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

The Work of the Industrial Rehabilitation Units

OURSES of industrial rehabilitation are provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service at 15 In-dustrial Rehabilitation Units (I.R.Us.) situated, mainly in industrial areas, in various parts of England, Scotland and Wales. The aim of these courses is to restore to the maximum degree of fitness for employment persons who, because of sickness, accident or long unemployment, need physical toning-up, a chance to regain confidence in their ability to get or keep a job, and a careful assessment of their aptitudes and abilities so that they can be guided towards the type of em-ployment most likely to lead to their resettlement. A general description of the Industrial Rehabilitation Units was given in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953 (page 263). There have been no fundamental changes since that time in the methods employed by the I.R.Us., and these methods were recently given general approval in the report of the Piercy Committee*.

Some statistics about the work of the I.R.Us., based on a sample of 7,000 people passing through the units in 1951–52, were published in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955. Since January, 1956, much fuller information has been available centrally about the kinds of people I.R.Us. are dealing with, and about their resettlement after their courses. The purpose of this article is to give some account of the work of the I.R.Us., mainly by means of an analysis of this information in respect of all those who entered the I.R.Us. during 1956.

Analysis of those entering the I.R.Us.

During that year 9,608 people entered the I.R.Us.—8,262 men and 1,346 women. They came from all parts of Great Britain, though predominantly from the industrial areas surrounding the I.R.Us. It is not perhaps well enough known that it is not necessary to live within daily travelling distance of an I.R.U. in order to take a course. Of the 1,600 places provided in the I.R.Us., 284 are residential places divided between the units at Egham (200), Leicester (50) and Granton, Edinburgh (34). Besides this, all units are able—some with

* See Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Rehabilitation, Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons, Cmd. 9883, 1956. The Report was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956 (page 401).

more difficulty than others-to find lodgings in their neighbourhood for at any rate some of their intake. In 1956, nearly 30 per cent. of those starting courses were living either at residential I.R.Us. or in lodgings. Some 70 per cent. of the total entrants during 1956 were

Some 70 per cent, of the total entrants during 1956 were recommended by medical sources, mainly : hospitals (44 per cent.), general practitioners (15 per cent.), doctors in the Regional Medical Service (7 per cent.). In the early days of the I.R.Us. (1948-49), about half the intake was recommended by medical sources. This proportion soon increased, and in recent years has been fairly stable between 70 and 80 per cent. Almost all the remainder are referred to the I.R.Us. by the Employment Exchanges, and in 1956 28 per cent. of the total intake were referred in this way, consisting of 14 per cent. Employment Exchanges, and in 1956 28 per cent. of the total intake were referred in this way, consisting of 14 per cent. permanently disabled people, 11 per cent. who had been recently sick or injured, and 3 per cent. who were regarded by the Employment Exchanges as able-bodied, but who had been unemployed for long periods. This allegedly able-bodied group numbered 253, of whom all but 30 were found on being medically examined at the I.R.U. to be suffering from some disability, including 100 suffering from mental defect or disorder. disorder.

As regards those recently sick or injured who were recom-mended by Employment Exchanges, it would no doubt have been preferable for many of these cases to have been recom-mended by the doctor in charge of their medical treatment, or perhaps by a resettlement clinic, as soon as they had reached the appropriate stage in their recovery. To this extent, there is room for an increase in the proportion of the I.R.U. intake coming direct from medical sources. It will, however, always be useful for Exchanges to recommend a number of people be useful for Exchanges to recommend a number of people other than those recovering from sickness or injury. By recommending permanently disabled or nominally able-bodied persons with poor employment records, the Exchanges can enable courses to be given to people capable of deriving very definite benefit from them who would not otherwise have come to notice. In catering for these people the LR.Us. are providing something like a consultant service to supple-ment the ordinary machinery for placing people in employ-ment ment.

For young people, the I.R.Us. provide this kind of con-sultant service in a special form. Young people from school-

leaving age are eligible for ordinary I.R.U. courses, but in addition the I.R.Us. have since 1954 offered facilities to Youth Employment Officers to send along a limited number of badly handicapped young people for a short but intensive vocational assessment given by the Unit's industrial psychologist in the light of the young person's performance in an actual working situation. These assessments may take anything from one to five days. Between October, 1956, and December, 1957, 228 young people came to the I.R.Us. for assessment of this kind, and in each case the Youth Employment Officer was provided with a full report on the youngster. The recommendations made in these cases can be summarised as follows :—

Placing in open employment	 		138	
Vocational training	and the second		16	1
Full I.R.U. Course		19 24 24	32	
Placing in sheltered employment		199	18]
Unlikely to prove employable	 E ALING	Crees-	24	

Nineteen of these young people actually took vocational training courses, and 26 were admitted to I.R.Us. for a normal course. The position of the remainder three months after their assessment can summarised as follows :-

Placed in open employment		119 (65 per cent.)
Placed in sheltered employment	1.	5 (3 per cent.)
Unplaced at time of enquiry	See	59 (32 per cent.)

Of the 124 young people in employment, 88 (71 per cent.) were considered by their Youth Employment Officer to be satisfactorily settled

Employment Experience of Entrants before Admission

The following gives a rough indication of the various industrial levels from which the year's entrants came.

	Employment Experience		No. of Entrants	Percentage of Total Entrants
	Unskilled or labouring	• •	3,170	33.0
34	skilled labourer, semi-skilled	or		
10.00	routine worker		3,336	35.0
H	Routine clerical worker	1	358	3.7
	Skilled		1,732	18.0
H	Highly skilled or supervisory	5.	72	0.7
H	Professional/Administrative/Execu	itive	e 41	0.4
1	No previous employment experie	nce	376	3.9
	No information*	BET	523	5.3

Some 30 per cent. of the total intake (2,886 entrants) had not been in regular employment for at least two years before coming to the I.R.Us., and among these were 1,348 (some 14 per cent. of all entrants) who had not been in regular employment for at least five years.

Types of Disability Encountered

The Table in the next column divides the entrants into a number of broad medical groups† according to the disability which the Unit Medical Officer considered to be the main one—*i.e.*, that most relevant to employment—in each case. (Thirty-five per cent. of all entrants had more than one disability.) Column (2) of the Table shows the relative size of these groups.

By far the biggest group is that of respiratory T.B., which accounted for 22.4 per cent. of the total intake. In the 1951–52 analysis (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955) respiratory T.B. accounted for 13 per cent. of the sample. From 1952–55, the proportion of T.B. cases in the I.R.Us. rose steadily to 23.1 per cent., but this has been falling since then and represented 19.2 per cent. of the total intake during 1957.

As regards psychiatric disabilities, the Table shows that neurosis, psychosis and mental defect together accounted for 17.3 per cent. of all entrants. The corresponding proportion in 1951-52 was 15.6 per cent. There has thus been a slight upward tendency in the proportion of these cases, which continued in 1957 when the figure rose to 19 per cent. Within this total, the increase has been figure rose to 19 per cent. Within this total, the increase has been more marked for the psychosis group. In the 1951-52 sample, psychotics represented 1.5 per cent. of the total; in 1956 they represented 4.2 per cent., and in 1957 the proportion rose to 6.3per cent. Besides the 17.3 per cent. of all entrants in 1956 whose primary disability was psychiatric in character, a further 4.7 per cent. had some psychiatric disability which was regarded by the Unit Medical Officer as subsidiary to their physical handicap.

Thus, the resettlement in work of those recovering from mental illness is becoming an increasingly important part of the function of the I.R.Us. In many of these cases there is a long history of hospitalisation, and the I.R.U. staff have necessarily to concern themselves just as much with the re-introduction of the ex-hospital patient to ordinary living as with the specifically vocational aspects of rehabilitation. It was with the object of easing this transition from hospital to employment that some I.R.Us. began several years ago to admit patients to I.R.U. courses before discharge from mental or mental deficiency hospitals.[‡] The Piercy Report recom-mended the extension of these arrangements[§], and in fact some 350 patients started courses in this way during the two years ending December, 1957. Thus, the resettlement in work of those recovering from mental

* This item relates mainly to entrants who left the course before full information uld be compiled.

could be compiled. † On the advice of the Medical Committee of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled the Ministry is now considering the adoption of a more refined classification of disabilities in the I.R.Us. ‡ These arrangements were the subject of an article by Dr. Maxwell Jones, C.B.E., M.D.Edin., M.R.C.P.(E.), D.P.M., Director, Social Rehabilitation Unit, Belmont Hospital, in "The Lancet", November, 1956. § Cmd. 9883, para. 293.

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Proportion of Entrants completing Courses

The Table below shows the proportion of entrants in each of several broad medical groups who completed a course, and shows for those who left a course prematurely whether they did so for medical or for other reasons

and the second state of th	and the second second	and the second states of the				
Medical Group	No. of entrants in each	No. of entrants in each group as	Premat as a ent m	Completed courses as percentage of entrants		
Cr	medical group	percentage of all entrants	For medical reasons	For other reasons	Total of cols. (4) & (5)	in each medical group
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Amputations	221	2.3	8.6	10.9	1 19.5	80.5
Arthritis and Rheumatism Diseases of— Digestive	346	3.6	8.7	5.8	14.5	85.5
system Heart or Circ-	344	3.6	14.5	8.1	22.6	77.4
ulatory system Respiratory sy- stem (other	672	7.0	11.6	6.7	18.3	81.7
than T.B.) Skin Ear defects	568 104 88	5·9 1·1 0·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.6 \\ 11.5 \\ 12.5 \end{array} $	6·3 7·7 15·9†	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.9 \\ 19.2 \\ 28.4 \end{array} $	80·1 80·8 71·6
Eye defects injuries and dis- eases of—	128	1.3	13.3	10.9	24.2	75.8
Lower limbs	463	4.8	8.2	7.6	15.8	84.2
Upper limbs Paraplegia Other spinal dis-	376 79	3.9 0.8	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	8·2 8·9	$\begin{array}{c}16\cdot 4\\25\cdot 3\end{array}$	83·6 74·7
orders	414 343	4·3 3·6	$12 \cdot 8$ $9 \cdot 6$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 8\\ 10\cdot 8\end{array}$	19.6 20.4	80·4 79·6
Other organic ner- vous diseases Sychoneurosis	478 1,081	5·0 11·3	10·9 12·9†	7.9	18.8	81.2
Mental deficiency	168	1.8	6.5	10·5 19·1†	23·4† 25·6†	76.64
Psychosis Respiratory	403	4.2	16.4†	10.9	27.3	74·4† 72·7†.
Tuberculosis Other Tubercu-	2,150	22.4	6.4*	5.9*	12.3*	87.7*
losis	229	2.4	9.6	5.7	15.3	84.7
ties ble-bodied eft before ex- amination by	819 62	8·5 0·6	11.6 8.1	8·4 11·3	19·0 19·4	81·0 80·6
Medical Officer	72	0.7	-	-	-	
All groups	9,608	100.0	10.5	8.5	19.0	81.0

A more detailed statement of the reasons for premature terminations is as follows

Reason		No.	Percentage of total premature terminations
Medical (main disability)		720	39.5
Medical (other illness)		288	15.8
Found work		121	6.6
Seeking work		80	4.4
Personal, domestic, financial	1	254	13.9
Travelling		22	1.2
Disciplinary		32	1.8
Lack of adaptability or interest		306	16.8

Nineteen per cent. of all entrants failed to complete their courses, and over half of these left for medical reasons. The I.R.Us. do their best to keep the proportion of premature terminations to a minimum by eliciting from recommending sources as much medical information as possible about each applicant, and by pre-entry interview where practicable ; but, with a large number and a great diversity of difficult cases to deal with, the Units are of course bound to take risks and to have some failures.

It will be seen from the Table above that the rate of premature termination varies widely among the different medical groups The most remarkable result is the very low rate—both for medical and for other reasons—for *respiratory T.B.* cases. On the other hand there are four groups which show rates of termination signi-ficantly higher than average. These are *psychoneurosis* and *psychosis*, which show a high rate for medical reasons, and *mental deficiency* and ear defects, showing a high rate for non-medical reasons.

Placing Results

The Table in the first column on the next page shows the numbers in each of the medical groups who completed courses, and the proportion of these who were placed in employment or who started training in the six months after leaving the I.R.U.

started training in the six months after leaving the I.R.U. The Table shows that $82 \cdot 2$ per cent. of those completing a course were placed or started training within six months. The majority of those finishing courses were placed or started training fairly quickly after leaving the I.R.U.—38 per cent. within a week and a further 21 per cent. within a month. Looking at the various medical groups, the outstanding result is the high proportion of successes (88.9 per cent.) among the *respiratory T.B.* cases, of whom nearly a third went on for training. The groups *injuries* and diseases of the upper and lower limbs proved relatively easy to place in employment, some 70 per cent. of these having been placed. On the other hand, the groups of arthritics, etc. and heart diseases, comprising a high proportion of chronic cases, had a relatively low rate of success. Those with respiratory diseases (other than T.B.), though easier to place, contributed few cases to training. This group consists largely of older people suffering from chronic bronchitis. The group other organic nervous diseases com-prising such disabilities as disseminated sclerosis, cerebral palsy

* † In this and the following Tables the percentages for each group have been tested statistically to see which of them deviate significantly from the percentage for all groups (falling outside 2.58 standard deviations of the percentage—equivalent to the 1 per cent. level of significance). * indicates a favourable, and † an un-favourable, deviation from the all-groups percentage.

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and the results of "strokes", proved relatively difficult to resettle, as did the *mental defectives*, few of whom could be sent for training. Nevertheless, nearly 70 per cent. in these last two groups were placed or sent for training. Results for the groups *psycho-neurosis*, *psychosis*, and *epilepsy*, with a success rate of the order of 80 per cent., are perhaps better than might have been expected.

