	124	232	113	124	237
Other Electrical Goods	799	705	2	36	801	741	1,542	816	758	1,574
Vehicles	6,807	1,417	238	123	7,045	1,540	8,585	7,500	1,631	9,131
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,807	335	156	106	1,963	441	2,404	2,032	449	2,481
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,553	387	8	—	2,561	387	2,948	2,801	415	3,216
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,045	289	2	1	1,047	290	1,337	1,158	319	1,477
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	802	345	72	16	874	361	1,235	897	363	1,260
Locomotive Manufacture	211	22	—	—	211	22	233	212	22	234
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	301	6	—	—	301	6	307	303	6	309
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	88	33	—	—	88	33	121	97	57	154
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,969	2,049	178	89	4,147	2,138	6,285	4,262	2,159	6,421
Tools and Cutlery	262	142	14	1	276	143	419	285	143	428
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	183	158	26	32	209	190	399	212	191	403
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	264	40	3	1	267	41	308	285	41	326
Wire and Wire Manufactures	284	10	90	3	374	133	507	383	133	516
Hollow-ware	351	409	20	8	778	374	1,152	788	374	1,162
Brass Manufactures	248	164	1	2	249	166	415	251	166	417
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,377	1,006	24	42	2,401	1,048	3,449	2,472	1,063	3,535
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	654	541	28	12	682	553	1,235	697	594	1,291
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	355	248	4	4	359	252	611	367	289	656
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	107	156	1	—	108	156	264	110	157	267
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	109	116	23	8	132	124	256	135	127	262
Musical Instruments	83	21	—	—	83	21	104	85	21	106
Textiles	5,087	5,077	1,686	3,132	6,773	8,209	14,982	8,529	11,872	20,401
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	615	568	180	539	795	1,107	1,902	842	1,157	1,999
Cotton Weaving, etc.	317	447	102	249	419	696	1,115	429	703	1,132
Woolen and Worsted	1,165	875	338	611	1,503	1,486	2,989	1,586	1,590	3,176
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	382	202	72	34	454	236	690	490	303	793
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	226	245	73	196	421	441	740	350	306	856
Linen and Soft Hemp	153	240	—	10	153	250	403	1,260	2,557	3,817
Jute	578	399	50	92	628	491	1,119	634	503	1,137
Rope, Twine and Net	106	209	1	6	107	215	322	131	407	538
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	325	778	352	1,175	677	1,953	2,630	713	2,017	2,730
Lace	39	43	5	4	47	91	148	54	102	156
Carpets	109	175	6	14	115	189	304	142	210	352
Narrow Fabrics	65	125	7	41	72	166	238	75	168	243
Made-up Textiles	176	381	1	73	177	454	631	215	1,029	1,244
Textile Finishing, etc.	620	298	490	69	1,110	367	1,477	1,392	556	1,948
Other Textile Industries	211	92	19	220	111	331	222	112	334	

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

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	659	422	158	49	817	471	1,288	835	491	1,326
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	399	119	112	19	511	138	649	520	153	673
Leather Goods	132	242	2	12	134	254	388	143	259	402
Fur	128	61	44	18	172	79	251	172	79	251
Clothing	3,044	4,189	820	1,271	3,864	5,460	9,324	4,088	7,681	11,769
Tailoring	1,694	2,066	526	543	2,220	2,609	4,829	2,288	2,752	5,040
Dressmaking	120	835	1	113	121	948	1,069	135	1,083	1,218
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	87	526	2	163	89	689	778	134	2,220	2,354
Hats, Caps and Millinery	65	61	59	93	154	278	124	157	281	338
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	108	300	67	43	175	343	518	199	734	933
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	607	367	149	316	756	683	1,439	779	699	1,478
Repair of Boots and Shoes	363	34	16	—	379	34	413	429	36	465
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,984	7,368	74	212	10,058	7,580	17,638	11,144	8,631	

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 4th December, 1957, and 8th January, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 4th December, 1957		Five weeks ended 8th January, 1958	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
Men aged 18 and over ..	63,749	89,126	76,402	87,356
Boys under 18 ..	9,254	32,980	24,848	25,844
Women aged 18 and over ..	40,754	60,116	40,886	62,860
Girls under 18 ..	8,127	54,009	26,799	43,987
Total ..	121,884	236,231	168,935	220,047

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 8th January, 1958, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th January, 1958.

Industry Group	Placings during five weeks ended 8th January, 1958					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th January, 1958				
	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 ..	799	603	286	85	1,773	20,201	1,035	186	221	21,643
Mining and Quarrying ..	823	1,461	9	14	2,307	3,232	1,028	20	38	4,318
Coal Mining ..	656	1,433	4	1	2,094	2,762	985	9	16	3,772
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	941	473	313	271	1,998	777	579	805	907	3,068
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1,031	236	445	511	2,223	2,282	557	886	789	4,514
Metal Manufacture ..	1,067	652	234	176	2,129	1,866	616	293	204	2,979
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	7,917	3,813	2,322	1,655	15,707	12,685	2,205	3,604	2,194	20,688
Engineering ..	3,037	292	51	11	3,391	1,608	138	41	19	1,806
Electrical Goods ..	3,951	3,012	1,182	935	9,080	9,054	1,775	1,750	1,402	13,981
Vehicles ..	2,623	1,939	804	492	5,858	8,883	1,026	1,265	690	11,864
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ..	1,439	1,174	1,040	626	4,279	1,751	793	1,394	1,100	5,038
Textiles ..	1,141	851	1,289	2,056	5,337	1,004	1,815	6,942	5,896	15,657
Cotton ..	314	196	395	455	1,360	373	644	3,312	1,999	6,328
Wool ..	217	147	291	272	927	248	573	1,788	1,310	3,919
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) ..	95	163	61	116	435	96	192	243	410	941
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	363	661	1,511	4,348	6,883	660	1,100	8,670	6,283	16,713
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	2,016	830	1,841	1,378	6,065	1,065	705	2,119	1,980	5,869
Paper and Printing ..	955	1,323	283	220	2,781	932	718	536	650	2,836
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing ..	487	616	712	1,410	3,225	640	515	938	1,982	4,075
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting ..	347	227	481	630	1,685	304	195	593	904	1,996
Building ..	140	389	231	780	1,540	336	320	345	1,078	2,079
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	760	317	721	459	2,257	667	292	925	695	2,579
Transport and Communication Distributive Trades ..	16,770	2,371	119	203	19,463	7,368	1,461	223	350	9,402
Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration ..	11,970	1,651	74	128	13,823	5,308	1,141	127	196	6,772
National Government Service Local Government Service ..	983	121	91	58	1,253	611	186	100	88	985
Professional Services ..	23,681	1,180	7,930	370	33,161	10,499	1,231	1,414	564	13,708
Miscellaneous Services ..	4,845	4,291	5,005	8,451	22,592	3,976	6,009	7,094	10,505	27,584
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	218	135	260	609	1,222	863	617	986	1,181	3,647
Catering ..	2,952	752	1,177	327	4,708	3,499	388	1,805	513	6,205
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	1,398	252	762	143	2,375	1,758	74	1,239	258	3,329
Grand Total ..	1,554	180	415	184	2,333	1,741	314	566	255	2,876
	793	281	2,401	1,030	4,505	1,276	1,515	4,539	2,269	9,599
	3,459	753	11,738	1,715	17,665	1,988	876	17,456	4,019	24,339
	289	128	336	113	866	206	574	217	1,224	3,447
	2,528	220	8,369	307	11,424	960	186	8,212	849	10,207
	221	227	733	559	1,740	128	152	1,303	1,104	2,687
	76,402	24,848	40,886	26,799	168,935	87,356	25,844	62,860	43,987	220,047

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 8th January, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys Under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls Under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
	London and South-Eastern ..	19,883	16,974	6,171	6,345	10,978	22,958	5,809	11,875	42,841
Eastern ..	4,897	7,079	1,608	1,483	2,453	4,598	1,708	2,287	10,666	15,447
Southern ..	4,755	5,894	1,296	1,264	2,485	2,832	1,412	1,702	9,948	11,692
South-Western ..	5,741	7,764	936	770	2,613	2,564	1,256	1,756	10,546	12,854
Midland ..	4,928	9,435	2,860	2,932	2,594	4,551	2,952	3,797	13,334	20,715
North-Midland ..	3,589	7,464	1,943	2,683	1,627	3,545	2,128	4,594	9,287	18,286
East and West Ridings ..	5,217	7,324	2,459	3,906	3,179	4,941	2,497	5,514	13,352	21,685
North-Western ..	12,222	9,836	3,209	2,871	5,656	10,853	3,857	6,135	24,944	29,695
Northern ..	4,327	4,865	1,577	1,278	3,400	2,117	2,007	2,089	11,311	10,349
Scotland ..	6,905	5,540	1,740	1,840	4,233	2,920	2,151	3,588	15,029	13,888
Wales ..	3,938	5,181	1,049	472	1,668	981	1,022	650	7,677	7,284
Great Britain ..	76,402	87,356	24,848	25,844	40,886	62,860	26,799	43,987	168,935	220,047

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in December

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 28th December was 710,200, compared with 709,600 for the four weeks ended 23rd November, and 703,300 for the five weeks ended 29th December, 1956. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 640,200 in December, 643,600 in November, and 629,600 in December, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in December, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with November, 1957, and December, 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 Colliery Books—Analysis by Divisions

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 28th Dec., 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 23rd Nov., 1957	5 weeks ended 29th Dec., 1956
		Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,300
Durham ..	101,400	+ 100	+ 400
North Eastern ..	138,800	+ 300	+ 2,100
North Western ..	58,300	+ 200	+ 100
East Midlands ..	103,900	...	+ 1,600
West Midlands ..	59,800	...	+ 1,600
West Western ..	106,300	+ 100	+ 600
South Eastern ..	7,300	+ 100	+ 100
England and Wales ..	623,100	+ 600	+ 5,300
Scotland ..	87,100	...	+ 1,600
Great Britain ..	710,200	+ 600	+ 6,900

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of December, about 4,730 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,610; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 120. During the four weeks of November there was a net increase of 520.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.60 in December, 4.91 in November, and 4.70 in December, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.06, 5.41 and 5.16.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	December, 1957	November, 1957	December, 1956
Coal-face workers :			
Voluntary ..	10.09	8.63	6.76
Involuntary ..	5.79	6.46	8.83
All workers :			
Voluntary ..	7.79	6.65	5.06
Involuntary ..	6.01	6.66	8.01

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.32 tons in December, compared with 3.36 tons in the previous month and 3.36 tons in December, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in December; for each of the months November, 1957, and December, 1956, the figure was 1.24 tons.