Medical Group	No. of entrants who com- pleted courses (2)	Percent- age of col. (2) placed in em- ployment (3)	Percent- age of col. (2) admitted to training (4)	Total of cols. (3) & (4) (5)	Percent- age of col. (2) unplaced within 6 months of com- pleting course (6)
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	11 2208.13	Call Long Longia	Market Blacks	California (California)	10x10x32 388
Amputations	178	60.1	22.5	82.6	17.4
Arthritis and Rheumatism	296	58.4	16.2	74.6†	25.4†
Diseases of-	Land Base	All a state for	REAL PROPERTY		PRINE GREE
Digestive system	266	65.8	17.3	83.1	16.9
Heart or Circulatory system	549	62.5	15.5†	78.0†	22.0†
Respiratory system	155	10.10	0.01	77.0	22.2
(other than T.B.)	455	68·6* 59·6	9·2† 21·4	77·8 81·0	19.0
Skin	84 63	68.2	15.9	84.1	15.9
Ear defects	97	66.0	19.6	85.6	14.4
Injuries and diseases of—	31	0.00	19.0	05.0	11114
Lower limbs	390	69.2*	18.0	87.2*	12.8*
Upper limbs	314	69.7*	15.6	85.3	14.7
Paraplegia	59	51.0	23.6	74.6	25.4
Other spinal disorders	333	62.0	21.4	83.4	16.6
Epilepsy	273	61.2	17.6	78.8	21.2
Other organic nervous disorders	388	56.6	13.1†	69.7†	30.34
Psychoneurosis	828	67.8*	12.9†	80.7	19.3
Mental deficiency	125	66.4	2.4†	68.8†	31.27
Psychosis	293	64.9	14.7	79.6	20.4
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1,886	56.0†	32·9* 25·3	88·9* 82·5	17.5
Other Tuberculosis	194 664	57·2 59·8	19.1	78.9	21.1
A 1 1 - 1 - 11 - 1	50	66.0	16.0	82.0	18.0
Able-bodied	50	00.0	10.0	02.0	
All groups	7.785	62.0	20.2	82.2	17.8

Follow-up Results

Follow-up Results Everyone who completes an I.R.U. course is asked six months later to fill in a questionnaire which is sent to him by post. The Table at the foot of this page is compiled from the replies received. It shows for each medical group the proportion who reported themselves either as in a job with which they were "fairly well satisfied", or in training (columns (3)-(5)); the proportion who, though in work, stated that they were not satisfied with their current ich (column) (6): the proportion who though not in work current job (column (6)); the proportion who, though not in work at the time of replying, said that they had had some work since leaving the I.R.U. (column (7)); and the proportion who said that they had had no work since leaving (columns (8)–(10)).

The Table shows that $62 \cdot 4$ per cent. of those replying were in satisfactory work or training (column (5)). This is, of course, only an indication, and not a precise measure, of the extent of resettlement in work. In assessing its worth as a criterion, the following points are relevant

(1) Those in satisfactory work at the time of follow-up had not of course necessarily been in employment continuously since finishing their I.R.U. courses. However, a more detailed analysis

orring livert course fended more	r regarator a	Analysis of replies expressed as percentage of total replies in each medical group								
tesors once and conceptions that the second strates at home-	Number of	plies to low-up In training e	In		In employment but not satisfied	Not in employment at date of reply but some work since course	No employment by date of reply			
Medical Group	follow-up enquiry		employment and satisfied	Total of columns (3) and (4)			Unemployed	Sick	Total of columns (8) and (9)	
(1) an ibe source	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Amputations	154	19.5	44.2	63.7	3.2	14.3	14.2	4.6	18.8	
Arthritis and Rheumatism	265	12.8	42.6	55.4	5.7	12.1	14.4	12.4†	26.84	
Diseases of— Digestive system	233	13.3	50.2	63.5	8.2	12.4	13.2	2.7	15.9	
Heart or Circulatory system	486	11.7†	45.7	57.4	6.8	15.0	15.4	5.4	20.8	
Respiratory system (other than T.B.)	402	8.7†	48.3	57.0	7.0	14.9	11.2	9.9†	21.1	
Skin	71	16.9	45.1	62.0	8.4	11.3	15.5	2.8	18.3	
Ear defects	6 00057	12.3	40.4	52.7	10.5	19.3	17.5	· · · · ·	17.5	
Eye defects	86	16.3	48.8	65·1	8.1	10.5	13.9	2.4	16.3	
Injuries and diseases of— Lower limbs	337	13.0	54.9*	67.9	8.6	12.5	6.8*	4.2	11.0*	
Upper limbs	267	13.1	56.2*	69.3	7.500	10.9	9.8	2.5	12.3	
Paraplegia	10100 51	15.7	37.2	52.9	vay or the	15.7	21.6	9.8	31 · 4†	
Other spinal disorders	291	16.8	47.8	64.6	5.2	12.0	13.4	4.8	18.2	
Epilepsy	231	13.0	39.8	52.8	6.1	21.6†	11.3	8.2	19.5	
Other organic nervous disorders	357	10.1	41.7	51.8†	4.5	14.3	18.8†	10.64	29.4†	
Psychoneurosis	694	10.9†	43.8	54.7†	9.1†	18.2†	13.0	5.0	18.0	
Mental deficiency	102	2.0†	46.0	48·1†	4.9	18.6	22.5†	5.9	28.4†	
Psychosis	236	12.7	43.2	55.9	4.7	22.5†	10.2	6.7	16.9	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1,656	28.3*	45.3	73.6*	5.8	10.1*	8.1*	2.4*	10.5*	
Other Tuberculosis	171	23.4	44.4	67.8	5.3	9.9	13.5	3.5	17.0	
All other disabilities	584	15.9	42.0	57.9	6.5	14.8	13.6	7.2	20.8	
Able-bodied	41	12:2	43.9.	10 56.1	1 212:4.01	24.4	17.1	at a free time of	17.1	
All groups	6,772	16.8	45.6	62.4	6.5	13.8	12.2	5.1	17.3	

(74009)

of a sample of 300 of these showed that 81 per cent. were still in the job they first got after their course; 71 per cent. had been in employment for at least 18 of the 26 weeks since their departure from the I.R.U.; and only 14 per cent. had had more than two weeks' sick absence during the period.

(2) Those in training were taking courses under the Ministry's Vocational Training Scheme. Of all trainees completing courses under this Scheme during 1956, 94 1 per cent. entered employment immediately on completing their training courses or shortly after doing so.

(3) As regards those who do not reply at all to follow-up enquiries, the indications from one or two spot investigations are that they tend to be at least as successful in terms of employment as those who do reply.

The follow-up results shown in the Table below are particularly interesting for the following medical groups :

Respiratory T.B.

Again this is the most striking of the results, and this group is shown to have maintained its relative success at the placing stage right through to the follow-up stage.

Injuries and Diseases of Upper and Lower Limb

These groups were relatively easy to resettle and show a high number in employment and satisfied (column (4)). Those with *lower limb disabilities* show a low proportion of those who had no work whatever after the course (column (10)).

Psychoneurosis, Psychosis, Epilepsy Although the "success" rate (column (5)) is relatively low for each of these groups (significantly so for *psychoneurotics*), it is important to note that the proportion of those who had no work whatever after the course (column (10)) is little different from the average. The reason for this is that in all three groups the pro-provide the degree properties having but were out of work at average. The reason for this is that in all three groups the pro-portion who had some work since leaving but were out of work at follow-up (column (7)) is significantly high. In other words, while the Units have been able to place neurotics, psychotics and epileptics in work fairly readily, these people have tended in a higher pro-portion of cases than the average to be unable to hold their jobs. It is also noteworthy that neurotics are the only group showing a significantly high proportion who, though settled in a job at followup, say that they are not satisfied with it (column (6)).

Paraplegia, other Organic Nervous Disorders

These groups show relatively high proportions of those, unem-ployed or sick, who had no work whatever after the course (column (10)).

Mental Defectives

A relatively high proportion of this group were found impossible to place (column (8)).

Arthritis, Rheumatism

This group also shows a relatively high proportion of those who had no work whatever after the course (column (10)), but here the deviation from the average is in the toll taken by sickness (column (9)) rather than by unemployment.

A 2

Success of Respiratory T.B. Cases

Success of Respiratory 1.B. Cases The outstanding fact brought out by all these statistics is that the medical group with the best chance of successful rehabilitation is that of respiratory T.B. At each stage it is markedly superior to other groups. This very encouraging result may be due to several factors. For instance, the respiratory T.B. group is younger than the average. About 81 per cent. are under 40, compared with about 65 per cent. under 40 for all entrants. This certainly affects the number going on to training for no less than 90 per cent. of all the number going on to training, for no less than 90 per cent. of all who start training after the course are under 40. Another factor which may be relevant is careful selection and continuity of medical which may be relevant is careful selection and continuity of medical supervision. No ex-T.B. patient is normally admitted to an I.R.U. without a special report from the chest physician who supervises him. The chest clinic normally maintains contact with its patients during and after their stay at the I.R.U. and they often attend the clinic during their course. This continuity of supervision may account for the very low rate of premature termination for medical reasons and of sickness at the follow-up stage.

Experience with Psychiatric Cases

Experience with Psychiatric Cases Results for the psychoneurosis and psychosis groups are reasonably encouraging. Their tendency not to stay in work after having been placed has been mentioned above, but it is still true that over 60 per cent. of neurotics and psychotics followed up six months after end of course are found to be in work. For the psychotics particularly, the great difficulty is in completing the I.R.U. course ; a high proportion relapse or are found unsuitable. On the other hand, if they do survive the course (as five out of seven do) their chances of being placed in work are about as good as average, while a number can cope with intensive training. These results suggest that the difficulty with psychotics is mainly in selection—to distinguish those who have made a good recovery from the psychotic episode, or who are mildly chronic patients stabilised at a good level, from the unstabilised chronic patient or the patient who may start to relapse after entering the I.R.U.

Effects of Age

The first Table below sets out rates of premature termination, and the second Table follow-up results, for the various age groups entering the I.R.Us. during 1956.

	Number of	Percentage o terminatio age-p	Percentage of completed	
Age-group	entrants (2)	For medical reasons (3)	For other reasons (4)	courses in each age-group (5)
Under 18 18-19 20-24 25-34 35-39 40-44 50-54 55 and over	486 774 1409 2494 1062 960 973 811 637	$7 \cdot 0^* \\ 6 \cdot 7^* \\ 8 \cdot 4^* \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 7 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 2^* \\ 4 \cdot 6^* \end{array} $	82.7 81.7 82.4 80.3 78.7 80.1 79.6 83.6 82.7
All age-groups	9606‡	10.5	8.5	81.0

	Number of replies	Percentage of replies in each age-group stating			
Age-group (1)	follow-up enquiry (2)	In training (3)	In employment and satisfied (4)	Total of cols. (3) & (4) (5)	
Under 18 18-19 20-24 25-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55 and over	545 1011 1744 711 654 678 598 471	12.5 22.8* 27.4* 24.1* 19.8 11.8† 5.8† 1.8† 0.4†	56.3* 47.9 43.7 39.8† 43.6 47.5 50.0 51.7* 46.5	68 · 8 70 · 7* 71 · 1* 63 · 9 63 · 4 59 · 3 55 · 8† 53 · 5† 46 · 9†	
All age-groups	6771§	16.8	45.5	62.3	

The first Table above shows that, while age does not materially affect the rate of premature termination one way or the other, it does affect the reasons for which people are likely to leave pre-maturely. The termination rate for medical reasons tends to be

favourable deviation.
 unfavourable deviations.
 Age not recorded in 2 cases.
 Age not recorded in 1 case.

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low for the young people and to rise with the higher age groups, while the termination rate for reasons other than medical tends to be high for young people and is markedly low for the over-50's. The lower Table shows that age has a marked bearing on the position at follow-up stage ; the under-25's do much better, and the over-45's much worse, than the average.

Effects of Long Absence from Work

Another factor with a very direct bearing on the outcome of I.R.U. courses is employment record in the period preceding the course. The next Table sets out follow-up results for groups of the entrants during 1956 distinguished according to the number of weeks' work lost (whether through sickness or unemployment) during the two years preceding entry to the I.R.U. It shows that at follow-up stage those who lost less than six months were more successful, and those who lost more than eighteen months were less successful, than the average.

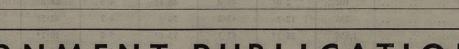
Number of weeks lost	Number of replies	Percentage of replies in each age-group stating				
in 2 years preceding course (1)	to follow-up enquiry (2)	In training (3)	In employment and satisfied (4)	Total of cols. (3) & (4) (5)		
Up to 13 weeks 14-26 weeks 27-52 weeks 53-78 weeks No work in last 2 years	557 762 1491 1208 703 2031	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$57 \cdot 4^* 56 \cdot 2^* 48 \cdot 3 44 \cdot 0 41 \cdot 4 38 \cdot 9^+$	$75 \cdot 2^* \\ 71 \cdot 8^* \\ 64 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 1 \\ 57 \cdot 3^+ \\ 57 \cdot 1^+$		
All groups	6752‡	16.7	45.6	62.3		

Other Factors Associated with Success or Failure

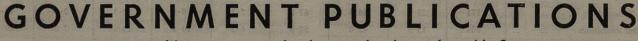
Other Factors Associated with Success or Failure

Compensation Cases

Compensation Cases Among the entrants during 1956, 588 (6 per cent. of the total) were people who were involved in legal proceedings for compensation in respect of their injury. It is often held that people in this position tend to offer passive, perhaps subconscious, resistance to efforts to get them back to work, for fear of prejudicing their compensation claims. It is of interest that there is no statistically significant difference between the results for the 588 compensation cases and the results for all entrants, either as regards the proportion completing difference between the results for the 588 compensation cases and the results for all entrants, either as regards the proportion completing courses or as regards the results obtained at follow-up stage. Indeed, only 9.8 per cent. of the compensation group had had no work during the 6 months after the end of course, as against a figure of 12.4 per cent. for all entrants. It is true that about half the compensation cases were "injuries and diseases of upper and lower limbs", and we have seen above that these are particularly successful groups. This, however, does not explain away the result, since if the compensation cases within these two medical groups taken together are compared with the rest, there is still a very slight difference in favour of the former both as regards the proportion who completed a course and the proportion who failed to get any work during the 6 months after their course. It is, of course, arguable that the person who is reluctant to co-operate in rehabilitation because of apprehensions about the effects on his compensation claim in unlikely ever to agree to take an I.R.U. course.