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

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

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 21st January, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 17th December, 1957, and 15th January, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	21st Jan., 1958	17th Dec., 1957	15th Jan., 1957	21st Jan., 1958	17th Dec., 1957	15th Jan., 1957
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	116.7	104.5	97.0	3.1	3.0	3.6
Remainder ..	93.7	85.6	77.7	3.0	2.8	3.3
Eastern ..	56.5	49.6	47.2	1.8	1.8	2.0
Southern ..	44.4	41.1	37.3	1.6	1.4	1.6
South-Western ..	59.4	54.3	53.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Midland ..	92.1	78.7	81.7	4.0	3.6	4.1
North Midland ..	69.5	55.7	58.2	4.4	4.0	4.8
East and West Ridings ..	98.8	79.6	88.0	6.5	6.0	7.5
North-Western ..	173.1	150.2	170.1	6.8	6.2	7.2
Northern ..	76.9	62.6	71.0	6.6	5.9	7.3
Scotland ..	124.7	111.1	122.8	6.7	6.3	7.5
Wales ..	71.0	63.5	67.2	5.7	5.2	6.5
Total, Great Britain ..	1,076.9	936.4	971.2	52.2	48.2	57.6

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 21st January, 1958, represented 5.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1957, are given below.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th January was 3,503; this figure included 2,584 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 919 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 10th December, 1957, and 13th January, 1958 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 10th December	4,505
,, notified during period	571
,, filled during period	85
,, cancelled or withdrawn	420
,, unfilled at 13th January	4,571

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,786,800 in September, 1957, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and 0.3 per cent. compared with September, 1956.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st November, 1957, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.7 per cent. lower than at 1st November, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st November was 1.6 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.0 per cent. lower than at 1st November, 1956.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 550,371 in August, 1957, compared with 559,124 in the previous month and 547,716 in August, 1956. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 15,078 at the end of August, compared with 16,252 at the end of the previous month and 13,545 at the end of August, 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 December, 1957, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,992,000. This was 0.4 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, but 1.2 per cent. lower than for December, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in December, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 6.5 per cent. compared with December, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 3,140,000, compared with 2,989,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,479,000 at the middle of December, 1956.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during November, 1957, was 79,931, compared with 64,241 in the previous month and 73,864 in November, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 38,989 working days. The total number of working days lost in November by persons wholly unemployed was 1,843,918, while 899,396 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of December, 1957, the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 148,685, or 21.1 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 9.5 per cent. at the end of November and 20.5 per cent. at the end of December, 1956.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of December, 1957, was 81,822, of whom 15,626 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The

corresponding figures were 76,043 and 14,452 at the beginning of the previous month and 91,599 and 21,622 at the beginning of December, 1956.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of December, 1957, was 1,212,866, compared with 479,116 at the end of the previous month and 1,088,642 at the end of December, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 107,455, 78,027 and 113,891.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 18th January was 84,664, compared with 67,799 at 14th December, and 94,585 at 19th January, 1957.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of September, 1957, was 1,801,459, of whom 1,108,423 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,801,298, including 1,105,737 wholly unemployed, and at the end of September, 1956, it was 2,000,593, including 1,190,860 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th November, 1957, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 67,183, compared with 45,586 at the end of the previous month and 34,052 at the end of November, 1956. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 8,638 at 30th November, compared with 3,360 at the end of October and 4,982 at the end of November, 1956.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 9,949 at the end of October, 1957, compared with 6,946 in the previous month and 9,047 in October, 1956.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 78,914 at the end of September, 1957, compared with 75,964 at the end of the previous month and 101,263 at the end of September, 1956.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the middle of October, 1957, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 24,936, compared with 21,129 in September and 17,463 in October, 1956. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for October numbered 15,529, or 1.2 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.0 per cent. in the previous month and 0.9 per cent. in October, 1956.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of November, 1957, who were wholly unemployed was 1,644, or 1.0 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,086 or 0.7 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,628 or 1.0 per thousand at the end of November, 1956.

REVISION OF FIGURES PUBLISHED IN THE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR FEBRUARY, 1958

The figures for the iron and steel tubes industry and the non-ferrous metals smelting, rolling, etc., industry, in the Table "Estimated numbers of employees at end-May, 1957" on page 44 of the February, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE were incorrect. The following figures should be substituted for those given in the Table:—

Industry	Great Britain					United Kingdom				
	Males		Females		Total Males and Females	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Under 18	Total all Ages	Under 18	Total all Ages		Under 18	Total all Ages	Under 18	Total all Ages	
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) ..	1,300	43,880	850	8,650	52,530	1,300	43,900	850	8,650	52,550
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	2,340	96,420	1,590	20,770	117,190	2,340	96,470	1,590	20,770	117,240

(73180)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	65	Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes	71
Index of Rates of Wages	70	Index of Retail Prices	72

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in January

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 January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £99,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 623,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, carpet manufacture and leather goods manufacture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers, brewery workers in various districts and workpeople employed in co-operative laundries.

In the general printing industry in Great Britain, including envelope and stationery manufacture and periodical and newspaper production other than certain national newspapers, the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 5s. a week for men and 3s. 9d. for women. Cost-of-living payments for men and women employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing were increased by 1s. 5d. and 1s. a week respectively. For workers employed in carpet manufacture there was an increase of 2½ per cent. in the percentage of basic earnings calculated as cost-of-living bonus. Minimum time rates for leather goods workers were increased by 2d. an hour.

Iron and steel workers received small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Revision of a number of area agreements in the brewing industry resulted in increases in adult rates ranging from 7s. to 10s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. for women. Rates agreed for co-operative laundry workers were increased by 12s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women. In the non-industrial civil service, including Post Office manipulative grades and messenger, etc. grades in other Departments, there were pay increases for staff affected by the first stage in the revision of the system of provincial differentiation and the fourth stage in the implementation of equal pay for men and women.

Of the total increase of £99,000, about £64,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; about £23,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £10,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	6 Jan.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·2d. a shift (9s. 9·6d. to 9s. 10·8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (4s. 10·8d. to 4s. 11·4d.) for boys under 18.
	Cumberland (8)	27 Jan.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 4½d. to 4s. 5d.) for boys.†
	North Lincolnshire	5 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 0·2d. to 8s. 1·5d.) for men, by 0·975d. (6s. 0·145d. to 6s. 1·12d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 0·1d. to 4s. 0·75d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·36d. a shift (7s. 9·84d. to 7s. 11·2d.) for men, by 1·02d. (5s. 10·38d. to 5s. 11·4d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·68d. (3s. 10·92d. to 3s. 11·6d.) for boys under 18.§
	South and West Durham	6 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1d. a shift (7s. 10d. to 7s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (3s. 11d. to 3s. 11½d.) for boys under 18.
	West Cumberland (9)	27 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 10d. to 8s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 5d. to 4s. 5½d.) for boys.
	Cornwall and Devon (13)	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the china clay industry	Increases of 7s. a week for male timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and female workers; bonus rates for contract workers increased by 7s. (38s. 9d. to 45s. 9d. for workers who work 36 hours but less than 42, and 47s. 9d. to 54s. 9d. for those who work 42 hours); increase of 2d. (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d.) an hour for contract workers for all hours worked over 42. Basic rates after change: timeworkers—washing and breaking clay, cleaning micas, winding and pumping, processing, washing mica and all other unclassified work 149s. 9d. a week, landing, maintenance (handymen and inclines) 154s. 9d., shift bosses 169s. 9d.; workers engaged full time in boring and blasting or in chemical processing 2d. an hour above basic rate of 149s. 9d. a week; contract workers basic rates—mill operators 105s. a week, stent 110s., sand and overburden 115s., loading and bagging 120s., drying-press kiln 120s., tank kiln 130s., plus in each case a bonus of 45s. 9d. or 54s. 9d.; youths and boys 1s. 8½d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 3½d. at 17½ and 3s. 6½d. at 18; women's rates 80 per cent. (to nearest penny) of men's rates for the same work.

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 6d. for boys.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 8s. 1-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 13-3d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 0-15d. to 6s. 1-12d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-84d. to 9-97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 0-1d. to 4s. 0-75d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-56d. to 6-65d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	London (36)	First full pay week in Sept., 1957‡	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work	Increase of ¼d. an hour (4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8¼d.).
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. a week for male workers 18 and over, by 3s. 9d. for female workers 18 and over, and by 2s. 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: adult male workers—grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 217s. a week, Provinces 207s., grade 2 207s., 198s., grade 3 202s., 193s. 6d., grade 4 199s. 6d., 191s. 3d., grade 5 197s., 189s.; women 21 and over (qualified) 140s. 3d.
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom (40)	First full pay week after 4 Dec., 1957	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum rates agreed resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 9¼d. an hour, other districts 3s. 7¼d.; women 18 and over 2s. 8¼d., 2s. 7¼d.; youths and boys 1s. 11¼d. or 1s. 9¼d. at 15, rising to 3s. 3¼d. or 3s. 2¼d. at 19 and under 20, girls 1s. 9d. or 1s. 7¼d. at 15, rising to 2s. 4¼d. or 2s. 3d. at 17 and under 18.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	11 Nov., 1957	Shift workers	Increases of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) in the shift allowance for workers employed on a three-shift system, and of ¼d. (1½d. to 2d.) for those on a two-shift system.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (42)	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 8s. 1-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 13-3d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 0-15d. to 6s. 1-12d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-84d. to 9-97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 0-1d. to 4s. 0-75d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-56d. to 6-65d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. to 8s. 2d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶ (43)	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 8s. 1-5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 0-15d. to 6s. 1-12d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 0-1d. to 4s. 0-75d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 8s. 1-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 13-3d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 0-15d. to 6s. 1-12d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-84d. to 9-97d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 0-1d. to 4s. 0-75d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-56d. to 6-65d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 13-3d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (9-84d. to 9-97d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-09d. (6-56d. to 6-65d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	26 Jan.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 2-8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (6s. 1-125d. to 6s. 2-1d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 0-75d. to 4s. 1-4d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 27 Jan.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-4d. a shift (8s. 7-6d. to 8s. 9d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 5-7d. to 6s. 6-75d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 3-8d. to 4s. 4-5d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-1d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	5 Jan.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (7s. to 7s. 2d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 1-2d. to 6s. 2-4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 4-2d. to 7s. 5-4d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 0-6d. to 3s. 1-2d. or 3s. 8-1d. to 3s. 8-7d.) for those under 18.

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

† These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

‡ This increase was agreed in December, 1957, with retrospective effect to the date shown; it does not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

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

¶ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, 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 January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	5 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1-16d. a shift (7s. 10-54d. to 7s. 11-7d.) for men, by 0-773d. (5s. 2-999d. to 5s. 3-772d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (3s. 10-11d. to 3s. 10-69d.) for boys.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (8s. to 8s. 2d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. to 6s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. to 4s. 1d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Jan.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 8s. 1-5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 0-15d. to 6s. 1-12d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 0-1d. to 4s. 0-75d.) for those under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in Jan.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 177s. a week, lesser skilled 165s. 6d., labourers 157s.; women 127s.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (51)	First pay day following 6 Jan.	Journeymen	Increase* of 1d. an hour in minimum day-work rate, and of 2 per cent. (106 to 108 per cent.) on the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum day-work rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 9d. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 11d.
Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture	Great Britain (67)	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 Dec., 1957	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week for men 21 and over, of ½d. or 1s. 10d. for youths, of ½d. or 2s. 5d. for women 21 and over, and of ½d. or 1s. 3d. for girls. Minimum time rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over—skilled 176s. 7d. a week, semi-skilled 161s. 5d., unskilled 154s.; women 21 and over 117s. 1d.
Wool Textile	Leicester (80)	First pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ¼d. in the shilling (1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 5d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: timeworkers—men 21 and over, skilled 155s. 7d. a week, unskilled 148s. 10d.; women 18 and over, skilled 99s. 5d., learners 96s. 7d.; piecework minimum rates, men 162s. 6d., women 113s. 1d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	do.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 170s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 120s. 5d., cutting and stitching 110s.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	do.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (62½ to 65 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 and over 153s. 5d. a week, women 20 and over 102s. 4d.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (54 to 56 per cent. on basic rates).
Leavers Lace Manufacture	Long Eaton, Nottingham and Derby	First pay day following 1 Jan.	Twisthands and auxiliary workers	Increase of 3 per cent. on existing rates, making the overall addition 45 per cent.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 62½ to 65 per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 52½ to 55 per cent. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: general minimum rate for male workers 21 and over 153s. 5d. a week, dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 163s. 4d., wet beamers and dressers with 12 months' experience 179s. 10d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 163s. 4d., 171s. 7d. or 179s. 10d., according to width of machine; general minimum rate for female workers 20 and over 102s. 4d., card cutters with 18 months' experience 117s. 2d.
Textile Printing	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Jan.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 1s. 8d. a week (52s. 6d. to 54s. 2d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus 206s. 8d. or 208s. 8d. a week, according to occupation.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (98)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (43s. 4d. to 44s. 9d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (31s. 4d. to 32s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boiler-firers 174s. 4½d. a week, other adult males 148s. 9d., adult females 104s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 165s. 9d., adult females 115s. 8d.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	do.	do.	do. do.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Scotland (99)	do.	do.	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (43s. 4d. to 44s. 9d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (31s. 4d. to 32s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 148s. 9d., adult females 104s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 165s. 9d., adult females 115s. 8d.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day in week ending 4 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 3s. a week (63s. to 66s.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 2s. (42s. to 44s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)* (100)	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. (7 to 8 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Leather Goods, Saddlery and Harness Manufacture	Great Britain (107)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Jan.	Fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers Saddlery and harness makers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: London (Metropolitan Police area)—skilled men 21 and over 3s. 9½d. an hour, skilled women 2s. 8½d., elsewhere—skilled men 3s. 8½d., skilled women 2s. 8d. Increase of 2d. an hour (3s. 8½d. to 3s. 10½) in the rate for adult male workers in all districts.
Slaughtering	England and Wales (127)	6 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for adults, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increase of 6s. 4½d. a week in the fall back wages for pieceworkers and head rate workers; additional payments made to piecework and head rate workers increased by amounts varying from ¼d. to 2½d. Minimum time rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 20s. a week, slaughtermen 18s., gutmen 180s., other grades from 170s.; youths and boys 58s. 6d. at 15, rising to 131s. at 18; minimum fall back wages payable to piecework and head rate workers—foremen slaughtermen 153s. 9d. a week, slaughtermen 138s. 9d., gutmen 135s.
Brewing	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (132)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 10s. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 7s. 6d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery labourers 21 and over 167s. 4d. a week, boilerhouse firemen 172s. 10d., assistant firemen 167s. 4d., transport drivers (mechanical) 178s. 4d., one-horse drivers 167s. 4d., two-horse drivers 172s. 4d., mates 167s. 4d., youths and boys 65s. 11d. at 15, rising to 145s. 8d. at 20 and under 21; women and girls in bottling dept. 64s. 9d. at under 16, rising to 118s. 4d. at 19 and over, women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the men's rate for similar work.
	Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield and Rotherham) (133)	Week commencing 30 Dec., 1957	Inside workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 19 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 19, and of 1½d. for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour (4d. to 6d.) in the addition paid to nightworkers (other than shift workers). Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 7½d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 9½d. at 20 and over; female workers, in brewery 1s. 7½d. at 16, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 18 and over, bottling dept. 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 7d. plus 1d. an hour when employed in lifting cases of full bottles.
	Sheffield, Rotherham and Chesterfield districts (133)	30 Dec., 1957	Transport workers	Increases of 8s. 3d. a week. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 165s. 11d. a week, 30 to 40 cwt. 168s. 11d., 40 to 70 cwt. 172s. 11d., 70 to 240 cwt. 176s. 11d., over 240 cwt. 180s. 11d., plus 1s. a day when operating a vehicle with trailer attached, mates and one-horse drivers 166s. 11d., two-horse drivers 171s. 11d.
	Burton-on-Trent (134)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. 3d. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 6s. 5d. for female workers 18 and over, of 5s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 19, and of 4s. 7d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery workers 72s. 5d. a week at 15, rising to 165s. 11d. at 20 and over, motor drivers of vehicles less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 165s. 11d., 31 to 40 cwt. 168s. 11d., 41 to 70 cwt. 172s. 11d., 71 to 240 cwt. 176s. 11d., 241 cwt. and over 180s. 11d., mates 165s. 11d.; women and girls 71s. 6d. at 16, rising to 113s. 8d. at 18 and over (117s. 4d. when doing men's work).
	Birmingham (134)	30 Dec., 1957	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 3d. or 5s. 6d., according to occupation, for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male dayworkers 21 and over—brewery labourers 165s. a week, cold room workers 171s., ale loaders and stowers 168s., carters and drivers 165s. (one-horse), 167s. (two-horse), motor lorry drivers 175s., steersmen and cellarmen 170s., locomotive drivers 186s. 6d., spare loco drivers (when driving) first year 182s. 6d., second year 183s. 6d., third year 184s. 6d., thereafter 186s. 6d., loco firemen (including cleaners) 168s., head shunters 176s., under shunters 168s., general hands in loco sheds 167s., gas engine drivers 165s., youths and boys 55s. 6d. at 15, rising to 142s. 6d. at 20; shift workers—brewery shiftmen 177s., stationary enginem 185s., stokers 182s. 6d.; women and girls in bottling stores 49s. at 15, rising to 117s. at 21, women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the men's rate for similar work.
	Derby, Kimberley, Mansfield and Nottingham districts (135)	First pay day after 1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery workers 68s. a week at 15, rising to 165s. 7d. at 21, horse drivers 173s. 7d., lorry drivers 178s. 1d., backmen 165s. 7d.; women and girls in breweries or bottling and wine and spirit stores 53s. 8d. at 15, rising to 110s. 5d. at 21.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (135)	30 Dec., 1957	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 3d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s. 6d. for workers under 18. Minimum rates after change: male workers—able-bodied brewery labourers 70s. 9d. a week at 15, rising to 165s. at 21, transport drivers 177s. 6d. (with trailer attached 1s. a day extra), helpers on lorries 165s.; women and girls in bottling stores 69s. at 15, rising to 116s. 9d. at 21.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (145)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 5 per cent. (20 to 25 per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 3s. 4d. an hour, skilled fitters 3s. 1d., labourers 2s. 11d.; women 19 and over after 1 year's employment 2s. 4d.; plus 25 per cent. in each case.
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain	17 Nov., 1957	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. to 1½d. for girls; shift allowance payable to night shift workers to be 25 per cent. (previously 20 per cent.) of the appropriate basic minimum time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 3s. 5d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20; women 21 and over 2s. 6d., girls 1s. 2½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3½d. at 20.

* Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

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

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. From January, 1958, the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 2½ per cent. for every two points (previously three points) movement in the index. The bonus shown above is related to the index figures 108-109.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (150) (242)	17 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 6s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers 20 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years for machine tacklers)—machine tacklers 184s. 6d. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 168s., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 159s.; other workers 21 or over 153s.*
			Women and girls	Increases of 4s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 or over (3s. 9d. during the first 12 months for late entrants who enter the trade at or over 18), and of proportional amounts for girls; increase of 5s. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 108s. 6d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 119s.*
Printing	Great Britain (151-155) (158) (160-161)	First pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in general printing and binding, lithographic printing and photogravure printing (except photogravure process workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland)	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 5s. a week (5s. to 10s.) for adult male workers, by 3s. 9d. (3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
	United Kingdom	do.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engraving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 5s. a week (6s. to 11s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Great Britain	do.	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 5s. a week (5s. to 10s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers‡ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (56s. 6d. to 58s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (37s. 8d. to 38s. 8d.) for younger workers.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal 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 (59s. to 60s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (38s. 4d. to 39s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 Dec., 1957	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (11s. to 12s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (176-177)	First full pay period following 1 Nov., 1957§	Installation inspectors	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 4d. an hour, Provinces 5s.
Post Office	United Kingdom (194-195)	1 Jan.	Female postal and telegraph officers, postwomen, women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade, female telegraphists and telephonists, etc.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 8s. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment, for full-time staff 21 or over, with proportional hourly increases for part-time staff. Rates after change for full-time staff include: telegraphists, London area 157s. a week at 21, rising to 188s. at 25, then to a maximum of 215s., intermediate areas 152s. to 182s., then to 208s., Provincial areas 147s. to 176s., then to 201s.; telephonists 156s. to 184s., then to 207s., 151s. to 178s., then to 200s., 146s. to 172s., then to 193s.; postal and telegraph officers 153s. to 188s., then to 253s., 148s. to 182s., then to 245s., 143s. to 176s., then to 237s.; postwomen 172s. to 190s. at 24, then to 198s., 166s. to 184s., then to 191s., 160s. to 178s., then to 184s.; women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade 175s. minimum to 218s. maximum, 169s. to 211s., 163s. to 204s.¶
National Government Service	United Kingdom	do.	All grades in the non-industrial Civil Service subject to three-tier provincial differentiation¶	Pay will in future be expressed as national rates of pay (present intermediate rates) attracting, where appropriate, London weighting** (present differential between London and intermediate rates) or, for a transitional period,†† provincial reduction (present differential between intermediate and provincial rates). The London pay area has been extended and seven towns previously in the provincial rate area have been included in the national rate area.††
Laundering	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 6 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in co-operative laundries	Increases of 12s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—London 175s. a week, Provinces 166s.; women 21 and over 121s. 9d., 115s. 9d.
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 3s. a week (5s. to 8s.) for workers 21 and over, by 2s. 3d. (3s. 9d. to 6s.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1s. 6d. (2s. 6d. to 4s.) for workers under 18.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

§ These increases were agreed in January, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ These increases represent the fourth stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service.

** Includes Post Office manipulative rank and file grades (page 194 in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1957") and messengers, paper keepers, non-industrial car drivers and non-industrial cleaners in other Departments, for whom changes in rates of wages and hours of labour are published from time to time in this GAZETTE. The position of grades with existing two-tier provincial differentiation is reserved for further consideration.

†† The London weighting is applicable to staff employed within a 16-mile radius of Charing Cross and also within the urban district boundaries of Caterham, Dartford, Uxbridge and Watford; it is regarded as part of salary and will be pensionable; the amount is to be reviewed at three-yearly intervals, the first review taking place during 1960.

‡‡ The extension of the national rate area to include towns previously in the provincial rate area will proceed in annual stages, on the basis of a descending population scale, until all staff outside the London area will have achieved national rates by 1st January, 1962.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st JANUARY, 1958
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	112
Manufacturing Industries only	112

At 31st January, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 112 for all workers in all industries and services and 112 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of December.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957 (see also page 90 of the March issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders.

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

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

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
December	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January	106.4	106.4	107.6	106.5(-)
February	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.8
March	107.5(+)	107.2	108.9	107.5(+)
April	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.0
May	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June	110.7	110.0	111.8	110.7
July	111.2	110.4	112.3	111.1
August	111.4	111.0	112.6	111.4
September	111.5(-)	111.1	112.7	111.5(-)
October	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8
November	111.9	111.8	113.4	111.9
December	112.0	112.1	113.7	112.1
1958, January	112.1	112.2	113.8	112.2

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to April, 1957, were given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers)

between April, 1956, and April, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 3½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 2½ 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 3½ per cent. for earnings and 2½ per cent. for rates of wages.

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

The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956. 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.

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

All workers

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

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, March	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
June	105.7	105.4	105.4	105.4
September	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
December	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
April	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
October	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9
November	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.0
December	112.1	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January	112.3	111.8	112.9	112.2

between April, 1956, and April, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 3½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 2½ 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 3½ per cent. for earnings and 2½ per cent. for rates of wages.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1957

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

Price 11s. By post 11s. 9d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 81
or through any bookseller

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 295. In addition, 9 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during January in these 304 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 62,600. The aggregate number of working days lost during January at the establishments concerned was about 107,000.