* — favourable deviation.
† — unfavourable deviation.
‡ Accurate information not available in 20 cases.



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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 299 to 320.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by $3,000 \ (-8,000 \text{ males and} +11,000 \text{ females})$, the number at the end of the month being 23,080,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 41,000 and all other industries and services an increase of 44,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employ-ment, is estimated to have decreased by 32,000 from 24,102,000 to 24,070,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 367,970 to 362,074 between 16th June and 14th July, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 61,287 to 49,764. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 10,159 among males and 7,260 among females.

Rates of Wages

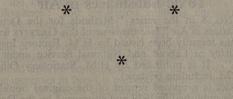
The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), was 114 at the end of July, compared with 113 at the end of June. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during July resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £260,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,238,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £13,500 for 115,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, workers employed in railway workshops, maintenance staff and country road services staff employed by the London Transport Executive, workpeople in the general printing industry, road haulage workers and bakery workers.

Retail Prices

At 15th July, 1958, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 110 at 17th June and with 107 at 16th July, 1957. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes and other vegetables, fresh fruit and meat, which were partly offset by one increase in the overage prices of potatoes. an increase in the average price of eggs.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not the establishments where the stoppages occurred, mough not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 32,900. The aggre-gate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 82,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 195, and, in addition, 14 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the basinging of the month eginning of the month



COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Court of Inquiry to examine and report on the causes and circum-stances of the dispute between the Employers' Side and the Workpeople's Side of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry. The dispute concerned a claim by the Work-people's Side of the Council for a substantial increase in wages. The Chairman of the Court is the Hon. Lord Cameron, D.S.C., and the other members are Brigadier L. C. Mandleberg, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. M. Pounder.

The Court held its first meeting on Thursday, 31st July, in London. (74009)



EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST OUARTER OF 1958

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1958 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first quarter of 1958 licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in	the First	Ouarter (of 1958
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ns, 1958 	CORE CO	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
an data with the local of	Condension Condension	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages			Dates Pero	
(i) Per Man-shift worked At the Face	NEW NORM	74 8.9	3 10.7	78 7.6
CHARLES THE REPORT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A	No. 1 States Land	63 2.9	3 6.6	66 9.5
Surface		42 11.9	3 1.5	46 1.4
All Workers		58 10.9	3 5.5	62 4.4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per V	Neek-	touside dienal	24. 2013220 81	
At the Face	··· Mindered	358 6	18 8	377 2
All Underground		324 7	18 3	342 10
Surface		250 1	18 2	268 3
All Workers		310 2	18 3	328 5

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 56s. 11.8d. in Somerset and 57s. 1.4d. in the Forest of Dean to 67s. 10.8d. in Kent and 69s. 2.6d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 302s. 3d. in Cumberland and 302s. 9d. in Shropshire to 363s. 10d. in South Derbyshire and 375s. 9d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1958 amounted to 65s. 1d. per man-shift worked and 344s. 3d. per week.

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GOVERNMENT POLICY ON DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

Under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, the Treasury are empowered to make grants or loans, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee appointed for the purpose, to industrial undertakings in Development Areas which are approved by the Board of Trade as complying with the requirements of the proper The Distribution of Industry.

extends these powers in two ways. First, it enables grants or loans to be made to an undertaking, to be carried on anywhere in to be made to an undertaking, to be carried on anywhere in Great Britain whether inside or outside a Development Area, so long as the Board of Trade are satisfied that the money is required for a purpose which is likely to reduce or contribute to the reduction of the rate of unemployment in a locality in which a high rate of unemployment exists and is likely to persist. Secondly, it includes grants or loans to be made to non-industrial as well as industrial undertakings. In moving the Third Reading of the Bill in the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade drew special attention to both these new provisions. The President of the Board of Trade was asked in a Parliamentary The President of the Board of Trade was asked in a Parliamentary Question whether, in view of the industrial congestion in certain parts of the country, and of the need for new industry in others, he would take steps to deal with the situation. In a Written Answer on 30th July the President explained the Government's intentions with regard to the proper distribution of industry and named the areas that are to benefit under the new legislation.

areas that are to benefit under the new legislation. The President said that it was not the practice of his Department to issue industrial development certificates, save in the most excep-tional circumstances, for firms wishing to set up new factories in the more congested parts of the country. The certificates issued in those places were almost entirely for extensions or efficiency projects which it would be uneconomic to separate from the existing building. He proposed in fiture to experime all such applications buildings. He proposed in future to examine all such applications, both for new buildings and for extensions, even more critically than in the past and to extend the practice at present applied in the Greater London and Greater Birmingham areas to other parts of the country where unemployment is low. He recognised that this might mean refusal to allow a project to go forward in some particular place even though the labour could be found. But there were other places where the need for new industry was much greater, and it was these in particular that he hoped would benefit from this decision.

He realised that the location of a new development in one or these places might result in a firm having to bear increased costs both in building the new factory and in connection with the movement of its plant or its key workers, or in the marketing of its products. It was to help to meet such problems that the Distribu-tion of Industry (Industrial Finance) Act had been passed. Enterprises already located in these places might also be eligible for assistance under the Act. The President said that the places listed covered 7 per cent. of the total of insured employees in Great Britain, but, on the latest figures, accounted for 17 per cent. of the total unemployed. Applications for assistance for projects in other areas would not necessarily be ruled out if they would relieve unemployment in the places listed. From time to time a revision of the list would be issued. The President added that the new arrangements meant that in such localities Government assistance for new projects would be given by the Treasury acting ment of its plant or its key workers, or in the marketing of its assistance for new projects would be given by the Treasury acting on the advice of the Development Areas Treasury Advisory Committee. Although the Development Fund would not therefore operate for the alleviation of unemployment, it would have a role to play in rural areas, particularly in Scotland and Wales, where the prevention of depopulation is the main problem. The list of places where Government assistance under the Distribution of Industry (Industrial Finance) Act, 1958, will

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958

On 25th July the Minister of Labour and National Service published the draft of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958, designed to amend the existing Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, and to secure improved standards of safety in the operation of lifting appliances. They relate to lifting appliances which form the subject matter of Part IIIA of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, and will amend the requirements relating to derrick cranes, including rail-mounted tower derrick cranes. This latter type of crane has been developed since the war and is now used in considerable numbers on large construction projects. used in considerable numbers on large construction projects.

The Regulations now in draft will also impose additional re-quirements affecting the stability and use of lifting appliances, the communication of audible and visible signals relating to the safe loading of lifting appliances, and requirements as to the safe working loads of cranes with variable operating radii.

In preparing the draft Regulations full account has been taken problems which arise from the use of new types of lifting of the problems which arise from the use of new types of ming appliances, and the amending Regulations now proposed have been the subject of consultation with organisations interested in the building and civil engineering industries. The Regulations are to be made under Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937 : the execution of the Factories Acts and of the Regulations made under them is the responsibility of H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

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

* 6 & 7 Eliz. 2. Ch. 41. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

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be available is as follows :--England : Cornwall, the whole of Cornwall (except Truro, St. Austell, St. Blazey, Lostwithiel, Launceston, Bude); Devon, Brixham, Ilfracombe, Plymouth; Kent, Herne Bay, the Isle of Thanet, Whitstable; Lancashire and *Cheshire*, Herne Bay, the Isle of Thanet, Whitstable ; *Lancashire and Cheshire*, Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Merseyside ; *Lincolnshire*, Alford, Mablethorpe, Skegness ; *Norfolk*, the coastal belt from Blakeney to Great Yarmouth ; *Suffolk*, North-East Suffolk (excluding Lowestoft and Beccles) ; *Yorkshire*, Bridlington, Filey, Scarborough, Whitby. Scotland : North Lanarkshire, Western Clydeside with Bute, the Highlands and Islands, the Puckie Batarbeat area. Abardeen and the Dundee area. Buckie Peterhead area, Aberdeen, and the Dundee area. Wales : South-East Carmarthenshire and adjoining part of Glamorgan, Milford Haven, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Anglescy, Blaenau Ffestiniog, and Caernarvonshire

TRADING REPRESENTATIONS (DISABLED PERSONS) ACT, 1958

The Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act, 1958,* received the Royal Assent on 23rd July. The object of this Act is to control the attempts of certain traders to exploit the sympathy and goodwill which is generally felt for blind and other disabled people by making misleading and exaggerated claims about the extent to which their businesses provide employment for, or otherwise benefit such people. otherwise benefit, such people. It applies only to representations made in the course of postal or house-to-house canvassing, since it is these particular forms of trading which are thought to have given rise to abuse. The effect of the Act is that after 1st January, 1959, it will be a punishable offence to make the kind of representa-1959, it will be a punishable offence to make the kind of representa-tions referred to in the Act unless the person carrying on the business has his name included in a register to be set up under the Act by the Minister of Labour and National Service. This provision will not apply where the business is carried on by a local authority, by a non-profit-making body, or by a disabled person selling his own products. Any person guilty of an offence under the Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both. The procedure of registration is as follows. The trader must first of all give adequate public notice by a newspaper advertisment

first of all give adequate public notice by a newspaper advertisment of his intention to apply for registration so that any interested parties can make representations to the Minister. When an application is received, the Minister will consider (a) whether the extent and nature of the employment or benefit to be provided for substantially disabled people is such that representations of the kind referred to can reasonably and properly be made, and (b) whether the representations which it is proposed to make will fairly convey the extent and nature of that employment or benefit. For the purpose of determining these two questions the Minister may require the applicant to furnish information on such matters as the numbers of substantially disabled people to be employed, their terms of employment and remuneration, and the nature of the representations which it is proposed to make. If satisfied on both points the Minister may register the applicant either for a specified period or indefinitely, and may, if he thinks fit, impose requirements for ensuring that the criteria mentioned above are fulfilled. If, subsequently, they are found not to be fulfilled the Minister must cancel registration; and he may do so if any requirements which have been imposed are not being observed. There is a right of appeal against the Minister's refusal to grant registration, against the imposition of requirements, against the decision to grant registration for a particular period, and against cancellation of registration. In each case the appeal lies to the local magistrates' court, with a further right of appeal to Quarter Sessions (in Scotland the appeal is to the Sherriff Court). The Act does not extend to Northern

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Booklets on Methods for the Detection of **Toxic Substances in Air**

I OXIC SUDSTANCES IN AIF Booklet No. 8 in the series "Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 100) has recently been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the title "Phosgene". It is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 2d. including postage). The booklet is a revised reprint of the original booklet under the same title published in 1939 and sponsored by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Phosgene, the booklet explains, is made especially for use in certain industrial processes, particularly in the dyestuffs, organic-chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and is also used in the manufacture of several metallic oxides. In factories in these and other industries dangerous oxides. In factories in these and other industries dangerous concentrations of phosgene may be encountered. It is a gas not so immediately irritant to the senses as chlorine but is much more deadly and atmospheres containing concentrations of phosgene which are only just detectable by smell or lachrymation may prove which are only just detectable by smell or lachrymation may prove fatal. The booklet describes the poisonous effects of phosgene and contains a Table showing the effect of known concentrations for various periods of exposure. It also gives detailed instructions for carrying out the standard test adopted for the detection of phosgene in the atmosphere, and describes the first-aid treatment which should be given to a patient who has inhaled phosgene. The test involves the use of a test paper and the booklet contains, as a loose insertion, a copy of the standard stains produced, according to the concen-tration of phosgene in the air, on *p*-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde-diphenylamine test papers. liphenylamine test papers.

* 6 & 7 Eliz. 2. Ch. 49. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage).

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Advisory Committee on the Examination of Steam Boilers in Industry

In reply to a Parliamentary Question the Minister of Labour and National Service announced on 22nd May that he had decided to appoint a Committee to review the requirements of the Factories Act, 1937, concerning the examination of steam boilers, in view of Act, 1957, concerning the examination of steam boilers, in view of developments since then in the design, construction and size of the units in use in industry. An Advisory Committee on the Examination of Steam Boilers in Industry has been set up with the following terms of reference :—"to consider the existing legal provisions concerning the examination of steam boilers in the light of modern developments in design and construction the time of of modern developments in design and construction, the size of units installed and the use of nuclear reactors as a source of heat;

units installed and the use of nuclear reactors as a source of heat; and to advise the Minister of any changes which appear desirable ". The members of the Committee are Mr. G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C. (Chairman), Professor J. M. Kay, M.A., Ph.D., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.Chem.E., Mr. R. Munton, B.Sc., Mr. G. Robinson, and Mr. W. M. Tallon. Section 29 of the Factories Act, 1937, which deals with steam boilers, includes requirements that every steam boiler and its fittings shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once every period of 14 months, and specifies the nature of the examination. This examination is usually carried out by engineers employed by the Boiler Insurance companies. During the war considerable numbers of these engineers were needed for ent; it is hoped that some of them will be found suitable for a wider circulation amongst workers at all levels. The first booklet in the new series is entitled "Lifting and Carrying ". It explains, with the aid of photographs, the right and wrong way of dealing with loads, and it draws attention to the most common faults. The booklet sets out the principles which everyone whose work involves lifting should know and practise. the war considerable numbers of these engineers were needed for the Merchant Service and to make it possible for them to go to sea the requirements of the Act were relaxed by an Order made under To supplement the information given in the booklet, a coloured wall sheet has been prepared illustrating the most important points in line drawings and boldly printed explanations. the requirements of the Act were relaxed by an Order made under Defence Regulation 59. After the war, this Order was revoked, and as a result certain undertakings found themselves in difficulties owing to the shortage of electricity and the need to avoid frequent shutting down of boilers at power stations. In order to overcome these difficulties a limited number of special individual relaxations were granted under Defence Regulation 59. The experience gained during the war and post-war years suggested the need for a The second booklet in the series will deal with Canteens and ssrooms for small factories. It is in course of preparation and will be published shortly. Booklet No. 3, entitled "Safety Devices for Hand and Foot during the war and post-war years suggested the need for a review of the permanent law and was one of the reasons for the appointment of the Advisory Committee. Factors which the Committee will take into account, in considering what changes, if any, should be made in the existing law, include design-codes, Operated Presses ", is more specialised than the other two. It describes the risks which may be encountered when operating these presses and deals in detail, using a number of photographs and diagrams, with the various types of guards and safety devices which can be fitted to prevent accidents. improvements in methods of construction, testing techniques, and training of operatives; increases in the number of large boilers in These publications can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office; the prices of Booklet No. 1 and of the wall sheet are 1s. net each (1s. 2d. including postage), while Booklet No. 3 costs 2s. 6d. net (2s. 10d. including postage). use in industry; and the use of nuclear reactors as a source of heat. The Committee have decided to invite evidence from interested individuals and organisations on all matters falling within their

Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1957

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1957 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmnd. 493), price 8s. net (8s. 6d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances and of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and related schemes; it includes also a chapter on the influenza epidemic of the autumn of 1957. The account of the Ministry's work in connection with War Pensions and Allowances, together with reports from the Ministry of Health and the Depart together with reports from the Ministry of Health and the Depart-ment of Health for Scotland concerning the work for war pensioners undertaken by those Departments, has been published separately as a complete Report on War Pensioners for the year 1957 (House of Commons Paper No. 251, Session 1957-58, price 5s. net, 5s. 4d. ncluding postage).

The Report contains a number of references to important changes and developments during 1957 in the various schemes. These included : the doubling (from 10s. to 20s.) early in 1957 of the comforts allowance paid to very severely disabled war pensioners, and at the same time the extension of the comforts allowance at the old rate to categories of war pensioners not previously entitled to it; the introduction of a new age allowance for war disabled persons; the creation of a new insurance benefit, the child's special allowance; and legislation enabling certain retirement pensioners who returned to work to earn a larger pension. It was announced also in November, 1957. that war pensions and the whole range of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries benefits where to be increased. Corresponding increases in national insurance and industrial injuries contributions were announced at the same and industrial injuries contributions were announced at the same time. The increases in benefits and contributions began to operate early in 1958. Of special significance to the Ministry during the year was the outbreak of what became generally known as the "Asian Flu" epidemic. A chapter in the Report analyses new claims to sickness benefit during the epidemic period and traces the growth and spread of sickness generally in different parts of the country. The following mergarante size some details of the the country. The following paragraphs give some details of the main facts and statistics contained in the Report.

War Pensions

The higher rates of war pensions and certain allowances announced The higher rates of war pensions and certain allowances announced in November (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 397) were introduced from the first pay-day after 26th January, 1958. The basic rate of pension for 100 per cent. disablement was raised by 17s. 6d. to 85s. a week, with proportionate increases for lower degrees of disablement, and pensions for war widows with children, or over 40 years of age or incapacitated, were also raised, with further increases for their children. For widows of " other ranks" with children the maximum rent allowance was raised, and orphans' pensions were also increased. The constant attendance allowance and the unemployability supplement for war disablement pensioners, as well as the maximum allowance for lowered

(74009)

terms of reference. Persons or organisations wishing to give evidence are asked to communicate with Mr. J. L. B. Garcia, Secretary to the Committee, at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

New Series of Booklets on Safety, Health and Welfare

A new series of booklets, based on the experience of H.M. Factory Inspectorate, is being prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in collaboration with other Government Departments and, where appropriate, in consultation with expert bodies and with the advice and assistance of representatives of industry. The series is designed to give information and advice about the best practices in the fields of safety, health and welfare. There is no intention, however, to interpret the legal requirements of the Factories Acts, 1937–48, and the Regulations made under the Acts. The booklets are not intended only for the information of

NATIONAL INSURANCE

standard of occupation, were also increased. At 31st December, 1957, the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance were paying about 810,000 war pensions, compared with nearly 840,000 at the end of 1956. Of the total in payment at 31st December, 1957, about 345,000 were for the 1914 war and about 465,000 for the 1939 war. The total included 581,000 disablement pensions, 154,000 widows' pensions and 75,000 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants. Expenditure on war pensions and allowances in the financial year 1956-57 was about £89 millions.

Family Allowances

At 31st December, 1957, nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million families containing over $8\frac{3}{2}$ million children were receiving allowances of 8s. for the second child and 10s. each for the third and younger children. Families with only one child do not qualify for family allowances and are not included in these figures; they numbered about 3 millions. It is estimated that in 1957 over £122 millions was paid in allowances, over £11 millions more than in 1956. The increased near to femalik allowances are due meight to the increased cost of family allowances was due mainly to the increase from 2nd October, 1956, in the amount of the allowance for the third and younger children in the family, and to the raising of the upper age-limit for school-children and apprentices from 1st August, 1956. Of the £122 millions, about £45³/₂ millions was paid to families with 2 children, about £37¹/₂ millions to families with three, about £20¹/₄ millions to families with four, and about £18¹/₂ millions to families with five or more children.

National Insurance, General Scheme

The Report contains details of the increases in benefits and

The Report contains details of the increases in benefits and contributions, operating from various dates in January and February, 1958, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1957, page 432). Claims for unemployment benefit are dealt with by the Ministry of Labour and National Service acting as agents for the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. New claims during the year 1957 totalled over 2¹/₂ millions, which was about the same number as in 1056. At the middle of December, 1957 persons receiving in 1956. At the middle of December, 1957, persons receiving unemployment benefit numbered 201,000; the corresponding unemployment benefit numbered 201,000; the corresponding figure for 1956 was nearly 168,000. The average number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit during 1957 was 185,000, and the cost of the benefit for the financial year ending 31st March, 1957, was just over $\pm 20\frac{3}{4}$ millions. The Report notes that Section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, introduced a new rule, operative from 5th August, 1957, affecting workers who do not normally work on more than five days of the week. The effect is that, in general, such workers cannot draw unemployment benefit for a day on which they do not normally work, unless they are unemployed (or sick) on all their normal working days in that week. If they lose a full week's work, all six days may count for benefit as before. Certain exceptions to this rule in instances where benefit as before. Certain exceptions to this rule in instances where it might otherwise tend to operate harshly were made in the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957, which also came into effect on 5th August, 1957. New claims for sickness benefit during 1957 totalled 9,609,000, the highest figure recorded since the start of the National Insurance

A #2

scheme. This, the Report says, was due to the influenza epidemic, but the number of sickness claims was much lower than usual in the first three months of the year and this downward trend continued the first three months of the year and this downward trend continued during the spring and summer, falling to 773,000 in July and August. From 21st August to the end of December new claims totalled 2,500,000 more than in the corresponding months of 1956 ; by the end of the year, however, the total of current claims was 935,000, compared with 1,500,000 during the peak period in October. The cost of sickness benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1957, was nearly £96[‡] millions. A chapter in the Report is devoted to a description of the effects of the "Asian Flu" epidemic in the autumn of 1957. It was to prove the biggest influenza epidemic since the National Insurance scheme began in 1948. The first indication of an epidemic was a

cheme began in 1948. The first indication of an epidemic was a schene began in 1948. The first indication of an epidemic was a sharp rise in the number of new sickness benefit claims at Colne in Lancashire during the week ending 27th August. In the weeks which followed the epidemic took hold in all Regions in the North of England, around Edinburgh and in isolated fishing towns on the east coast of Scotland, and in Monmouth and South Wales. By 24th September all Offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in the South of England were also reporting a rising number of claims. Over the succeeding weeks the heavy excess of sickness claims increased until, in the week ended 8th October, 1957, new claims reached the highest recorded level of nearly 567,000. This compared with the previous highest figure of 438,000 in the 1951 influenza epidemic.

It is estimated that 782,000 maternity grants, 300,000 home confinement grants and 174,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the financial year ended 31st March, 1957, at a cost of nearly £15 millions.

The provisions of the earlier of the two National Insurance Acts of 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1957, page 243) affecting retirement pensions came into force on 5th August, 1957. They enabled pensioners under 70 years of age (65 for women) to cancel retirement, and widow beneficiaries reaching 60 to defer retirement, in order to earn an increased pension by working and paying full contributions. Between 5th August and the end of the year, 1,265 pensioners cancelled their retirement and in the same period 355 widow beneficiaries reaching 60 deferred retirement in order to earn an increased pension. During 1957 about 424,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, with increases for wives and children where appropriate. Of these new pensions, about 112,000 were awarded to wives claiming on the insurance of their husbands who had also been awarded retirement pensions. At 31st December, 1957, there were about 4,800,000 retirement pensions. At 31st December, 1957, there were about 4,800,000 retirement pensioners. In addition, about 33,000 widows over the age of 60, the majority of whom had not yet retired from regular work, were receiving contributory old age pensions of 10s. a week. Of a total expenditure of £622 millions on all National Insurance benefits in the financial year ended 31st March, 1957, the cost of National Insurance retirement pensions and contributory old age pensions. in the financial year ended 31st March, 1957, the cost of National Insurance retirement pensions and contributory old age pensions was nearly £448 millions, an increase of over £15 millions on the previous year. This, the Report says, was due mainly to the increase in the number of pensioners, a trend which will continue for many years. The Report contains a note on the position of the "late age entrants". Under the terms of the National Insurance Act, 1946, persons who became insured for pensions on or after 5th July, 1948, and who on that date were men aged between 55 and 65 or women aged between 50 and 60 could qualify for retirement pensions from 5th July, 1958. It is estimated that there are more than 300,000 of these late age entrants, and over 100,000 of them have wives also over pensionable age who will qualify on their husband's insurance. Thus, in addition to the will qualify on their husband's insurance. Thus, in addition to the regular annual award of pensions to persons retiring in the normal course, which in 1958 is estimated at some 400,000 awards, over course, which in 1958 is estimated at some 400,000 awards, over 400,000 pensions were due to come into payment in July. In giving details of the numbers of persons who defer retirement and so earn increments to the pensions payable to them on their eventual retirement, the Report says that at 31st December, 1957, the number of persons who had reached the minimum pensionable age during the previous five years but had not retired was about 450,000 the previous five years but had not retired was about 450,000 (excluding late age entrants, who, under the special arrangements made for them, cannot earn pension increments). Of all retirement pensions in payment at the end of 1957, the proportion including increments was about $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for men and 15 per cent. for women who qualified on their own insurance; in both cases about half of this number included six or more increments. These figures compared with $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 13 per cent. for men and women respectively receiving increments at the end of 1956, of whom just under half were receiving six or more. The proportion of pensioners receiving increments is likely to go on increasing for whom just under half were receiving six or more. The proportion of pensioners receiving increments is likely to go on increasing for many years, though the large intake in July, 1958, of late age entrants unable to qualify for more than the standard rate of pension may cause a temporary halt in the upward movement. In the year ended 30th June, 1957, about 37 per cent. of the pensions awarded included increments. In the case of men the percentage was 51 was 51

Information is also given in the Report about widows' benefits, Information is also given in the Report about widows' benefits, dependency benefits, the child's special allowance, guardians' allowances and death grant. At the end of 1957, 199,000 women were receiving a widow's pension, 138,000 a widowed mother's allowance, and over 21,000 widows' allowances were also in payment. Widows' basic pensions of 10s. a week numbered 118,000. The cost of widows' benefits for the year ended 31st March, 1957, was about £38½ millions. The Report notes that the implementation of the National Insurance Advisory Committee's Report on Widows' Benefits (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1956, page 48) was completed early in 1957 and says that by the end of 1957 an estimated number of 13,200 widows had received benefit as a result of these provisions. It sets out also the main changes as a result of these provisions. It sets out also the main changes in the conditions for dependency benefits made by the National Insurance Act, 1957, and by amending Regulations following the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the

dependency provisions. Among other provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957, was the creation of a new type of benefit to be called "child's special allowance". This new allowance became payable from 18th November to a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not re-married, if her former husband has died and she has a child toward support he was contributing at least 5s. a week. The allowance is payable at a weekly rate equal to the husband's contribution, subject to a maximum of 20s. for the first or only child, plus 12s. for each other child. Guardians' allowances awarded during 1957 numbered about 1,100, and the total number in payment at the end of the year was about 5,700. The total cost of guardians' allowances for the year ended 31st March, 1957, was £320,000. About 238,000 death grants were awarded for deaths in the year 1956, an increase of 13,000 over the previous year. The cost of death grants for the year ended 31st March, 1957, was nearly 631 millions f31 millions

National Insurance, Industrial Injuries

The Report says that there were fewer injury benefit claims in 1957 than in the previous year. Disablement benefit claims in death benefit awards remained at much the same level.