Of the total of 107,000 days lost in January, 106,000 were lost by 61,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 46,000 were directly involved and 15,900 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 January also included 1,000 days lost by 700 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 288 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during January, 152, directly involving 13,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 70, directly involving 8,600 workers, lasted two days; 32, directly involving 6,500 workers, lasted three days; 26, directly involving 15,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 295 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 23, directly involving 4,400 workers, arose out of

demands for advances in wages, and 108, directly involving 10,700 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 2,400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 29, directly involving 14,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 125, directly involving 12,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. Four stoppages, directly involving 1,400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	7	235	242	26,200	44,000
Vehicles	—	6	6	19,200	27,000
Transport, etc.	—	8	8	8,000	16,000
All remaining industries and services	2	46	48	9,200	20,000
Total, January, 1958	9	295	304	62,600	107,000
Total, December, 1957	17	160	177	23,800	42,000
Total, January, 1957	12	237	249	45,700	124,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY

Industry, Occupations† and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly†	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Whitburn, Bathgate, West Lothian (one colliery)	1,820	—	21 Jan.	24 Jan.	To protest against the manager's action when dealing with a large deputation	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of cycles—Smethwick, Staffs. (one group of companies)	1,800‡	—	3 Jan.	15 Jan.	Alleged breach of an agreement in connection with the issue of redundancy notices to eighty workers To support a claim for an increase in wages	Terms of a new agreement on redundancy accepted.
Internal transport drivers and other workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	190	6,760	6 Jan.	6 Jan.	To support a claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
Finishers and trimmers and other production workers employed in the manufacture of vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	470	720	13 Jan.	20 Jan.	Rejection of a claim that certain work should be regarded as skilled	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
DOCKS:— Dock workers—Liverpool and Birkenhead	7,060	—	20 Jan.§	25 Jan.	To protest against preference alleged to have been shown to members of one trade union in respect of particular work	Work resumed.

* 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.

‡ About 1,000 workers were originally involved in this stoppage. The number increased to about 1,800 on 13th January.

§ Work was resumed on 21st January, but the stoppage recommenced on 23rd January.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953–54

Necessitated by the ever-changing pattern of family spending since the last full-scale enquiry in 1937–38, the findings of this report will be of value to economists, social workers, research workers and others interested in patterns of expenditure of various types of household in different income groups.

37s. 6d. (38s. 9d. including postage)

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 81
or through any bookseller

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 14th JANUARY, 1958

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

At 14th January, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 10th December, 1957, compared with 104 at 15th January, 1957.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th JANUARY, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 14th January, 1958, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th JANUARY, 1958 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food :		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	119	52
Meat and bacon	99	89
Fish	119	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	82	19
Milk, cheese and eggs	106	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	102	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	98	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	110	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	122	19
Other food	104	15
Total—Food	105.4	350
II. Alcoholic drink	105.8	71
III. Tobacco	107.8	80
IV. Housing	117.7	87
V. Fuel and light :		
Coal and coke	118	28
Other fuel and light	113	27
Total—Fuel and light	115.6	55
VI. Durable household goods :		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	103	35
Radio, television and other household appliances	99	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware	101	10
Total—Durable household goods	101.4	66
VII. Clothing and footwear :		
Men's outer clothing	104	20
Men's underclothing	105	7
Women's outer clothing	104	22
Women's underclothing	103	6
Children's clothing	104	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials	100	21
Footwear	103	19
Total—Clothing and footwear	103.0	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles :		
Motoring and cycling	106	30
Fares and other transport	118	38
Total—Transport and vehicles	112.8	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods :		
Books, newspapers and periodicals	123	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	109	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	108	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods	112.4	59
X. Services :		
Postage and telephones	132	6
Entertainment	111	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	111	29
Total—Services	113.1	58
ALL ITEMS	108.1	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 14th January was therefore 108.1, taken as 108.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

A substantial reduction in the average price of eggs and a smaller reduction in the average price of bacon were partly offset by increases in the average prices of fish, apples, tomatoes and beef. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105, compared with 106 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 rather more than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 118, compared with 117 for the previous month.

Miscellaneous Goods

The average prices of many of the articles included in this group increased. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 112.

Services

The principal change in the charges for the services included in this group was a seasonal fall in the average level of charges for dry cleaning. There was also a reduction in the average charge for telephone calls. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges fell by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113, compared with 114 for the previous month.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, and transport and vehicles, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 116, 101, 103 and 113, respectively.

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 81 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 74.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Fatal Industrial Accidents	73	Reinstatement in Civil Employment	73
Industrial Diseases	73	Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1957	74
Vocational and Disabled Training	73	Retail Prices Overseas	74
Industrial Rehabilitation	73		

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 87, compared with 119 (revised figure) in the previous month and 82 in January, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 43 fatal accidents were reported in January, compared with 15 in the previous month and 6 in January, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for January, 1958.

Mines and Quarries*

Coal Mines :	
Underground	18
Surface	6
Other Stratified Mines	—
Miscellaneous Mines	2
Quarries	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	28

Factories

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4
Metal Extracting and Refining	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	4
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	7
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	3
Shipbuilding	3
Other Metal Trades	—
Cotton	—
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	—
Other Textile Manufacture	2
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1
Food and Drink	—
General Woodwork and Furniture	1
Paper, Printing, etc.	—
Rubber Trades	—
Gas Works	2
Electrical Stations	1
Other Industries	1

WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	—
Building Operations	8
Works of Engineering Construction	1
Warehouses	—
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	40

Railway Service

Brakemen, Goods Guards	1
Engine Drivers, Motor-men	2
Firemen	—
Labourers	1
Mechanics	1
Permanent Way Men	8
Porters	3
Shunters	1
Other Grades	2
Contractors' Servants	—
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	19

Total (excluding Seamen) 87

Seamen

Trading Vessels	38
Fishing Vessels	5
TOTAL, SEAMEN	43
Total (including Seamen)	130

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar	7
Smelting of Metals	Electric Accumulator	3
Works	Other Industries	—
Other Industries	TOTAL	10
TOTAL		—
2	Chrome Ulceration	
	Manuf. of Bichromates	14
	Dyeing and Finishing	—
	Chromium Plating	4
	Other Industries	—
	TOTAL	18
	Total, Cases	34
		—
	II. Deaths	
	Nil	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 25th January, 1958.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 9th December, 1957. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,580, and 3,202 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,790 males and 412 females; of the total, 2,055 were disabled persons. During the period 1,241 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	567	18	585
Disabled	797	198	995
Total	1,364	216	1,580
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,081	22	1,103
Disabled	975	71	1,046
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	40	3	43
Disabled	275	221	496
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	1	—	1
Disabled	31	4	35
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations			
	387	91	478
Total	2,790	412	3,202
Trainees placed in Employment during period :			
Able-bodied	466	13	479
Disabled	594	168	762
Total	1,060	181	1,241

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 9th December, 1957, the number of trainees placed in employment was 134,788, of whom 119,439 were males and 15,349 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 6th January, 1958, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	511	78	589
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,161	195	1,356
Persons who completed courses during period	444	81	525

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 6th January, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 87,942.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

The provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, as modified by the National Service Act, 1948, apply to persons who were called up to the Forces under the National Service Acts before 1st January, 1949, and also to persons who joined the Forces as volunteers after 25th May, 1939, and before 18th July, 1947. The reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948, apply to men called up to the Forces in 1949 and later, and these provisions have been applied by the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, to reservists called out or recalled for whole-time service after 15th July, 1950, and to certain other classes of persons. The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, which came into operation on 21st March, 1951, confers reinstatement rights on (a) the reservists recalled under Part I of the Act for three months' training and 18 months' flying

instructor duties, respectively (b) reservists recalled in consequence of volunteering for like periods, and (c) certain naval and marine reserve officers, by applying to them the reinstatement provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, which itself applies the reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st August, 1944, and since that date any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him has been able to apply to a Reinstatement Committee to settle the matter in dispute. Where a Reinstatement Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his statutory obligations, the Committee may make an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. When the employer is not in default no order is made. Similar provisions are contained in Part II of the National Service Act, 1948.

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 31st December, 1957, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	December Quarter, 1957	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants ..	6	1,753
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default ..	4	968
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation ..	12	2,180
Total of orders made ..	22	4,901
No orders made against the employers concerned ..	8	4,746
Total of cases determined ..	30	9,647

Included in the total figure of 9,647 were 505 cases determined between 1st August, 1944, and the end of 1945, 4,277 during 1946, 1,777 during 1947, 1,387 during 1948, 431 during 1949, 280 during 1950, 93 during 1951, 248 during 1952, 203 during 1953, 148 during 1954, 76 during 1955, 73 during 1956 and 149 during 1957.

Of the total of 9,647 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 964 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and 3 under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the December quarter in 1957 were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against five determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter and of these determinations two were confirmed, one was varied, and two reversed. Appeals against twenty determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during 1957 and of these five were upheld, eight were varied and seven were reversed. During the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1957, the Umpire decided 1,242 appeals and in 491 cases he reversed the Committees' determinations.

No reinstatement cases were determined during 1957 by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man. The Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland have, up to 31st December, 1957, determined 39 cases, 23 of them being decided in favour of the applicant. The Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland has decided eight appeals, confirming the Committees' determinations in seven cases.

During 1957, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1957

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1957, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 341, with a gross tonnage of 2,345,408 tons, compared with 339 vessels of 2,240,731 tons gross at the end of September, 1957, an increase of 104,677 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 402,158 at the end of December. This was 19,550 tons more than the figure for the end of September, apart from which it was the lowest since September, 1946. It represented 17.1 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40.4 per cent. when the peak figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950, and included 120,250 tons for Norway and 81,420 tons for Liberia.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of December amounted to 9,947,977 tons gross, of which 23.6 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of December was 7,602,569, an increase of 492,747 tons compared with the previous quarter, and included 273,270 tons which were being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,883,561 tons, or 49.1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being

built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,048,408, representing 44.7 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1957 were 12 steamers, of 153,882 tons, and 62 motorships, of 282,958 tons, a total of 74 vessels, of 436,840 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 16 steamers, of 228,508 tons, and 55 motorships, of 225,432 tons, a total of 71 vessels, of 453,940 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 16 steamers, of 166,514 tons, and 56 motorships, of 174,617 tons, a total of 72 vessels, of 341,131 tons gross.

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria (Vienna)	Mar., 1938 = 100			
All Items*	Dec., 1957	751	Nil	+14
Food		749	-2	+7
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items*	Nov., 1957	108	Nil	+3
Food		109	+1	+4
Finland	Oct., 1951 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1957	127	Nil	+9
Food		136	-1	+8
France (Paris)	July, 1956 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1957	111.1	+2.3	+10.9
Food		112.1	+3.0	+11.2
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1957	118	+1	+4
Food		125	Nil	+5
Iceland (Reykjavik)	March, 1950 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1957	191	Nil	+5
Food		197	-1	+5
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1957	65.07	+0.46	+2.30
Food		75.45	+0.65	+2.00
Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100			
All Items*	Sept., 1957	131.57	-0.24	+7.68
Food		139.50	-0.86	+7.35
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1957	123	Nil	+13
Food		122	Nil	+7
Norway	1949 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1957	153	+1	+4
Food		166	+1	Nil
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1957	108.8	+1.8	+2.8
Food		111.0	+3.4	+2.5
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1957	740.7	+15.3	+89.6
Food		964.9	+25.2	+124.1
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1957	147	+1	+8
Food		158	Nil	+5
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1957	181.0	+0.5	+3.8
Food		199.2	+1.1	+1.9
Other Countries				
Australia (6 capital cities)	1952-53 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1957	115.1	+0.3†	+0.7
Food		113.8	-0.4†	-5.8
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1957	123.1	-0.2	+2.7
Food		118.8	-1.4	+1.3
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1957 ‡	113	Nil	+3.4
Food		115	+2	+4.0
Israel	Sept., 1951 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1957	268	-1	+8
Food		279.2	-6.0	-3.1
Japan	1951 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1957	124.7	+1.2	+5.3
Food		121.3	+1.7	+6.5
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1957	206	+2	+9
Food		269	+2	+10
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1957	142	+2	+6
Food		168	Nil	+5
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1957	216.6	+1.4	+10.1
Food		254.0	+3.9	+15.0
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1957	121.6	+0.5	+3.8
Food		116.0	-0.4	+3.1

* 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), Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc., items) and Luxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, soap, etc.). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Arbitration Awards :		Notices and Orders :	
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals ..	75	Wages Councils Acts ..	75
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal ..	75	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner ..	76
Industrial Court ..	75		
Single Arbitrators, etc. ..	75		

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During January the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued seven awards, Nos. 1052 to 1058.* Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1052 (13th January).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For a reduction in the weekly working hours of mill operatives to 40 without a reduction in existing wage rates. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1053 (15th January).—Parties: Employers represented 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 retaining fee to school bus attendants during periods of school closures. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During January the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, none of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 337,* which is summarised below.

Award No. 337 (6th January).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Admiralty. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer, Principal Civil Hydrographic Officers and Civil Hydrographic Officers employed by the Admiralty. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During January the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2677 to 2679, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2677 (22nd January).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the General Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** For increase in payment of mileage allowances for Health Service staffs. **Award:** The Court were unable to accept the contention of the Management Side that the basis of a mileage allowance agreement at present under negotiation for the Civil Service, the contents of which were unknown to the Court, must necessarily be appropriate for application to the Health Service. The Court found and so awarded that the negotiation of any new mileage allowance agreement for the Health Service shall be deferred until the proposed new agreement for the Civil Service has been finalised, and shall then, without prejudice to the question of the date of operation, be resumed in the light of the Civil Service agreement and all relevant circumstances then appertaining.

Award No. 2678 (31st January).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Engineering and Maintenance and Radio National Sectional Panels of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. **Claim:** For service increments for non-tradesmen grades. **Award:** The Court found against the claim.

Award No. 2679 (31st January).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. **Claim:** For reduction in the hours of the working week from 47 to 44 hours. **Award:** The Court observed from documents before them at the hearing of the claim that, when making their offer for a reduction of one hour in the normal working week, the Forestry Commission expressed their readiness to give consideration to certain improvements in the working conditions of their employees covered by the claim; and without prejudice to any further negotiations which may take place between the parties in this connection the Court found and so awarded that the normal working week shall be reduced to one of 46 hours. Effect shall be given to this award as from the first full pay period following the date of the award.

* See footnote * in second column on page 81.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During January one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award is summarised below:—

Parties: The Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union. **Claim:** To determine a claim by the Union on behalf of members working as "lumpers" in the fish docks at Grimsby for extra payment for alleged abnormal working conditions in the after fishrooms of all Icelandic-owned Distant Water Trawlers, and in certain named Grimsby-owned Distant Water Trawlers. **Award:** The Arbitrator awarded that, as from 21st January, 1958, the allowance did not apply to Icelandic-owned Distant Water Trawlers as a class but that the allowance does, however, apply to all ships with certain defined structural features.

In addition, an independent Chairman was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside over a Court of Arbitration set up in accordance with the Constitution of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry to consider a difference between the two Sides of the Yorkshire Area Council regarding the zoning of certain Areas. The Court agreed that such parts of the Yorkshire Area graded in Zone B should be transferred to Zone A, as from 3rd March, 1958.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y. (58), dated 31st January, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During January the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulations Order* :—

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 5 (P. 68), dated 2nd January, and effective from 17th January. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.—See page 69.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during January.

Wages Regulation Orders

During January no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

* See footnote * in second column on page 81.

COUSINS & CO. (M/c) LTD.

Make

TRACING CLOTH

IN ENGLAND AND SHIP ALL OVER THE WORLD
BEST QUALITY
LOWEST RATES
82, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER, 1
Phone: CEN. 4674 Grams: "Theology"

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 10/57 (15th July)

A labourer entered into an agreement to play as a professional footballer. He was bound by the agreement to play and attend for training at any time as required by his club. He usually played each Saturday for which he was paid £5. He claimed unemployment benefit when his employment as a labourer ended. Held that the claimant was following an occupation on every day of the week during the period covered by the agreement and that his earnings exceeded 6s. 8d. a day.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for 10th September, 1956, or succeeding days during which he was bound by the agreement made on 27th May, 1956, between the secretary of the H.A.A. Football Club and himself.

"The claimant, who was a full-time professional footballer until July, 1953, worked as a labourer with an Electricity Board from 11th October, 1954, to 7th September, 1956. On 27th May, 1956, he entered into an agreement in writing with the secretary of a town football club to play as a professional footballer for the club, and the club agreed to pay him £5 a match from 18th August, 1956, to 8th May, 1957. The agreement was expressed to cease and determine on 8th May, 1957. I refer more fully to this agreement later on.

"After the claimant's employment with the Electricity Board had ceased on 7th September, 1956, he made a claim to unemployment benefit on 10th September, 1956. The question now at issue is whether the claimant is disentitled for receiving unemployment benefit, by reason of his employment as a professional footballer, under regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277 as amended by S.I. 1949 No. 1983 and S.I. 1955 No. 143], which in its amended form reads (so far as now material) as follows:—'For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit . . . a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation . . . unless the earnings derived from that occupation, in respect of that day, do not exceed six shillings and eightpence, or where the earnings are earned in respect of a longer period than a day, the earnings do not on the daily average exceed that amount, and unless he is available on that day for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he is following is consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.'

"The claimant plays usually on Saturday afternoons, for which he receives £5, and if this sum has to be spread over the whole week it cannot be disputed that the claimant earns more than 6s. 8d. a day (£2 a week) on a daily average. The principal question is whether the claimant, having regard to his obligations to the club as defined in the written agreement, is 'following any occupation' during the period of the agreement.

"An agreement between a club and a footballer, in which paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 were in almost identical terms with those paragraphs in the present agreement, had to be construed in Decision R(U) 24/53 and again in Decision R(U) 23/57. In each case the obligations of the player were judged by the written terms of his contract, and it was pointed out in the latter Decision that the parties to the contract must be presumed to have meant what they had written and no one else had any right to substitute other terms, or to impute to the parties intentions other than those to be gathered from the ordinary meanings of the words they had used. Paragraphs 1 and 2 in the present agreement provide that—'1. The Player agrees to play in an efficient manner and to the best of his ability for the Club. 2. The Player shall attend the Club's ground or any other place decided by the Club for the purpose of or in connection with his training as a Player, pursuant to the instructions of the Honorary Secretary, Manager, Trainer of the

Club or of such other person or persons that the Club may appoint.' It is clear from the agreement that the claimant is obliged not only to play to the best of his ability for the club, i.e., in any match on any day for which he may be selected, but also to attend for training at other times as required. The club's fixture list, I am informed, shows four mid-week matches during the season, as well as Saturday matches.

"It is, I think, clear that in these circumstances the claimant is following the occupation of professional footballer not only while actually playing or training but on every day of the week during the period covered by his agreement, for he is bound to hold himself available to attend at such places as the club's representatives may appoint. That being so, he is not entitled to unemployment benefit on any day—(a) unless his earnings for that day do not exceed 6s. 8d. on an average, and (b) unless he is available on that day for full-time employment in an employment consistent with and different in nature from his occupation as a professional footballer. The claimant must prove that his case falls within both exceptions (a) and (b). It is not disputed that his earnings on an average are in excess of 6s. 8d. a day. His claim to unemployment benefit on days when he was following the occupation of professional footballer, i.e., on days on and from 18th August, 1956, to and including 8th May, 1957, must therefore fail.

"I agree with the decision to that effect of the local tribunal, and the claimant's appeal must be dismissed."

Decision No. R(U) 22/57 (2nd August)

A labourer at an engineering firm lost employment as a result of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment concerning wage rates for manual workers. He was not a member of a trade union. The local tribunal recorded that it was not known whether any member of his grade was participating, financing or directly interested in the dispute. Held that if, on the evidence, the answer to these questions is not known, the claimant has failed to prove a negative answer and there is no escape from the disqualification.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 25th March, 1957, to 3rd April, 1957 (both dates included) the claimant was 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, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"From 4th February, 1957, to 23rd March, 1957, the claimant was employed as a labourer with a firm of engineers employed on contract at a colliery. A stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment took place from 25th March, 1957, to 3rd April, 1957. The dispute related to a demand for increased wages for all hourly rated manual workers in the engineering industry. The tradesmen (sheet metal workers) with whom the claimant was working withdrew their labour, and the claimant was suspended from work. He resumed work again on 4th April, 1957.

"It is beyond question that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that such a person 'shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues' (except in a case which is for present purposes immaterial). The sub-section goes on to provide that it shall not apply in the case of a person who proves—(a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute."

"The claimant says that he was not interested in the dispute; and in a sense that is no doubt true. He was not a member of a trade union, and he says (in effect) that he did not know what the strike was for. If, however, the matter in dispute concerned the wage rates of all hourly rated manual workers in the engineering industry, that was a matter which directly interested the claimant (in the sense of sub-section 13(1)) whether he was a trade union member or not, and whether he supported the strike or not. The finding of the local tribunal—'No evidence of direct interest. Strike was initiated by skilled tradesmen'—is thus not justified.

"There is a further criticism of the local tribunal's decision allowing the claimant's appeal against disqualification. In answer to each of the following questions—(a) Was any member of claimant's grade participating in the Dispute? (b) Was any member of the claimant's grade financing the Dispute? (c) Was any member of claimant's grade directly interested in the Dispute?—the tribunal answered 'Not known.' The terms of section 13(1) plainly and explicitly put upon a claimant the onus of proving a negative answer to each of these questions. Unless he can do that, the sub-section is to apply in his case. If, on the evidence, it is not known what is the answer to these three questions, it follows that the claimant has failed to prove a negative answer to them. Therefore the proviso to the sub-section is not established, and there is no escape from the disqualification imposed by the sub-section.

"For these reasons I am unable to support the conclusion arrived at by the local tribunal. Disqualification must be imposed as specified at the head of this decision. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 23/57 (3rd June)

A professional footballer who lost his principal employment as a kiosk attendant was under contract to play on Saturdays when selected and to attend for training as required by his club. In practice the club left it to his discretion to train as he thought necessary and the claimant contended that this was an implied variation of the terms of the contract. He was paid a wage of £5 a week. Held that the claimant was following the occupation of footballer on every day of the week and his daily earnings, therefore, exceeded 6s. 8d. The claimant's obligations must be judged by the written terms of the contract unless there was satisfactory evidence to show that it had been varied or modified by the assent of the parties either expressed or implied. The training paragraph in the contract excluded in terms certain classes of players but the claimant did not fall in one of those classes.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not entitled to the payment of unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 15th October, 1956, to 4th May, 1957, both dates included.

"The claimant was employed as a whole-time professional footballer from 1953 to 4th May, 1956. He entered into employment as a kiosk attendant on 25th May, 1956. His working hours were from 2 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

"On 16th May, 1956, he had entered into a fresh agreement with the football club by whom he had previously been employed, which provided that the club should pay him £5 a week from 16th May, 1956, to 4th May, 1957, and an additional £2 a week if he played in a first team league or cup match. The agreement further provided that 'Player is a part-time professional and as such is not called upon to play mid-week matches that will interfere with his full-time occupation'. The provisions as to the claimant's remuneration and excusing him from playing in mid-week matches were added in manuscript to the printed agreement, which was in the standard form and in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 5 was in the same terms as those of the agreement set out in Decision R(U) 24/53, except that at the end of paragraph 2 there was added in print '(This provision shall not apply if the Player is engaged by the Club at a weekly wage of less than One Pound, or at a wage per match.)'

"The claimant has stated that, although he is required to hold himself available to play football on Saturdays, he is not necessarily called upon to play and he chose, therefore, this form of agreement rather than an agreement providing for the payment of so much 'per match.' He said that in practice the club did not exercise their powers under paragraph 2 of the agreement, but left it to players to keep themselves fit, the incentive being to try to get into the first team and earn the additional £2 for playing in a first team match. His employment as a kiosk attendant terminated on 6th October, 1956, and he has been unemployed since, apart from his obligations as a footballer.