The number of claims for injury benefit in 1957 was 768,000, compared with 822,000 in the previous year. The cost of the benefit in the year ended 31st March, 1957, was £124 millions. There were 2,093 deaths in 1956 for which awards of death benefit

under the Industrial Injuries scheme were made. It is estimated that industrial death benefit cost £1,865,000 in the year ended 31st March, 1957. About 14,000 widows were receiving death benefit pensions at the beginning of 1957.

Disablement pensions in payment at the end of October, 1957, totalled about 150,000, about 85,000 special hardship allowances were in payment and constant attendance allowance was being were in payment and constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,300 pensioners and to about 460 men receiving workmen's compensation. About 530 hospital treatment allowances were also being paid. The total estimated cost of disablement benefit and supplementary allowances for the year ended 31st March,

benefit and supplementary anowances for the year characteristic and supplementary anowances for the year characteristic and the second state of the year about $\pounds 18\frac{3}{4}$ millions. Medical boards made more than 302,000 examinations in 1957. During the year about 16,000 appeals by claimants were dealt with by 13 medical appeal tribunals and about 40 per cent. resulted with by 13 medical appeal tribunals and about 40 per cent. resulted in a decision favourable to the claimant. In addition, about 5,700 were referred to the tribunals by direction of the Minister, and of these 271 per cent, resulted in a variation of the assessment in the claimant's favour.

Other Matters

Other information given in the Report and its detailed statistical appendices relates to finance, adjudication procedure, contributions and classification of contributors under the National Insurance Acts, legal proceedings in the case of contribution and benefit offences, arrangements for war pensioners living overseas and reciprocal arrangements with other countries for the payment of family allowances and social insurance benefits

Tamily allowances and social insurance benefits. In the section on adjudication procedure the Report sets out the changes which have resulted from the recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Enquiries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 180). With regard to oversea arrangements the Report says that, at the beginning of the year 1957 reciprocal agreements were in operation with Australia arrangements the Report says that, at the beginning of the year 1957, reciprocal agreements were in operation with Australia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Guernsey (family allowances only), Jersey, Malta, the Irish Republic, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. During the year comprehensive agreements with Cyprus, Israel and Sweden came into force. An agreement with Belgium was signed on 20th May, 1957, and one with Norway on 25th July, 1957. The agreement which was signed with the Federal Republic of Germany in 1956 has not yet been ratified. of Germany in 1956 has not yet been ratified.

The Pneumoconiosis and **Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme**, 1958

On 28th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. with the consent of the Treasury, made the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1958. This Scheme came into operation on 4th August. It amends the provisions of the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, relating to adjudication on claims for death benefit, so as to provide that the question whether the decased died as a result of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis (which was a question for determination by the Medical Board appointed under the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931) shall in future be determined in the same way as similar questions under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, that is, by an insurance officer with a right of appeal to the local appeal tribunal and the Industrial Injuries Commissioner. Previously the medical decision on a claim for death benefit had been final, and the effect of the amendment is to give widows and other dependants claiming the death benefit rights of appeal against an unfavourable decision as to the cause of death.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, administered by an independent Board, covers those suffering from pneumoconio-sis or byssinosis who are not entitled to workmen's compensation or to benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act. Apart from death benefit of up to £300, allowances are provided of 20s. for partial disablement and of 40s. for total disablement. Copies of the amending Scheme (S.I. 1958 No. 1240) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1958

Changes Affecting New Entrants

On 28th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance On 28th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amend-ment Regulations, 1958. The Regulations came into operation on 2nd August. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 256) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 258 (Session 1957-58). On 25th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1958. The Order, which came into operation on 27th August, varies and amends the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme Workers Supplementary Scheme. The Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme came into opera-tion in 1948 at the request of both sides of the coal mining industry Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

preliminary draft. The Regulations enable a widow claiming a retirement pension on her own insurance to make use of her husband's contribution record if he entered the scheme in July, 1948, and died or reached 65 before completing his first contribution year. Previously a widow could substitute her husband's contribution record for her own for the period of the marriage only if he com-pleted at least one year's insurance. The Regulations, which replace the Provisional Regulations made on 19th June, also apply to women whose marriage is terminated during the husband's first contribution year otherwise than by his death

administers the Scheme. The Order raises the weekly rates of supplementary pension payable to widows from 25s. to 31s. and from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. The supplementary allowance for women having the care of children of deceased colliery workers is also increased to 31s. a week. The limitation on the rate of supplementary benefits is extended to wider categories of beneficiaries and so as to have regard to preaccident earnings as compared with the income from Industrial Injuries benefits, certain National Insurance benefits, workmen's or age 60 for a woman. compensation and payments under certain non-statutory schemes providing benefit in respect of sickness and accidents and from post-accident earnings, if any. The effect is to ensure that a man's income from all the various sources is not more than his income was while he was previously at work. The amount of benefit that may be recovered or withheld where a supplementary gratuity is awarded and damages are paid is limited to the amount of a notional pension Payment of Benefits to Seamen and Airmen in lieu of the gratuity that would have been paid during the four years following the date of the accident. Provision is also made in Abroad the Order for the proportion of the Fund's assets which may be invested in preference, preferred or ordinary stock or shares to be increased from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 1219) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage).

women whose marriage is terminated during the husband's first contribution year otherwise than by his death. Provision is also made for the appropriate portion of national insurance contributions to be refunded to people who are unable to qualify for retirement pension or widow's benefit because they entered insurance too late to be able to pay the minimum number (156) of contributions required before reaching age 65 for a man Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 1239) and the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage). On 28th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1237), and the National Insurance (Airmen) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1238), which came into

effect on 11th August. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 257) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 257. The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

On 31st July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance announced, in reply to a Parliamentary Question, that the Conven-tion on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia which was signed on 24th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for The Regulations make minor changes in the arrangements for paying sickness benefit to airmen abroad, and sickness and un-employment benefits to seamen and airmen abroad. They extend the rights of mariners and airmen who travel to take up work on ships or aircraft so that, if they fall ill on their journey, they will now be able to obtain sickness benefit as though they had already June, page 221) has now been ratified and will come into force on 1st September. The Convention covers cash benefits provided by the two countries for unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widowhood, orphanhood, industrial accidents and diseases, death, They will also be able to obtain sickness benefit if their signed on. employment is terminated on account of illness abroad, and not as and family allowances. In addition, medical benefits provided under the Yugoslav Health Insurance scheme will be available in Yugoslavia to all persons insured under the United Kingdom National employment is terminated on account of liness abroad, and not as previously only if "left outside Great Britain"; for example, a mariner who goes into hospital abroad and then re-joins his ship, or a mariner falling ill on an outward journey and returning in his own ship to Great Britain as a passenger, will be covered for benefit. Under the previous Regulations payment of sickness benefit was withheld from mariners and airmen, in certain cir-cumstances until they returned to this country. These provisions Insurance scheme and their dependants on production of a certi-ficate of British insurance. This certificate and any further informa-tion needed by anyone who thinks he may be affected by the Con-vention can be obtained by writing to the Ministry of Pensions and cumstances, until they returned to this country. These provisions National Insurance, Overseas Group, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Yugoslavia) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1263), made by have now been repealed as unnecessary since, by other recent changes and subject to currency restrictions, payment of benefit can now be

and subject to currency restrictions, payment of benefit can now be made generally to persons abroad. Copies of the Regulations (*S.I.* 1958 *Nos.* 1237 and 1238) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. in-cluding postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Industry Footwear Industry in Switzerland in the Netherlands

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour undertake each October an enquiry into earnings in various industries. The particulars which follow have been taken from *La Vie* The particulars which follow have been taken from La Vie Economique (February, 1958), supplemented by information from Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38–39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s. 0d.). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of $12 \cdot 24$ Swiss frances = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the pearest penny to the nearest penny.

As a result of a recent collective agreement, hours of work in the footwear industry were reduced from 48 to 47 a week as from May, 1958, with no reduction in wages.

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions and industrial injuries. These contributions total 3.9 per cent. of assessable wages.

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

Amendments to Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme

and covers colliery workers employed by the National Coal Board and small mine owners. It provides supplementary benefits for colliery workers in receipt of benefits under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act and is financed by contributions of 4d. a week from adult male employees and 4d. for each ton of deep-mined coal from the National Coal Board. The amendments now made have been recommended by the National Committee which administers the Scheme

Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

Her Majesty in Council on 30th July, gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Convention, which is set out in a Schedule to the Order. Copies of the Order can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7d. net (9d. including postage).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1956, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average hours of work of adult males (21 years and over) were 49 a week

Average hourly earnings of adult males in October, 1956, were as follows :—skilled 3s. 5d.; semi-skilled 3s. 3d.; unskilled 2s. 11d. Average weekly earnings were : skilled 168s. 11d.; semi-skilled 158s.0d.; unskilled 141s. 9d.

1585.0d.; unskilled 1415.9d. The number of women employed in the industry is negligible. Employers in the Netherlands pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 and 17.2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages, *i.e.*, the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many

employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

With regard to paid holidays, annual holidays are fixed by collec-tive agreement and usually vary from 12 to 18 days with pay, according to seniority. In addition, there are between five and seven paid public holidays a year.

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Paper and Cardboard Industry in France

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employ-ment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the paper and cardboard industry have been extracted from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st April, 1958.

During the last week of the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry were $46 \cdot 3$.

A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other dis-tricts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A :--zone B, minus $2 \cdot 22$ per cent.; zone C, minus $4 \cdot 44$ per cent.; zone D, minus $6 \cdot 67$ per cent.; zone E, minus $8 \cdot 00$ per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining.

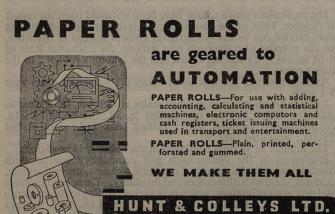
The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st April, 1958, in the paper and cardboard industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs $= \pounds 1$ has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average Hourly Rates in the Paper and Cardboard Industry

Zone	acagaa.	Semi-	HI MAD	Highly Skilled				
	Unskilled	skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I			
A	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 4 5	s. d. 5 1			
B C D E	2 8 2 7 2 6 2 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 11 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 8 \end{array} $	4 5 3 6 3 3 3 1 2 11	4 0 3 10 3 6 3 3			

	37 11 31 20	Semi-	1.000 50	Highly Skilled				
Zone	Unskilled	skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I			
AB	s. d. 2 9 2 6	s. d. 2 11 2 7	s. d. 3 2 2 10	s. d. 3 7 2 11	s. d. 4 0			
A B C D E	2 9 2 6 2 6 2 5 2 5	2 7 2 6 2 6 2 6	2 8 2 7 2 7	2 10 2 9 3 0	3_2			

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. These payments total $29 \cdot 25$ per cent. to $32 \cdot 65$ per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry con-



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In addition, employers pay compulsory contributions amounting to approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in respect of apprenticeship and housing and 5 per cent. as a payroll tax to the national Budget.

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

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

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the **Paper Industry in Germany**

The particulars which follow, relating to the paper industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for November, 1957, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the paper industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Tables the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks company or union meatings upits to the doctor at for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

Paper Manufacture

and approved by the approved by the approved by the approved by the second seco	esta tite tite tite tite		VIII. Kingi un vo	GAUER GAUER DE DE DE DE	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male Workers : Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average			als b olig blig blig		47 · 6 46 · 6 45 · 8 46 · 7	s. d. 4 3 3 9 3 6 3 10	s. d. 219 11 189 1 170 4 193 11
Female workers : Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··				44·4 43·3 41·5 41·9	3 3 2 9 2 7 2 8	160 2 128 9 118 1 121 7
Average all workers	an a	1.000	and a second		45.9	3 8	181 7

Paper Processing										
nelis can naw be nd 11383 can be na cacip (345 in-			1999 1999 1999	tions gad S. A. J age OI	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings			
Male workers : Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	2ndt		 	···	47·3 46·5 46·5 46·9	s. d. 4 1 3 6 3 0 3 8	s. d. 208 11 175 5 147 7 183 6			
Female workers : Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average			N. A		42.8 43.0 42.9 43.0	2 6 2 5 2 0 2 3	113 2 113 7 93 1 105 6			
Average all workers	1.0.0	(11.1.T		bri.i. 1	44.4	2 10	135 1			

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

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

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

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY

During June the number in civil employment increased by 3,000 to 23,080,000. There were appreciable seasonal increases in professional, financial and miscellaneous services, in distribution, in food, drink and tobacco and in agriculture and fishing; a smaller seasonal increase occurred in transport and communicati The largest decreases were in engineering, textiles and clothin smaller reductions occurred in metal manufacture, vehicles a coal mining.

coal mining. The Employment Exchanges filled 128,000 vacancies in the forweeks ended 9th July. The number of vacancies notified Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 9th July was 215,000. The second process working short-time in manufacturi industries in the week ended 28th June was 188,000, which was 2,000 less than in May. There were 412,000 persons registered as unemployed 14th July, of whom 362,000 were wholly unemployed and 50,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 16th June and 14th Junemployment fell by 17,000, the number of temporarily stopped 11,000. decreas: 11.000.

11,000. Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employee unemployment in July was 1.9 per cent., compared with 2.0 p cent. in June and 1.1 per cent. in July, 1957. There were 190, persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks 52.5 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. It is estimated that the total working population† at the end June was 24,070,000, a decrease of 32,000 compared with cend of May

end of May.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between en May, and end-June, 1958, are shown in the following Tal together with the figures for recent months and end-June, 195

2 8 8 8 2	8	2 2.	1 I I I		house
	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958	Cha duri Ju 195
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	23,245 15,367 7,878	23,052 15,289 7,763	23,077‡ 15,302‡ 7,775‡	23,080 15,294 7,786	+
Wholly Unemployed §	235	394	400	370	- 14
Temporarily Stopped § Total Registered Unemployed §	15 250	48 442	60 460	62 432	+
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	702 687 15	622 608 14	619 605 14	614 600 14	044
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,188 16,225 7,963	24,074 16,184 7,890	24,102‡ 16,198‡ 7,904‡	24,070 16,166 7,904	

The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1957, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1958.
The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons-employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimate of the number of exercise me 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.
Rend of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

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Unemployment at 14th July, 1958—continued Disabled Persons (Employment) Act Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis		·· 303 ·· 304
Placing Work of Employment Exchanges		306
Technical and Scientific Register		308
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	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis Placing Work of Employment Exchanges Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remainin Technical and Scientific Register Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Indust Nursing Appointments Service Coal Mining, Employment in June	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis Placing Work of Employment Exchanges Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfil Technical and Scientific Register Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Inju Nursing Appointments Service Coal Mining, Employment in June

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

	1. 38 Mark	1. and a star	and a start of	an graph	housands
Industry or Service	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958	Change during June, 1958
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,025 868	967 862	992* 858	1,002 854	+10 - 4
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture	534 579 1,225	532 569 1,249	530 563 1,246	529 558 1,241	- 1 - 5 - 5
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles . Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,814 934 678 916	2,814 889 665 911	2,799 877 657 918	2,785 864† 648 929	- 9 +11
Other Manufactures Total in Manufacturing Industries	1,591 9,271	9,203	1,570 9,160	1,565 9,119	- 5
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	1,519 379 1,723 2,945	1,478 380 1,708 2,965	1,495* 379 1,711 2,965	1,495 378 1,715 2,979	
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	4,217 543 755	4,204 530 755	4,228 530 759*	4,247 530 761	+14 +19 + 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,245	23,052	23,077*	23,080	+ 3

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 June, 1957, and April, May and June, 1958. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in 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.

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.

ands

ing ing ne, 58

-8+11 - 30

-28

2

Revised figure + Cotton-230,000, Wool-194,000, Other textiles-440,000,

A*4

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Ministry	of Labour	Gazette	Au

With the of the second strength of the second		N	Aales	(Thousands		Fei	nales			T	otal			Industry
Industry	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958		Manufactures of Wood and Cork
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	772.8	767.0	762.6	758.9	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	790.2	784.4	780.0	776.3	7	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	253 · 1 71 · 9 30 · 1 35 · 7 20 · 9 14 · 9 79 · 6	244.8 67.9 29.7 36.5 21.0 13.8 75.9	244·2 67·5 29·7 36·4 21·0 13·7 75·9	243 · 5 66 · 7 29 · 7 36 · 3 21 · 1 13 · 7 76 · 0	80.0 8.1 39.6 13.1 5.6 1.4 12.2	77.0 7.1 38.4 12.7 5.8 1.4 11.6	77.0 7.0 38.5 12.6 5.9 1.4 11.6	76.5 6.8 38.3 12.4 5.9 1.4 11.7	333 ·1 80·0 69·7 48·8 26·5 16·3 91·8	321.8 75.0 68.1 49.2 26.8 15.2 87.5	321·2 74·5 68·2 49·0 26·9 15·1 87·5	320 · 0 73 · 5 68 · 0 48 · 7 27 · 0 15 · 1 87 · 7		Miscellaneous Wood and Cork M Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Printing and Publishing of Newsp
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	379 · 9 20 · 3 187 · 4 27 · 3 29 · 3 28 · 9 29 · 1 33 · 0 24 · 6	382.1 19.5 191.9 27.6 25.7 29.3 29.2 34.7 24.2	380.9 19.0 191.7 27.6 25.5 29.3 29.0 34.7 24.1	380.6 18.8 191.7 27.6 25.4 29.3 29.0 34.7 24.1	151.6 0.6 50.6 36.8 17.1 13.0 18.8 7.2 7.5	148·3 0·6 51·2 36·3 14·4 12·9 18·1 7·5 7·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 147.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 51.0 \\ 36.0 \\ 14.1 \\ 12.9 \\ 17.9 \\ 7.6 \\ 7.4 \\ \end{array} $	146.9 0.6 50.7 36.0 13.9 12.9 17.9 7.5 7.4	531.5 20.9 238.0 64.1 46.4 41.9 47.9 40.2 32.1	530·4 20·1 243·1 63·9 40·1 42·2 47·3 42·2 31·5	528·4 19·6 242·7 63·6 39·6 42·2 46·9 42·3 31·5	527.5 19.4 242.4 63.6 39.3 42.2 46.9 42.2 31.5		Other Printing, Publishing, Book Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisit Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production, etc., of Cinematogray Miscellaneous Manufacturing Ind
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	511·3 22·2 215·5 101·1 12·7 20·9 43·6 95·3	503·1 22·7 216·0 98·7 8·3 19·5 43·0 94·9	497.8 22.7 214.1 97.3 8.0 18.3 42.9 94.5	492 .7 22.5 211.0 96.0 8.0 18.3 42.7 94.2	67.1 0.4 19.6 14.9 1.6 1.5 8.6 20.5	65·3 0·4 19·7 14·5 0·7 1·5 8·4 20·1	64·4 0·4 19·6 14·1 0·6 1·4 8·3 20·0	63.7 0.4 19.2 13.9 0.6 1.4 8.3 19.9	578 · 4 22 · 6 235 · 1 116 · 0 14 · 3 22 · 4 52 · 2 115 · 8	568·4 23·1 235·7 113·2 9·0 21·0 51·4 115·0	562.2 23.1 233.7 111.4 8.6 19.7 51.2 114.5	556 · 4 22 · 9 230 · 2 109 · 9 8 · 6 19 · 7 51 · 0 114 · 1		Total, All Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,650} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{201} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{34} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{98} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{47} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{563} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{152} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{106} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$1,653\cdot 5194\cdot 374\cdot 435\cdot 129\cdot 996\cdot 523\cdot 647\cdot 047\cdot 879\cdot 6568\cdot 4158\cdot 242\cdot 036\cdot 971\cdot 926\cdot 211\cdot 6110\cdot 1$	$1,647\cdot 2 \\ 193\cdot 7 \\ 74\cdot 7 \\ 34\cdot 9 \\ 29\cdot 8 \\ 95\cdot 6 \\ 23\cdot 5 \\ 46\cdot 2 \\ 47\cdot 6 \\ 80\cdot 0 \\ 565\cdot 5 \\ 158\cdot 6 \\ 41\cdot 7 \\ 36\cdot 6 \\ 71\cdot 6 \\ 26\cdot 3 \\ 10\cdot 5 \\ 109\cdot 4 \\ 1\cdot 5 \\ 109\cdot 4 \\ 109\cdot $	$1,640 \cdot 4 \\ 192 \cdot 3 \\ 74 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 80 \cdot 3 \\ 563 \cdot 1 \\ 158 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 109 \cdot$	$\begin{array}{c} 467\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 1\\ 5\cdot 2\\ 3\cdot 4\\ 21\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 9\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 2\\ 128\cdot 4\\ 49\cdot 6\\ 22\cdot 5\\ 24\cdot 4\\ 63\cdot 1\\ 25\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 71\cdot 0\end{array}$	463.7 9.2 3.9 5.2 3.4 21.1 3.9 8.0 11.5 7.0 129.8 50.1 21.2 23.7 58.9 26.9 7.9 7.20	458.9 9.1 3.9 5.2 3.4 20.9 3.9 7.8 11.4 7.0 128.9 49.8 20.9 22.9 57.8 26.7 7.9 71.4	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{455.2}\\ \textbf{9.1}\\ \textbf{3.8}\\ \textbf{5.2}\\ \textbf{3.4}\\ \textbf{20.6}\\ \textbf{3.9}\\ \textbf{7.7}\\ \textbf{11.1}\\ \textbf{7.1}\\ \textbf{128.1}\\ \textbf{49.6}\\ \textbf{20.4}\\ \textbf{22.6}\\ \textbf{57.6}\\ \textbf{26.3}\\ \textbf{26.3}\\ \textbf{7.9}\\ \textbf{7.9}\\ \textbf{70.8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,117\cdot8} \\ \textbf{210\cdot9} \\ \textbf{79\cdot3} \\ \textbf{40\cdot1} \\ \textbf{32\cdot7} \\ \textbf{120\cdot8} \\ \textbf{27\cdot7} \\ \textbf{59\cdot4} \\ \textbf{86\cdot8} \\ \textbf{691\cdot4} \\ \textbf{202\cdot1} \\ \textbf{60\cdot7} \\ \textbf{135\cdot1} \\ \textbf{50\cdot5} \\ \textbf{18\cdot8} \\ \textbf{177\cdot1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,117} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{203} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{78} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{117} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{59} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{86} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{698} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{208} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{130} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{53} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{182} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,106\cdot 1\\ 202\cdot 8\\ 78\cdot 6\\ 40\cdot 1\\ 33\cdot 2\\ 116\cdot 5\\ 27\cdot 4\\ 54\cdot 0\\ 59\cdot 0\\ 87\cdot 0\\ 694\cdot 4\\ 208\cdot 4\\ 208\cdot 4\\ 62\cdot 6\\ 59\cdot 5\\ 129\cdot 4\\ 53\cdot 0\\ 19\cdot 4\\ 180\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,095} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 201 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 78 \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 39 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 33 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 115 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 27 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 53 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 58 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 87 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{691} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 208 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{61} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 59 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 128 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{52} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 19 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 180 \cdot \textbf{2} \end{array}$		Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Gra tural Supplies (Wholesale or R Other Industrial Materials and M Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and New Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, of Sport, Other Recreations and Be Catering, Hotels, etc
Vehicles	$1,015 \cdot 8 \\ 267 \cdot 8 \\ 243 \cdot 1 \\ 220 \cdot 7 \\ 127 \cdot 0 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \\ 81 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 4$	1,037 · 1 280 · 0 250 · 4 216 · 6 133 · 0 70 · 8 81 · 8 4 · 5	1,035·4 280·0 251·0 216·0 132·6 70·2 80·9 4·7	1,031 · 8 279 · 7 251 · 3 215 · 0 131 · 8 69 · 6 79 · 7 4 · 7	$ \begin{array}{r} 174.7\\ 41.2\\ 42.2\\ 37.2\\ 42.7\\ 4.8\\ 4.0\\ 2.6\\ \end{array} $	177.8 41.5 44.1 35.3 45.5 4.9 4.0 2.5	177.0 41.0 44.2 35.1 45.3 4.8 3.9 2.7	175.2 40.4 44.1 34.6 44.8 4.7 3.9 2.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,190 \cdot 5 \\ 309 \cdot 0 \\ 285 \cdot 3 \\ 257 \cdot 9 \\ 169 \cdot 7 \\ 76 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	1,214·9 321·5 294·5 251·9 178·5 75·7 85·8 7·0	1,212 · 4 321 · 0 295 · 2 251 · 1 177 · 9 75 · 0 84 · 8 7 · 4	$1,207 \cdot 0$ 320 \cdot 1 295 \cdot 4 249 \cdot 6 176 \cdot 6 74 \cdot 3 83 \cdot 6 7 \cdot 4		Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpe
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	329 · 5 25 · 7 24 · 3 35 · 3 29 · 6 27 · 6 31 · 7 155 · 3	333 · 1 25 · 7 24 · 8 36 · 1 29 · 7 27 · 6 31 · 4 157 · 8	331 · 4 25 · 6 24 · 6 35 · 8 29 · 6 27 · 5 31 · 3 157 · 0	$\begin{array}{r} 330 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 156 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	180.9 16.6 18.1 5.9 9.7 29.6 17.2 83.8	$178 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 82 \cdot 9$	176 · 1 16 · 1 17 · 6 5 · 7 9 · 7 28 · 0 17 · 1 81 · 9	$\begin{array}{c} 174 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 81 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	510.442.342.441.239.357.248.9239.1	511 · 1 42 · 0 42 · 6 41 · 9 39 · 4 55 · 8 48 · 7 240 · 7	507 · 5 41 · 7 42 · 2 41 · 5 39 · 3 55 · 5 48 · 4 238 · 9	504.6 41.0 41.8 41.0 39.1 55.8 48.1 237.8		Under the Statistics of Treturns are collected by the Service from all employers in more employees and one-quatries with 11–99 employees.
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91 · 2 60 · 0 9 · 0 15 · 7 6 · 5	90.7 59.2 9.6 15.5 6.4	90·3 58·9 9·7 15·5 6·2	89.9 58.6 9.7 15.5 6.1	55.8 33.3 7.5 13.0 2.0	56·4 32·5 8·5 13·2 2·2	55.9 32.3 8.4 13.0 2.2	55.8 32.2 8.5 13.0 2.1	147.0 93.3 16.5 28.7 8.5	147 · 1 91 · 7 18 · 1 28 · 7 8 · 6	146 · 2 91 · 2 18 · 1 28 · 5 8 · 4	145.7 90.8 18.2 28.5 8.2		time and overtime working is quarter (in February, May, A
Textiles	395 .7 50.3 35.2 92.8 29.9 21.6 3.3 8.4 5.3 35.0 4.4 15.7 6.3 8.7 59.3 19.5	383·3 48·6 33·6 89·7 26·2 20·4 2·3 8·0 5·2 34·7 4·5 16·7 6·0 9·2 58·4 19·8	$\begin{array}{c} 379 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 88 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 375 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 87 \cdot 9 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$529 \cdot 2$ 96 · 6 68 · 7 117 · 0 9 · 7 28 · 9 5 · 8 9 · 7 8 · 4 89 · 3 5 · 1 15 · 0 14 · 1 19 · 1 29 · 6 12 · 2	496 · 6 90 · 5 65 · 5 106 · 5 8 · 3 26 · 2 4 · 6 8 · 2 8 · 3 8 · 4 · 2 8 · 3 8 · 4 · 9 15 · 5 14 · 1 18 · 9 29 · 1 11 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 488\cdot 5\\ 88\cdot 4\\ 64\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 2\\ 25\cdot 6\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 8\cdot 2\\ 83\cdot 5\\ 4\cdot 9\\ 15\cdot 4\\ 14\cdot 0\\ 18\cdot 7\\ 28\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{479} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{86} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{62} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{102} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{82} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{13} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{18} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 924 \cdot 9 \\ 146 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 209 \cdot 8 \\ 39 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 124 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 88 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 879 \cdot 9 \\ 139 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 196 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 118 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 87 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 867 \cdot 7 \\ 136 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 6 \\ 193 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 118 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 86 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 854 \cdot 8 \\ 133 \cdot 7 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 190 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 85 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \end{array}$		Or Industr Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mi Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includin
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	38.9 25.9 8.2 4.8	37·4 24·7 8·2 4·5	36.8 24.2 8.1 4.5	36.5 24.0 8.0 4.5	27.7 7.2 15.5 5.0	24.6 6.5 13.5 4.6	24·2 6·4 13·3 4·5	24·1 6·3 13·2 4·6	66.6 33.1 23.7 9.8	$62 \cdot 0$ $31 \cdot 2$ $21 \cdot 7$ $9 \cdot 1$	61.0 30.6 21.4 9.0	60 · 6 30 · 3 21 · 2 9 · 1		Chemicals and Allied Trades . Metal Manufacture
Clothing	180 · 8 71 · 4 11 · 1 9 · 0 6 · 9 9 · 1 58 · 0 15 · 3	177 · 1 70 · 2 11 · 3 8 · 9 6 · 3 8 · 7 56 · 4 15 · 3	175.2 69.2 11.2 8.9 6.3 8.7 55.5 15.4	173 · 2 68 · 2 11 · 1 8 · 8 6 · 3 8 · 7 54 · 8 15 · 3	449 · 1 189 · 9 81 · 0 67 · 0 12 · 3 33 · 3 62 · 0 3 · 6	439.9 185.6 80.3 65.9 11.8 33.7 59.2 3.4	434.1 183.3 79.8 64.7 11.7 33.2 57.9 3.5	427 · 4 180 · 3 78 · 9 63 · 8 11 · 6 32 · 8 56 · 5 3 · 5	629 · 9 261 · 3 92 · 1 76 · 0 19 · 2 42 · 4 120 · 0 18 · 9	617 · 0 255 · 8 91 · 6 74 · 8 18 · 1 42 · 4 115 · 6 18 · 7	609·3 252·5 91·0 73·6 18·0 41·9 113·4 18·9	600 · 6 248 · 5 90 · 0 72 · 6 17 · 9 41 · 5 111 · 3 18 · 8		Iron Foundries
Food, Drink and Tobacco	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{496} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 30 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 102 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 20 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 27 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 48 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 15 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 41 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 24 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 45 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 68 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 19 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 33 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 19 \cdot \textbf{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 497\cdot 6\\ 30\cdot 6\\ 104\cdot 5\\ 20\cdot 7\\ 28\cdot 8\\ 47\cdot 1\\ 15\cdot 1\\ 43\cdot 1\\ 23\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 3\\ 67\cdot 6\\ 19\cdot 2\\ 32\cdot 1\\ 19\cdot 2\end{array}$	$501 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 10 \\$	$505 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 68 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 395 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 79 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 70 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 388 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 70 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 393 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 83 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 400 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 84 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 71 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{892.0} \\ \textbf{38.4} \\ \textbf{182.1} \\ \textbf{62.6} \\ \textbf{45.0} \\ \textbf{67.9} \\ \textbf{20.1} \\ \textbf{112.6} \\ \textbf{72.4} \\ \textbf{78.4} \\ \textbf{84.8} \\ \textbf{33.2} \\ \textbf{51.7} \\ \textbf{42.8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 886\cdot 3\\ 38\cdot 5\\ 187\cdot 5\\ 60\cdot 3\\ 47\cdot 7\\ 66\cdot 2\\ 19\cdot 8\\ 113\cdot 8\\ 65\cdot 9\\ 78\cdot 8\\ 83\cdot 4\\ 32\cdot 7\\ 49\cdot 7\\ 42\cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 894 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \\ 188 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 68 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \\ 79 \cdot 2 \\ 83 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 42 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 905 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \\ 190 \cdot 8 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 69 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 71 \cdot 5 \\ 81 \cdot 3 \\ 84 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \end{array}$		Vehicles