"It is provided by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] regulation 6(1)(h), as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143], so far as is material to this case, that 'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation . . . unless the earnings derived from that occupation, in respect of that day, do not exceed six shillings and eightpence, or where the earnings are earned in respect of a longer period than a day, the earnings do not on the daily average exceed that amount, and unless he is available on that day for full-time employment in some employed contributor's employment and the occupation which he is following is consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.'

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case has pointed out that in Decision R(U) 24/53 it was held that, following a decision of the Umpire under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts, Decision U.D. 251/29, the obligations of the claimant must be judged by the written terms of the claimant's contract, unless there was satisfactory evidence that the agreement had been varied or modified by the assent of the parties either expressed or implied. The parties must be presumed to have meant what they had written and no one else had any right to substitute other terms, or to impute to the parties intentions other than those to be gathered from the ordinary meaning of the words they had used.

"Paragraph 2 of this contract provides that 'the Player shall attend the Club's ground or any other place decided upon by the Club for the purposes of or in connection with his training as a Player pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary, Manager, or Trainer of the Club, or of such other person, or persons, as the Club may appoint.' Certain players, of whom the claimant is not one, are expressly exempted from this obligation.

"The claimant invited me to say that there was an implied variation of the terms in the present case because he had not been required to attend for training, but it had been left to his discretion to train as he thought necessary. In a letter dated 30th January, 1957, the secretary and manager of the club stated that the claimant signed his contract as a part-time professional on 16th May, 1956, which meant that he was available to play for the club on Saturdays only. 'As far as the part-timer is concerned,' the secretary and manager continued, 'so long as he turns up fit to play 90 minutes' hard football on Saturday, how, when and where he does his training does not interest me.' The secretary and manager then refers to the manuscript addition to the printed contract and states that he believes it was added in early November, 1956, at the request of the employment exchange. If the secretary and manager's recollection is correct, it seems surprising that the manuscript insertion in the contract purporting to have been signed on 16th May, 1956, should have been added without any indication that it was a subsequent amendment to the original contract, and, if it was added in November, 1956, in the circumstances suggested, it was so added (presumably) to make clear to what extent the claimant was not bound by the terms of the printed contract. As no variation or

modification was made of the obligations imposed on the claimant by paragraph 2 of the contract, I cannot regard the letter of the secretary and manager as satisfactory evidence of any variation or modification of that contract. He is not the only person with whose requirements as to training the claimant is under an obligation to comply. Inasmuch, therefore, as the paragraph set out above is expressed in terms not to apply to a player engaged by the club at a weekly wage of less than £1 or at a wage 'per match' it would be quite unreasonable to suppose that it had been varied or modified in the case of the claimant. He is clearly not within one of the excluded classes, and, where certain classes are excluded, it would be unreasonable, I think, to infer that it was intended to exclude other classes. The terms of the claimant's agreement release him from the obligation to play at mid-week matches that would interfere with full-time employment. In other respects, all the obligations under the printed contract are imposed on him.

"In these circumstances it seems to me an unavoidable conclusion that the claimant must hold himself available to train as required throughout the week.

"It is true that the form of the regulation has been altered since Decision R(U) 24/53 was given, and the question here in issue is not wholly similar to that in issue in that decision, but the principle referred to above derived from that decision is applicable. As, therefore, the claimant is receiving a sum of £5 a week in respect of an obligation to play on Saturdays and to attend for training at other times as required, I think it is impossible to say that he is not throughout the week following an occupation from which the earnings exceed on the daily average 6s. 8d.

"Accordingly, the period named at the head of this decision cannot be treated as a period of unemployment and the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit. I must dismiss the claimant's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 25/57 (10th September)

An agreement to end a trade dispute stoppage was made but the workers' return was gradual due to a shortage of work occasioned by the stoppage. Held that the stoppage continued until a substantial proportion of the labour force resumed work. Principles laid down for determining the end of a stoppage of work.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 4th April, 1957, to 13th April, 1957, both dates included, the claimant continued to be 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.

"The claimant was employed as a labourer from 1929 to 16th March, 1957, by S.C. and Company Limited who own the only ship repairing yards in the F. area. From 18th March, 1957, in company with 1,010 others, he withdrew his labour in consequence of a national dispute on the future terms and conditions of employment in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry between the Federation of Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Employers and the Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

"In accordance with a national agreement that work should be resumed on 4th April, 1957, some 850 of the employees of S.C. and Company Limited returned to work on that day. Though the claimant was willing to return to work he was notified by his employers on 3rd April, 1957, that he could not be re-engaged owing to shortage of work. He was in receipt of 'strike pay' from 18th March to 3rd April, 1957, and made a claim for unemployment benefit on 4th April, 1957. As he had continued to be unemployed because no work was available in the yard, the question when the stoppage of work should be regarded as having ceased was referred to the local tribunal for decision.

"The tribunal unanimously decided that the stoppage of work which was due to the dispute came to an end on 4th April, 1957, and that unemployment benefit was payable from that date. They found that work at F. was extremely casual and as it was a tanker port the Suez crisis had had a large effect, tankers staying at sea longer than usual.

"From this decision the present appeal is brought by the insurance officer now concerned.

"In Umpire's Decision 4665/26 it was said:—'An applicant who has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the factory, workshop, or premises at which he was employed is disqualified so long as the stoppage of work continues, that is to say, so long as the stoppage of work continues at the factory, workshop or premises at which he was employed; but not necessarily so long as the dispute continues.

"Where the dispute is settled, whether by a general settlement or a settlement affecting only the particular factory, workshop, or premises at which the applicant was employed, the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute comes to an end when there is a general resumption of work following such settlement, though, as decided in No. 801 (1920 Act) not necessarily immediately after the settlement.

"But a stoppage of work may come to an end without any settlement of the dispute, by the workers returning to work in a body, or by dribbles, or by their places being taken by other men. In such cases the stoppage of work comes to an end when the employers have got all the workers they require, that is, when work is no longer being stopped or hindered by the refusal of workers to work on the employers' terms or the refusal of employers to employ the workers on the workers' terms. It may be that the employers cannot at once re-employ all the workers who are willing to work because the work has to be reorganised, or because repairs necessitated by the stoppage of work have not been completed. But when

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 81.

work is again proceeding normally and is not being held up, either by the men holding back or by circumstances directly resulting from the stoppage of work, the stoppage of work is at an end."

"I agree with the insurance officer now concerned that the principle of this decision should be applied to claims under the National Insurance Act, 1946. It was submitted for the insurance officer that it follows from that principle that the stoppage of work in the present case should be held to have continued up to and including 13th April, 1957. As was held in Decision R(U) 1/56 the onus of proving that the stoppage of work had come to an end by the date from which benefit is claimed rests on the claimant. It appears that at the material time the normal labour force at the yard was between 2,600 and 2,700 and that on the day before the stoppage of work the number was 2,484. It further appears that it was not until 15th April, 1957, that the numbers employed had risen as high as 1,700, which would be less than 65 per cent. of the lowest figure for the normal labour force. On the other hand, according to a letter of 4th July, 1957, from the claimant's employers to the manager of the employment exchange at F. the daily average labour force in March and April for the years 1954 to 1957 was as follows:—

	1954	1955	1956
March	1,984	2,310	2,656
April	2,146	2,442	2,675

In 1957 the daily labour force did not reach 2,000 until 24th April.

"The claimant's representative at the oral hearing of this appeal admitted that the decline in the labour force in April, 1957, as compared with April, 1956, was partly due to the stoppage of work but said that it was difficult to disentangle the causes of the shortage. He submitted however that in April, 1957, the Suez crisis was still an effective cause of lack of work in the shipyards. He added that owing to the Suez crisis the continental ports were slack and were able to take on work on ships directed to those ports.

"In my opinion the stoppage of work was an effective cause of the claimant's failure to regain employment; the fact that the Suez crisis also contributed to that failure would not enable him to escape disqualification. In fact however the reasonable inference from the available evidence is in my opinion that the Suez crisis was not an effective cause of the claimant's continued unemployment. With the passage of time the adverse effect of that crisis on the demand for labour in the shipyard would presumably grow less yet the figures quoted above show that the demand for labour was less after 4th April, 1957, when the stoppage of work ended, than it had been just before the stoppage began. It is therefore impossible to hold that the Suez crisis was an effective cause of the claimant's failure to regain employment and the only alternative cause suggested is the stoppage of work.

"The claimant was unemployed until 6th May, 1957, when he was re-engaged by S.C. and Company Limited but the insurance officer conceded that the disqualification should cease on 13th April, 1957. The labour force was only 1,616 on that date but the duration of the adverse effect of the stoppage of work on the demand for labour must be largely a matter of conjecture and I see no reason to overrule the insurance officer's concession. To this extent the insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 26/57 (12th September)

A chipper and a scraper employed by a firm of boiler scalers to work on ships in dock was stood off the day before the commencement of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the ship repairing industry. Held that under the 12 days' rule the claimant was presumed to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage due to a trade dispute at his place of employment—the dock in which the ships were berthed. This presumption was not rebutted.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 18th March to 3rd April, 1957, both dates included, the claimant was disqualified 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 claimant had been employed as a chipper and scraper by J. T. Limited (boiler scrapers) (hereafter called 'the employers') for nine months until 15th March, 1957. It is clear from the evidence given on behalf of the employers at the hearing by the local tribunal that the claimant's employment was intermittent.

"On 16th March, 1957, a general stoppage of work began in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry as the result of a trade dispute and lasted until 3rd April, 1957. The claimant resumed his employment on 5th April, 1957.

"On 18th March, 1957, the claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit which the local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal. The local tribunal allowed the claim recording the following findings of fact:—

"No trade dispute at premises of the claimant's employers. No loss of employment through stoppage of work. Not participating in or financing. No others of class ditto. Directly interested."

"In my opinion (with respect to the tribunal) the first of these findings rests on a misapprehension. The claimant's 'place of employment' within the meaning of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (hereafter referred to as 'section 13(1)') is clearly the place at which the claimant does the work which he is employed to do—in this case that was the H.G. dock where the ships on which he worked were berthed: the fact that the claimant's employers do not own the dock is immaterial. It appears that neither the claimant nor the other chippers and scrapers employed by the employers are members of a trade union. According to evidence given by the employers' representative before the local tribunal and accepted by the local insurance officer increases in wages as the result of the dispute will apply to the claimant's grade. The

claimant did not attend the hearing before the local tribunal but he has not challenged this statement and I must therefore hold that he was directly interested in the dispute. It follows that unless the local tribunal's second finding 'no loss of employment through stoppage of work' was correct the claimant must incur disqualification even if the local tribunal's third and fourth findings were correct.

"As the claimant ceased to be employed on the day before the stoppage of work began it follows from Decision R(U) 20/57 that the 12 days' rule applies to his case and by virtue of that rule the claimant must be deemed to have lost employment by reason of the trade dispute within the meaning of section 13(1) unless he proves that in all probability he would not have been employed from and including 16th March, 1957, even if there had been no stoppage of work.

"A representative of the employers stated at the hearing before the local tribunal that he was emphatic the strike did not affect his men or his decision to discharge them and that he kept on his boiler scalers whom he paid 'work or no work'. The chairman recorded that the claimant stated that he had been working on the *Virago* and 'was finished although one of the longest on the job; due to no ship to work on'. (This evidence was apparently given by Mr. F., who is described as a fellow-worker, not by the claimant himself for the chairman records that the claimant 'did not attend'.)

"The representatives of the employers stated that the *Virago* was complete and his instructions of long standing were to finish by 9th March.