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igust, 1958

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

CONTRACTOR IN	The state		()	Thousands))		a de la	A STATE	abaca as i	Section and		
s the municer	wia old	Ma	ıles	r Shia		Fem	ales	GREA		To	tal	
	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958	End- June, 1957	End- April, 1958	End- May, 1958	End- June, 1958
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	226 · 1 79 · 3 93 · 2 18 · 5 19 · 8 15 · 3	$\begin{array}{r} 220 \cdot 5 \\ 75 \cdot 9 \\ 92 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	219·4 75·8 90·9 19·1 18·5 15·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 218 \cdot 5 \\ 75 \cdot 9 \\ 90 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	61 · 9 11 · 8 34 · 8 3 · 3 6 · 7 5 · 3	59·3 11·1 33·6 3·1 6·1 5·4	$ 58 \cdot 7 11 \cdot 1 33 \cdot 2 3 \cdot 1 6 \cdot 0 5 \cdot 3 $	$ 58 \cdot 4 11 \cdot 1 32 \cdot 9 3 \cdot 1 6 \cdot 1 5 \cdot 2 $	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{288} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 91 \cdot 1 \\ 128 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	279 · 8 87 · 0 125 · 7 22 · 0 24 · 7 20 · 4	$\begin{array}{r} 278 \cdot 1 \\ 86 \cdot 9 \\ 124 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 276 \cdot 9 \\ 87 \cdot 0 \\ 122 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
and Board wspapers, etc okbinding, etc.	368 · 1 72 · 1 5 · 2 22 · 3 19 · 2 100 · 7 148 · 6	375 · 5 74 · 4 5 · 6 23 · 4 19 · 7 102 · 8 149 · 6	375 · 9 74 · 3 5 · 6 23 · 5 19 · 6 103 · 5 149 · 4	376 · 2 74 · 3 5 · 7 23 · 6 19 · 6 103 · 9 149 · 1	206·3 20·4 2·6 31·6 29·3 26·5 95·9	$\begin{array}{c} 205 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	204·8 21·3 2·6 31·7 28·6 27·5 93·1	$203 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 92 \cdot 5$	$574 \cdot 4 \\92 \cdot 5 \\7 \cdot 8 \\53 \cdot 9 \\48 \cdot 5 \\127 \cdot 2 \\244 \cdot 5$	580 · 9 95 · 7 8 · 3 55 · 1 48 · 6 130 · 3 242 · 9	$580.7 \\ 95.6 \\ 8.2 \\ 55.2 \\ 48.2 \\ 131.0 \\ 242.5$	$580.0 \\ 95.4 \\ 8.3 \\ 55.2 \\ 48.0 \\ 131.5 \\ 241.6$
isites	170.4 77.9 12.7 7.7 11.4 4.9 7.7 48.1	172.8 81.3 12.7 7.6 11.4 4.6 7.8 47.4	172.1 80.8 12.8 7.6 11.4 4.6 7.8 47.1	171.6 80.3 12.9 7.6 11.5 4.6 7.9 46.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 115.7\\ 36.7\\ 3.7\\ 8.1\\ 19.1\\ 6.5\\ 2.3\\ 39.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 113.5\\ 36.6\\ 4.0\\ 8.0\\ 18.3\\ 6.1\\ 2.2\\ 38.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 113.5\\36.4\\4.1\\8.0\\18.7\\6.1\\2.2\\38.0\\\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	286 · 1 114 · 6 16 · 4 15 · 8 30 · 5 11 · 4 10 · 0 87 · 4	286·3 117·9 16·7 15·6 29·7 10·7 10·0 85·7	285.6 117.2 16.9 15.6 30.1 10.7 10.0 85.1	283.9 116.0 17.0 15.6 30.3 10.7 10.1 84.2
ies	6 ,1 07 · 5	6,108.6	6,086 · 9	6,066 · 1	2,963 · 1	2,894 · 5	2,873 · 6	2,853.0	9,070 · 6	9,003 · 1	8,960.5	8,919 · 1
	1,315·5 337·5 123·2 180·9 33·4	1,275.5 337.8 121.8 183.0 33.0	1,292.5 336.9 121.0 182.8 33.1	1,292.5 336.1 120.0 182.9 33.2	62·1 41·7 14·3 25·2 2·2	62·1 42·5 14·7 25·6 2·2	62·1 42·5 14·7 25·6 2·2	62·1 42·5 14·6 25·7 2·2	1,377 · 6 379 · 2 137 · 5 206 · 1 35 · 6	1,337.6 380.3 136.5 208.6 35.2	1,354 6 379 4 135 7 208 4 35 3	1,354.6 378.6 134.6 208.6 35.4
e ort	203·6 21·9	202·8 20·1	204·1 21·4	205·2 22·1	53.6 2.7	50·9 2·6	51·1 2·7	51.0 2.7	257·2 24·6	253·7 22·7	255·2 24·1	256·2 24·8
the structure of	1,191.3	1,210.6	1,210.7	1,214.7	1,279.9	1,280.4	1,280.5	1,290.3	2,471 . 2	2,491.0	2,491 · 2	2,505 · 0
Grain, Agricul- r Retail) 1 Machinery), Retail Newspapers	119·2 76·4 135·1 298·2 181·0 361·5 19·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 123 \cdot 9 \\ 73 \cdot 6 \\ 133 \cdot 3 \\ 305 \cdot 1 \\ 180 \cdot 1 \\ 373 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	122.3 73.6 133.8 306.7 180.4 372.6 . 21.3	122.6 73.6 134.9 308.0 180.5 374.2 20.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 37 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \\ 328 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 665 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	38.7 29.0 62.3 330.8 109.1 666.5 44.0	38.4 28.9 62.3 330.4 108.6 667.3 44.6	39.0 28.5 62.3 332.5 108.5 674.1 45.4	$\begin{array}{c} 156 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 199 \cdot 1 \\ 626 \cdot 3 \\ 292 \cdot 8 \\ 1,027 \cdot 2 \\ 61 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	162.6 102.6 195.6 635.9 289.2 1,040.0 65.1	160.7102.5196.1637.1289.01,039.965.9	161.6 102.1 197.2 640.5 289.0 1,048.3 66.3
s, Concerts, etc. Betting	57.5 38.6 175.4 29.9 10.7	56·3 35·3 167·9 30·1 10·7	56.6 35.5 171.5 30.2 10.8	57.0 36.6 175.5 30.4 10.8	71.8 38.5 504.8 102.4 34.9	68 · 2 37 · 8 476 · 0 99 · 9 33 · 3	68 · 7 37 · 1 488 · 6 100 · 4 33 · 8	68.6 38.0 501.0 100.5 33.8	129·3 77·1 680·2 132·3 45·6	124.5 73.1 643.9 130.0 44.0	125·3 72·6 660·1 130·6 44·6	125.6 74.6 676.5 130.9 44.6

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment ollected by the Ministry of Labour and National ill employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or es and one-quarter of the employers in those indus--99 employees. Detailed information about short-time working is obtained on the returns* only once a bruary, May, August and November), but figures are

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 28th June, 1958

ustry				aller aller	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry						Number of operatives on Short-time
Mining	Produc	ts	Life		4,000	Textiles—(contd).					i seine	nde box mobe
			Alexand and		1,600	Woollen and Worsted		2.499.3		Ster .		15,800
ding gla	azed til	es)			2,000	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	Silk			1976		5,500
und bu		,	All lake			Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	6 .	EXER.		201		9,100
					500	Textile Finishing, etc	Ę.			10.1	••	5,600
	202		10.00		30,200	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur		E LUCAT	6.13	200 F		1,500
ng, etc.				1988 A.	16,000	Leather	Te allo	1941	2	1.461		1,100
Contraction of the local distance					8,000	ALL AND I SAFERED I APPLICE ALL						CONTRACTOR STATES
Susanta	and S. Ind	2000			300	Clothing (including Footwear)	El .	990	0.000	1.2.5	10.9.0	32,400
					1,900	Tailoring		Retta B	1000		10.1.1	8,600
and the second	and the second second				2,800	Dressmaking		101.	5	18.1.13		2,400
, Rollin					1,200	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.						3,300
, Komin	g, c.c.		A an an		1,200	Hats, Caps and Millinery		543	20	0344000	Post S	700
C. A. C. C. C.					10,700	Dress Industries not elsewhere spe			(Carlot)	See . 12	1.1.1.1.1	1,300
5	1.	••	02.2.0	11	8,400	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes		1.1.1	to the	the second	1	16,100
tura ata		••			2,300	internet de Doors and Shots	Call Martin	1.3	1000		Parts St	
tus, etc.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	••	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	12:20	2,500	Food, Drink and Tobacco				e O L MAK	Sec.	1,400
					15,400	Tood, Dink and Tobacco	Lake R.	(Fare)	(Second Second		101-101	-,
All and	· · ·	••	Martin P.		10,600	Manufactures of Wood and Cork				1.	110	8,100
les and (Cycles		000.00	1. 1.	700	The later of TT-1 determined		22.2.	al of a	193.3578	1.2.1	7,600
ircraft	No. States	· · ·	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1. 1. 1. 1	3,800	Furniture and Opholstery	Print Print	112	···)	11:343	Sec.	1,000
tors and	1 AITCE	art	18.84		3,800	Design and Disting						3,000
10.7					5 000	Paper and Printing		100	1. ···	NEW!		1,800
cified	81.5.3		19999	1400 · ···	5,900	Paper and Board		CRE		Ban.ci		900
					1 000	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	Sec. !	.C.N.	···	3:39		300
, etc.	200 11		26.132		1,000	OIL NO COL T Latin						2,500
						Other Manufacturing Industries		Sco.	1.	THE REAL		1,700
E	STATE		25,4022		70,900	Rubber	· 12	Cert		Child Street		1,700
tc.			and a series		21,200							107 500
Sin.	20000		1257.20	2.4.0	7,900	Total, All Manufacturing Industries*		1000		1.1.1.1		187,500

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

A**

Unemployment at 14th July, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June and 14th July, 1958 were as follows :

878 1 276 2	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
16th June	287,917	9,919	123,122	8,299	429,257
14th July	276,132	11,545	114,857	9,304	411,838
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		+1,626	-8,265	+1,005	-17,419

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th July represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th June was $2 \cdot 0$.