"Even assuming that the evidence about working on the *Virago* applies to the claimant it seems to me impossible to hold that the claimant has proved that he would not have been employed after 15th March even if there had been no stoppage of work. The above-mentioned representative of the employers gave evidence that he 'sends men out to various places including ships, hospitals, factories', so that the fact that work on the *Virago* had been completed does not justify the inference that the claimant's services would have been dispensed with if there had been no stoppage of work, while the fact that he was retained until the day before the stoppage of work began strongly suggests that he was 'stood off' because of the impending stoppage of work. The insurance officer's appeal must be allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 27/57 (17th September)

Claimant, a building worker, was entitled to two weeks' holiday. He claimed benefit for a week over Christmas when his firm was closed for annual holidays. He contended that he had already had two weeks' holiday, one week in August during previous employment and one week after that employment ended. Held that as he was not under contract of service during the latter week he could not be deemed not to be on holiday in the Christmas week.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant in respect of the period from 22nd December, 1956, to 29th December, 1956, inclusive, on the ground that the claimant was on holiday during that period.

"The question to be determined in this appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant was 'on holiday' within the meaning of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) and 6(3) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended by regulation 2 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1956 [S.I. 1956 No. 227].

"The facts show that the claimant was employed in the building trade by one employer from 23rd May, 1955, to 24th August, 1956, and that he was 'on holiday' from 6th August, 1956, to 11th August, 1956. His employment was terminated on 24th August, 1956, on the ground that he was redundant to the requirements of his employer. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 3rd September, 1956, to 17th September, 1956.

"On 18th September, 1956, he went into the employment of another employer and on 7th December, 1956, that employment came to an end.

"The claimant claimed unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 10th December, 1956, to 15th December, 1956. On 17th December, 1956, he became employed with a third employer and during the course of his employment with that employer the claimant was stood off from 22nd December, 1956, to 29th December, 1956, because the firm was closed for annual holidays. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of that period. He returned to this employment on 31st December, 1956.

"I here observe that the recognised holidays in the building trade in the area in which the claimant was employed were the first week in August and Christmas week.

"The question whether the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit from 22nd December, 1956, to 29th December, 1956, was referred to the local tribunal. It was recorded in evidence that the two weeks' holiday in the building trade had been in existence for four years only and that the holiday agreement specifies that the employer may exercise an option of operating the second week of holiday in winter, but that where this is done he is obliged to give twenty-eight days' notice of when the holiday is to be taken. It was said that the claimant had taken his holiday in the first week of August and the first week in September and that he drew no unemployment benefit for those periods.

"The tribunal allowed the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 22nd December, 1956, to 29th December, 1956, on the ground that the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1956, were applicable

and that the days from 22nd December, 1956, to 29th December, 1956, were days of unemployment.

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

"I should here observe that information in my possession satisfies me that the employer concerned exercised the option, to which reference has been made, of giving the second week of annual holiday during the winter months and that the required notice was given to his employees by exhibition of a printed notice.

"In the circumstances the claimant must be held to have been 'on holiday' from 22nd to 29th December, 1956, and, therefore, not unemployed during that period, unless he can satisfy the conditions of regulation 6(3) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations, as amended. That regulation provides that 'for the purposes of the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (1) of this regulation, a person who—

(i) is engaged in Great Britain under a contract of service (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as "the subsisting contract"), and

(ii) is on holiday on any day (not being a day which, in accordance with the provisions of the next following paragraph, is to be disregarded in computing any number of days of holiday) occurring during the currency of the subsisting contract, shall be deemed not to be on holiday on that day (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as "the relevant day") if, in the period beginning on the first day of March next preceding the relevant day and ending immediately before the relevant day, the number of days on which that person has been on holiday while engaged in Great Britain under a contract of service equals or exceeds the number of days of holiday recognised or customary in his case in his employment under the subsisting contract in the period of twelve months beginning on the first day of his employment under the subsisting contract or on the first day of March next preceding the relevant day, whichever is the later."

"As pointed out by the insurance officer, since 1st March, 1956, the claimant has been 'on holiday', while employed under a contract of service, for one week only, that is August Bank Holiday week. The other period which the claimant has contended was a holiday, namely the first week in September, 1956, occurred during a period when the claimant was unemployed and not under a contract of service. He did not receive holiday pay from any employer in respect of that period nor was the claimant required to take a holiday at that time.

"I therefore agree with the insurance officer that it cannot be held that at 22nd December, 1956, the claimant had already been on holiday since 1st March, 1956, while engaged under a contract of service, for a number of days equal to or exceeding the number of days of holiday applicable to him under the subsisting contract (that is two weeks).

"It follows that the claimant cannot be deemed not to have been on holiday from 22nd December, 1956, to 29th December, 1956, under regulation 6(3) of the above-mentioned regulations. I allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

Decision No. R(U) 28/57 (30th August)

Claimant, who was normally a house painter, was engaged on painting a ship. He participated in a national withdrawal of labour in the shipyards. A week after the stoppage began he obtained employment as a house painter. He resumed work on the ship when the stoppage ended. Held that he was disqualified on the days when he was not working.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 18th March, 1957, to 23rd March, 1957, the claimant is disqualified under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, for receiving unemployment benefit.

"The claimant is a painter and is a member of the National Society of Painters, a trade union which is a constituent member of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. The claimant's normal occupation is as a house painter.

"On 28th February, 1957, he began work in B. Docks on the painting of a cross-Channel steamer. His employers were a company P. C. (C) Limited who are generally house painters and not ship painters, but at this time they had a contract to paint the ship. The claimant and other painters employed by the company were paid the wage rates of the building trade. There is a different rate for regular ships' painters.

"Owing to a dispute between the Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions over wage rates a special meeting of the executives of the trade unions which are members of the Confederation of Unions decided on 7th March, 1957, that there should be a national withdrawal of labour in the shipbuilding industry from noon on Saturday, 16th March, 1957. The instruction to cease work, which was issued by the C. District branch of the Confederation of Unions, was conveyed to the claimant's employers and to the painters on the ship by the District Organiser of the claimant's trade union. The claimant ceased work accordingly and on Monday, 18th March, 1957, he made a claim for unemployment benefit.

"The insurance officer did not himself adjudicate upon the claim but referred it for decision to the local tribunal and submitted that the claimant was directly interested in the outcome of the dispute and therefore failed to satisfy proviso (a) to section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Section 13(1) enacts as follows:— "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, except in a case where, during the stoppage of work, he has become *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or

has become regularly engaged in some other occupation: Provided that this subsection shall not apply in the case of a person who proves (a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute."

"The claimant's representative at the local tribunal stated that, even if the trade dispute resulted in an increase of wages all round at the docks, it would not benefit the claimant and his workmates, who were paid according to the building trade rate of wages. The tribunal decided that the claimant was not directly interested in the trade dispute and they allowed his claim. Payment of benefit has however been suspended under regulation 8(2)(a) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1278], since an appeal has been made to the Commissioner within 21 days of the tribunal's award.

"There can be no doubt that the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, and that he is therefore disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit unless he can bring his case within the exception or within the provisos to sub-section (1) of section 13 quoted above.

"Sub-section (1) does not apply if (in the terms of proviso (a)) the claimant proves 'that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute.' The tribunal decided that the claimant was not directly interested in the trade dispute. With all respect to the tribunal, that was not the only point which they had to consider, for, to prevent sub-section (1) from applying, it was necessary for the claimant to prove all three points, *viz.*, that he was not participating or financing or directly interested (as well as the matters dealt with in proviso (b)).

"It is, I think, incontestable that the claimant was participating in the dispute. He is a member of the National Society of Painters which is itself a constituent member of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions which led the workmen in the dispute, and the claimant stopped working because he was told to stop by the District Organiser of his trade union. He was clearly participating in the dispute. That being so, he is not saved by the provisos and sub-section (1) of section 13 applies to him.

"The next question is whether the claimant can bring his case within the exception in sub-section (1), that is to say, whether he can prove that during the stoppage of work he had become *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows. The facts are that after being called out on strike on Saturday, 16th March, 1957, he obtained work from 25th March, 1957, to 3rd April, 1957, in his normal occupation of painter in the employ of a builder. The national stoppage of work came to an end on 3rd April, 1957. Work was generally resumed on 4th April, 1957, and on that day the claimant returned to work at painting the ship. He states that he would have stayed with the builder except that the builder could only offer him 44 hours of work a week instead of the usual 46½ hours. The claimant was thus out of work for the week Monday, 18th March, to Saturday, 23rd March, 1957.

"Unemployment benefit is a daily benefit and the claimant has to prove that he is entitled to it for each day of claim. It cannot be said of the claimant in regard to the days 18th to 23rd March, 1957, that he had become *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he normally follows. Whether that could be said of him after Monday, 25th March, 1957, the day on which he became employed by the builder on house-painting (which is the occupation he normally follows), is a point that does not now call for decision, because the claimant continued in employment from the date when he started working for the builder until the date when he restarted work on the ship, and he made no claim for unemployment benefit after he had become employed by the builder.

"As regards the period 18th to 23rd March, 1957, I hold that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he was participating in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work in the docks. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Decision R(U) 30/57 (6th September)

A painter, employed casually at a dockyard, became unemployed on the completion of the painting of a ship, within 12 days of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the docks. Held that by reason of the 12 days' rule claimant was disqualified during the stoppage. His place of employment was the dockyard.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 18th March, 1957, to 3rd April, 1957, both dates included, by section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant was one of 17 painters who were all employed by a scaling and painting company at B. docks up to and including 12th March, 1957. The men were employed at painting a certain ship and this work was completed on 12th March, 1957. The claimant had been so employed from 20th February, 1957, to 12th March, 1957.

"The claimant made a claim to unemployment benefit on 13th March, 1957, and benefit was paid to him for the period 13th to 16th March, 1957. On 18th March, 1957, a national stoppage of work began in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry. Payment of unemployment benefit to the claimant was suspended and his claim thereto on 18th March, 1957, was referred to the insurance officer. The insurance officer did not himself adjudicate on the claim but

referred it for decision to the local tribunal. The local tribunal allowed the claim on the ground that the claimant had been only casually and intermittently employed at B. docks and could not be held to have lost employment by reason of a stoppage due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. The insurance officer now appeals to the Commissioner.

"There can be no doubt that on 18th March, 1957, there was a trade dispute, within the meaning of section 13(6)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, in the ship-repairing industry. The claimant belongs to the Transport and General Workers' Union which is affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Negotiations for a national wage increase had been going on since 1956 between that Confederation and the body representing employers, the Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Employers' Federation. Negotiations broke down and on 7th March, 1957, a special meeting of the executives of the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions decided that a national withdrawal of labour in the industry should begin at noon on 16th March, 1957. On 18th March, 1957, there was a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at B. docks.

"Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, enacts that 'A person who has lost 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 held that B. docks was not the claimant's place of employment inasmuch as he was a casual worker who had only worked there intermittently and for short periods. With all respect to the tribunal, I cannot agree with that finding.

"It is true that the claimant did not begin to work in B. docks until 19th April, 1956, but from that date until the beginning of the stoppage on 18th March, 1957, the only employment which he ever obtained was in B. docks, except for a period, 26th September to 13th October, 1956, when he worked elsewhere as a builders' labourer. Between 19th April, 1956, and 18th March, 1957, the claimant worked for short periods for four different employers at ship-repairing work; for one of those employers he did four spells of work and for another two spells of work in that period. After the stoppage was over, the claimant resumed work at the docks under one of his former employers on 17th April, 1957. I think there can be no doubt that by the beginning of the stoppage the claimant was habitually seeking casual labouring work at ship-repairing at B. docks and that B. docks was 'his place of employment' within the meaning of section 13(6) of the Act.

"The next question is whether the claimant 'has lost employment' by reason of the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute at his place of employment.

"In the case of a worker such as the claimant, whose employment is irregular or intermittent, it may be extremely difficult to say, when a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute occurs during one of his workless spells, whether his lack of employment is due to the trade dispute (in which event he would be disqualified) or to normal unemployment (in which event he would be entitled to benefit). To meet this difficulty the Umpire under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed) evolved a rule, known as the '12 days' rule'. The general effect of the rule is that, if an employee whose employment is irregular has been out of work for more than 12 days before the stoppage due to the trade dispute begins, his lack of work will be treated as being due to normal unemployment and benefit will be payable. If, however, a stoppage due to a trade dispute occurs at premises where he normally works, 12 days or less after his last employment, he is presumed to have lost employment at those premises by reason of the stoppage and is thus disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. The presumption that he lost employment through the stoppage may however be rebutted if the claimant can prove that he would in any event have been unemployed by some cause totally unconnected with the stoppage due to the trade dispute. It has been held in Decision R(U) 20/57 that the 12 days' rule is applicable in claims arising under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"On applying the 12 days' rule to the claimant's case, it is seen that he was last employed on Tuesday, 12th March, 1957. The 12 days to be counted are the 12 consecutive weekdays (excluding holidays) from and including 13th March, 1957, and it is clear that the stoppage of work which began on 18th March, 1957, occurred within the 12 days so reckoned. Thus the claimant is presumed, by the operation of the rule, to have lost employment on and after 18th March, 1957, by reason of the stoppage due to the trade dispute.

"It is open to the claimant to rebut that presumption by proving that in any event he would have been unemployed, irrespective of the stoppage due to the trade dispute; but unless he can prove this, the presumption prevails. In the present case I can find no evidence to suggest that the claimant's unemployment was due to any cause other than the stoppage due to the trade dispute. His loss of employment on and from 18th March, 1957, must therefore be presumed to be due to the stoppage.

"The claimant is not saved by the exception in section 13(1); it is not suggested that he had become employed elsewhere or that he had changed his occupation. Neither is he saved by the provisos to section 13(1); it cannot be maintained 'that he was not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute' when the trade union to which he belonged was one of the leading parties in the dispute.

"The claimant is therefore disqualified by section 13(1) of the Act for receiving unemployment benefit 'so long as the stoppage of work continues'. The claimant was paid unemployment benefit without question to and including 16th March, 1957. The stoppage began on 18th March, 1957, and continued until there was a general and substantial resumption of work at B. docks on 4th April, 1957. In

my judgment the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on and from 18th March, 1957, to and including 3rd April, 1957. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 29/57 (6th September)

A riveter became unemployed before a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute began at his place of employment but he did one odd day's work on a Sunday within 12 days of the commencement of the stoppage. Held that the 12 days are to be reckoned from and including the day following the last day of work even though the latter is a Sunday.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that on 18th March, 1957, and for so long thereafter as the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment continued, the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"The claimant is a riveter and for many years has been employed in ship-repairing in one or another of the three ship-repairing yards at S. docks. His employment is often intermittent. He was unemployed and received unemployment benefit on and from 1st March, 1957, to and including 16th March, 1957, but he did one day's work on Sunday, 10th March, 1957. There is an arrangement in S. docks between the employers and the United Society of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Structural Workers (the trade union to which the claimant belongs) that when work is required to be done on a Sunday it shall first be offered to members of the Society who are unemployed, and the claimant worked on Sunday, 10th March, 1957, in accordance with this arrangement.

"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, to which the claimant's trade union is affiliated. On 7th March, 1957, a meeting of the executives of the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation decided that a national withdrawal of labour should begin at noon on 16th March, 1957. The stoppage of work began on 18th March, 1957. It is clear that from 18th March, 1957, there was a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment.

"The claimant claimed unemployment benefit for 18th March, 1957. The insurance officer referred this claim to the local tribunal for decision. The tribunal considered that 'the 12 days' rule' excluded Sunday work, since Sunday could not in their view be regarded as a normal working day. The tribunal allowed the claim but payment of unemployment benefit has been suspended under regulation 8(2)(b) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1278] inasmuch as an appeal has been made to the Commissioner within 21 days of the tribunal's decision.

"Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, enacts that (subject to certain exceptions which are immaterial for present purposes) a person who has lost 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.

"In the case of a worker such as the claimant, whose employment is irregular or intermittent, it may be extremely difficult to say, when a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute occurs during one of his workless spells, whether his lack of employment is due to the trade dispute (in which event he would be disqualified) or to normal unemployment (in which event he would be entitled to benefit). To meet this difficulty the Umpire under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed) evolved a rule, known as the '12 days' rule'. The general effect of the rule is that, if an employee whose employment is irregular has been out of work for more than 12 days before the stoppage due to the trade dispute begins, his lack of work will be treated as being due to normal unemployment and benefit will be payable. If, however, a stoppage due to a trade dispute occurs at premises, where he normally works, 12 days or less after his last employment, he is presumed to have lost employment at those premises by reason of the stoppage and is thus disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. The presumption that he lost employment through the stoppage may however be rebutted if the claimant can prove that he would in any event have been unemployed by some cause totally unconnected with the stoppage due to the trade dispute. It has been held in Decision R(U) 20/57 that the 12 days' rule is applicable in claims arising under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"In the present case the claimant was out of work for more than 12 days before the stoppage began, if his work on Sunday, 10th March, 1957, be disregarded, for he last worked on Thursday, 28th February, 1957, and the stoppage began on 18th March, 1957. The question for decision is whether the local tribunal were correct in excluding Sunday work from the operation of the rule.

"In my judgment the tribunal's decision cannot be sustained. The rule as applied by the Umpire required an interval of 12 consecutive weekdays to elapse between the last employment and the stoppage of work. The days to be counted for this purpose are the weekdays (other than recognised or customary holidays) counting from and including the day after the day on which a claimant last worked; see Decision R(U) 21/57. Whether the last day on which a claimant worked was a Sunday or a weekday makes no difference to the application of the rule. Thus in the present case the claimant last worked before the stoppage on Sunday, 10th March, 1957. The 12 days for the purpose of the 12 days' rule should be reckoned from and including Monday, 11th March, 1957, and would run to and including Saturday, 23rd March, 1957. Since the stoppage began on 18th March, 1957, it began within the period of 12 days from the last employment. The

12 days' rule therefore applies to the claimant and he is presumed to have lost employment on and after 18th March, 1957, by reason of the stoppage of work which began on that day due to the trade dispute.

"In my view the claimant cannot rebut that presumption. He is a riveter and is a member of a trade union which was participating in the trade dispute, and there are no grounds for holding that the presumption created by the 12 days' rule does not apply to him. The claimant is not saved by the provisos to section 13(1) of the Act, nor by the exception contained in the enacting part of section 13(1). In my judgment he is therefore disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for so long as the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute continued. The insurance officer's appeal is 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 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 (Paper Bag) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 5; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 2nd January by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 75.

The Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 61; price 8d. (10d.)), made on 14th January by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.—See page 48.

(i) *The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 42)*, dated 10th January; (ii) *The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 65 (S.3); price 2d. (4d.))*, dated 13th January. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Health and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the National Assistance Act, 1948. They came into operation on 27th January and provide for an increase in the amount which local authorities, in assessing the ability of persons to pay for accommodation provided for them under Part III of the Act, are to assume such persons need for their personal requirements.

The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 266); The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 268; price 6d. (8d.)). These Regulations were made on 31st December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Regulations came into operation on 6th January, 1958, and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 12).

(i) *The National Insurance (Death Grant) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 267; price 6d. (8d.))*, dated 30th December; (ii) *The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 269; price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.))*, dated 13th December. These Regulations were made by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, (i) under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957. They came into operation (i) on 1st January, 1958, and (ii) on 14th December, 1957, and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 12 and 13).

(i) *The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 10)*, dated 24th January; (ii) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 11)*, dated 23rd January. These Regulations, which came into operation on 3rd February, were made (i) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (ii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) 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, page 13).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Atomic Energy.—Report of the Committee appointed by the Prime Minister to examine the Organisation for Control of Health and Safety in the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Cmnd. 342. Atomic Energy Office. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 49.

Careers.—(1) Careers for Men and Women Series. (i) No. 2. *Actuarial Work.* (Revised August, 1957). Price 6d. (8d.). (ii) No. 6. *Auctioneering, Estate Agency and Land Agency.* (Revised August, 1957). Price 9d. (11d.). (2) *Choice of Careers, New Series.*

* See footnote * in next column.

(i) No. 26. *Law, Barristers and Solicitors.* 2nd Edition, No. 1957. (ii) No. 67. *Banking and the Stock Exchange.* 2nd Edition, November, 1957. Price 1s. each (1s. 2d.). (iii) No. 82. *Nursing and Midwifery.* January, 1958. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports: (i) *Volume 1, Industry H, Glass Containers.* (ii) *Volume 3, Industry H, Scrap Metal Processing.* (iii) *Volume 5, Industry I, Watch and Clock.* (iv) *Volume 10, Industry J, Newspaper and Periodical Printing and Publishing.* Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 8d.). (v) *Volume 5, Industry G, Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks and Metal Smallwares.* (vi) *Volume 6, Industry J, Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods.* Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). Board of Trade.

Coal Mining.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the third quarter of 1957. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 50.

General Register Office.—Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas. Annual Estimates. June 30th, 1957. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

International Labour Office.—Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1957. International Labour Office, Geneva. Obtainable in United Kingdom from Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. Price £1 10s.—See page 52.

National Insurance.—Everybody's Guide to National Insurance. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 51.

Safety in Mines.—Safety in Mines Research, 1956. 35th Annual Report. Ministry of Power. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 48.

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 20th, 21st and 22nd May, 1958, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 20th May, 1958.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 21st May, 1958, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in July, 1958. It should be noted that holders of the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying, or applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and are, therefore, exempt from the written examination must submit their applications not later than 25th March.

Intending candidates should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 25th March, 1958. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 23s. 0d.

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

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

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

Crown Copyright Reserved

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
Printed in Great Britain

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class

BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London: Holb. 3288

Bolton 279

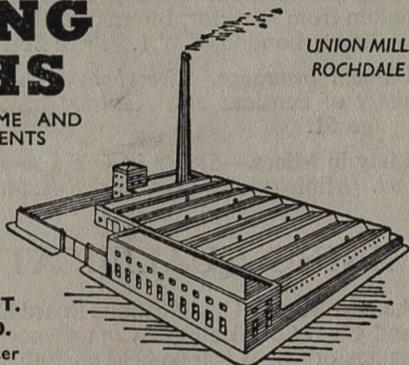
SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TRACING CLOTHS

CONTRACTORS TO HOME AND OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS

Especialistas en la fabricación de tela de calcar.

RUDDOCK'S TRACING CLOTHS LIMITED

UNION MILL HAILWOOD ST. ROCHDALE, LANCS., ENGLAND.
Tel. Address: Surpassing, Manchester



EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS

Telephone: CENTral 6643-4

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."
Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.
Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.
London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684.

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS
Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7. Telegrams "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."

LONDON OFFICE
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.
Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.
M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.
London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd. 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4.
Phone: Central 3636

INKS

INKS · ADHESIVES



RIBBONS · CARBONS

H. C. Stephens Ltd., Highbury, London, N.5.

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES

SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.

WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone: West Bromwich 2065/6
Telegrams: "POSTULATA, LONDON." "Shoreditch 7773"

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.

Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.
London Office: 41-47 Leswin Rd., N16

All Kinds of
SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Established 1839

ROBINSON & SONS Ltd.,

Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD
and King's Bourne House,

229-231 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone No. 2105.

Telegraphic Address "Staglint, Chesterfield."

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the North of England may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 39 KING STREET, MANCHESTER, 2