An analysis of the figures for 14th July according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table :---

Brow with In	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	Casuals)	Erzh I	1. 21 8 1
5-415 (6. 5-426) (- 6-416) (6. 6-426) (7. 6-426) (7. 6-	for not more than	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	ployed for more than	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	51,809 5,631 18,832 4,264	58,920 2,960 27,550 1,993	139,998 2,173 46,626 1,318	250,727 10,764 93,008 7,575	25,405 781 21,849 1,729	276,132 11,545 114,857 9,304
Total	80,536	91,423	190,115	362,074	49,764	411,838

The total of 411,838 includes 60,747 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th July, 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 16th June, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

	and the state	Wholly U (including	nemployed g Casuals)	đ		
Region	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
n allownice for	guibu	Lair See	Ma	iles	er enu	i ont
condon and South-Eastern Castern Couthern Couth-Western Morth-Midland S. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Vorth-Midland C. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Valles	11,719 2,466 2,958 3,568 4,133 2,358 3,731 9,292 3,772 8,779 4,664	11,061 2,576 2,151 3,433 4,777 2,909 4,843 10,101 4,189 11,682 4,158	21,588 6,015 4,701 8,159 10,604 7,117 11,272 22,552 10,149 27,486 12,528	44,368 11,057 9,810 15,160 19,514 12,384 19,846 41,945 18,110 47,947 21,350	1,396 320 426 304 3,896 2,418 4,037 6,152 830 3,490 2,917	45,764 11,377 10,236 15,464 23,410 14,802 23,883 48,097 18,940 51,437 24,267
Great Britain	57,440	61,880	142,171	261,491	26,186	287,677
		-	Fem	ales		
ondon and South- Eastern	5,357 881 739 1,066 1,683 1,036 1,463 4,017 1,570 3,771 1,513	5,691 1,095 893 1,518 2,703 1,513 2,167 4,919 1,920 5,003 2,121	4,349 1,517 1,364 2,528 4,034 2,227 2,693 8,238 3,216 12,244 5,534	15,397 3,493 2,996 5,112 8,420 4,776 6,323 17,174 6,706 21,018 9,168	827 178 585 117 997 1,123 4,431 11,342 616 2,919 443	16,224 3,671 3,581 5,229 9,417 5,899 10,754 28,516 7,322 23,937 9,611
Great Britain	23,096	29,543	47,944	100,583	23,578	124,161
			Tot	tal		
ondon and South- Eastern	17,076 3,347 3,697 4,634 5,816 3,394 13,309 5,342 12,550 6,177	16,752 3,671 3,044 4,951 7,480 4,422 7,010 15,020 6,109 16,685 6,279	25,937 7,532 6,065 10,687 14,638 9,344 13,965 30,790 13,365 39,730 18,062	59,765 14,550 12,806 20,272 27,934 17,160 26,169 59,119 24,816 68,965 30,518	2,223 498 1,011 421 4,893 3,541 8,468 17,494 1,446 6,409 3,360	61,988 15,048 13,817 20,693 32,827 20,701 34,637 76,613 26,262 75,374 33,878
Great Britain	80,536	91,423	190,115	362,074	49,764	411,838

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th July, 1958 and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :—

Region	register	bers of pered as uner 4th July, 1	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South	6-21		alle Maria	0000	WY LOCAL	SCO2017		
Eastern	45,764	16,224	61,988	1.3	0.8	1.1		
Eastern	11,377 10,236	3,671	15,048	1.4	0.9	1.2		
Courth Milestown	15,464	3,581 5,229	13,817 20,693	1.9	1.0	1.4		
Midland	23,410	9,417	32,827	1.7	1.3	1·7 1·5		
North-Midland	14,802	5.899	20,701	1.5	1.2	1.4		
East and West Ridings	23,883	10,754	34,637	2.0	1.7	1.9		
North-Western	48,097	28,516	76,613	2.6	2.6	2.6		
Northern	18,940	7,322	26,262	2.1	1.9	2.0		
Scotland	51,437	23,937	75,374	3.6	3.2	3.5		
Wales	24,267	9,611	33,878	3.5	3.6	3.6		
Great Britain	287,677	124,161	411,838	2.0	1.6	1.9		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 14th July, 1958, was 450,251, including 301,534 men, 12,677 boys, 126,139 women and 9,901 girls. Of the total, 399,090 (including 7,235 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 51,161 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 14th July, 1958, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total					
	WI	holly Unem	ployed (inclue	ding Casual	s)					
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	43,061 10,693 9,438 14,684 19,065 12,051 19,338 40,014 17,555 44,601 20,227	1,307 364 372 476 449 333 508 1,931 555 3,346 1,123	14,655 3,250 2,814 4,776 8,074 4,514 5,874 16,080 6,189 18,913 7,869	742 243 182 336 262 449 1,094 517 2,105 1,299	59,765 14,550 12,806 20,272 27,934 17,160 26,169 59,119 24,816 68,965 30,518					
Great Britain	250,727	10,764	93,008	7,575	362,074					
Northern Ireland	24,871	1,116	10,499	530	37,016					
United Kingdom	275,598	11,880	103,507	8,105	399,090					
	Temporarily Stopped									
London and South Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland North-Western Scotland Wales Great Britain Northern Ireland United Kingdom	1,391 318 421 303 3,853 2,403 3,912 5,985 792 3,215 2,812 25,405 531 25,936	5 2 5 1 43 15 125 167 38 275 105 781 16 797	813 165 442 111 969 1,051 4,017 10,832 491 2,604 354 21,849 783 22,632	14 13 6 28 72 414 510 125 315 89 1,729 67 1,796	2,223 498 1,011 421 4,893 3,541 8,468 17,494 1,446 6,409 3,360 49,764 1,397 51,161					
000,81 (050,8 4660	Total Registered as Unemployed									
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	44,452 11,011 9,859 14,987 22,918 14,454 23,250 45,999 18,347 47,816 23,039 276,132	1,312 366 377 477 492 348 633 2,098 593 3,621 1,228 11,545	15,468 3,415 3,256 4,887 9,043 5,565 9,891 26,912 6,680 21,517 8,223 114,857	756 256 325 342 374 334 863 1,604 642 2,420 1,388 9,304	61,988 15,048 13,817 20,693 32,827 20,701 34,637 76,613 26,262 75,374 33,878 411,838					
Northern Ireland	25,402	1,132	11,282	597	38,413					
United Kingdom	301,534	12,677	126,139	9,901	450,251					

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

Ministry of Labour Gazene August, 1958

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employ-ment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th July, 1958, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Office situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, togethe with the increase or decrease compared with 16th June, 1958

Regions and Principal	R	Numbe	rs of Pen
Towns		legisters	at 14th J
ennati ennati bata - saure starts bata - saure starts and	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over
London and South-Eastern	44,452	1,312	15,468
London (Administrative	22,616	399	8,289
County)	175	6	52
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham	175 186 1,981 500 912 400	6 48 32 12 17	31 425 305 216 264
Ealing	302	11	139
East Ham	385	23	137
Enfield	244	13	124
Harrow	306	37	195
Hayes and Harlington	138	12	47
Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham Wembley West Ham Willesden	388 516 874 922 205 1,098	22 16 35 36 8 41	153 130 256 355 40 316
Willesden	603	31	384
Eastern	11,011	366	3,415
Bedford	211	7	102
Cambridge	322	6	99
	709	23	174
	333	8	118
	1,500	23	435
	787	25	192
	192	6	124
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading	9,859 836 252 1,677 661 410	377 20 8 55 20 12	3,256 168 106 907 168 127
Southampton	2,168	40	368
	14,987	477	4,887
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,138	100	786
Exeter	593	6	228
Gloucester	483	14	256
Plymouth	1,717	87	1,058
Swindon	251	31	168
Midland	22,918	492	9,043
Birmingham	6,588	132	2,376
Burton-on-Trent	190	2	92
Coventry	1,406	40	939
Oldbury	280	5	96
	439	6	53
	2,070	31	965
	1,064	11	314
	741	5	191
	1,493	23	618
	312	10	74
North-Midland	14 454	348	5,565
Chesterfield	408	10	115
Derby	982	19	386
Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield	772 1,962 1,892 269 346	9 28 36 15 3	112 948 102 137 146
Nottingham	2,378	49	770
Peterborough	255	6	170
Scunthorpe	191	12	296
East and West Ridings	23,250	633	9,891
Barnsley	678	9	344
Bradford	2,995	49	976
Dewsbury	417	8	109
Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull	624 463 1,127 3,273 3,628	31	481 229 1,097 911
Leeds	3,628	77	1,276
Rotherham	1,101	26	199
Sheffield	2,758	60	528
Wakefield	294	21	86
York	573	54	122
North-Western	45,999	2,098	26,912
Accrington	217	2	250
Ashton-under-Lyne	500	11	329
Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	1,216 767 1,033	17 63 47 17 35	676 462 1,591 218 905
Burnley Bury Crewe	1,499 489 204 220 14,331	12 1 21	396 138 311 3,595
Manchester (inc. Stretford) 5,679	135 61	1,804
Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	1,862		1,855
Preston	830		926
Rochdale	1,099		1,379
Salford (inc. Eccles and	771		943
Saitord (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan	1,206 680 649 489 822	23 37 43 5 222	698 450 318 411 318

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302

		over	18	over	18	over		928
and the manufactures of	1-545.54	The section	En Maria		Carlo V	ningles 1	199	
Northern		18,347	593	6,680	642	26,262	-	1,298
Carlisle		295	8	239	11 36	553 692	+	4/7
Darlington		444	32 23	180 287	20	1,304	++	76
Gateshead	•• ••	974	18	345	11	1,101	T	16
Hartlepools		727	10	373	13	783		57
Jarrow and Heb			47	429	28	2,008	+	68
Middlesbrough (Bank)	(inc. South	1,304		TL	20	2,000	1	124
Newcastle-upon	-Tyne	2.532	50	736	79	3,397	-	123
South Shields	-1 ync	1,451	26	294	12	1,783	-	16
Stockton-on-Te		606	25	394	42	1,067	+	93
Sunderland		1,945	59	738	33	2,775		43
Wallsend (inc. W		-,		ALL PRESS		A State of the second	C. C. C.	
Quay)		225	4	52		281	Trai	7
cotland		47,816	3,621	21,517	2,420	75,374	-	582
Aberdeen		2,195	50	614	35	2,894	-	127
Clydebank		792	61	186	31	1,070	+	33
Dundee		2,654	224	2,033	134	5,045	12-1	701
Edinburgh	and the second	3,491	175	700	84	4,450	-	30
Glasgow (inc. R	utherglen		829	3,613	281	19,423	+	661
Greenock		1,369	103	891	80	2,443	-	30
Motherwell and	Wishaw	1,840	233	1,341	149	3,563	+	262
Paisley		966	69	430	46	1,511	-	78
Wales		23,039	1,228	8,223	1,388	33,878	-	1,066
Cardiff		3,377	71	445	29	3,922	+	71
Merthyr Tydfil		683	22	164	17	886	+	60
Newport		886	16	196	44	1,142	15 23	242
Rhondda		1,102	55	644	46	1,847	1000	8
Swansea		1,901	68	669	51	2,689	1000	260
Northern Ireland		25,402	1,132	11,282	597	38,413	-	5,250
Belfast		9,197	300	5,146	122	14,765	-	2,124
Londonderry		2,392	103	799	55	3,349	+	31

Men 18 and

Boys

Regions and Principal Towns

Inc.(+ or De (-) i Total

as con pared vith 16

June. 1958

6.2

3,

2.

165 123

uly, 1958

Girls under 18

Total 15 and over

756 61,988

13,817 1,032 372 2,738 854 555 2,587

20,693 4,065 829 773 2,913 472

20,701 541 1,403 904 2,947 2,048 447 500 3,222 452 513

34,637 1,044 4,089 536 1,128 745 2,250 4,264 5,046 1,351 3,373 421 756

141

36

256

13

325

334

1,604 76,613 6 475 16 856 17 1,016 18 1,759 50 2,455 10 1,278 10 1,278

41 4

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,278\\ 2,480\\ -901\\ -343\\ -569\\ -18,806\\ -7,709\\ -3,876\\ +1,814\\ -2,553\\ +1,766\\ +\end{array}$

1,946 1,240 1,033 911 1,523

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th July, 1958

Women 18 and

Girls under

Tota

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

	TRACES IN	G	reat Britai	n al anna	alla iossia i	testerage	
100	Wholly Ur (including		Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	antik sata	o'l-moki	
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300	
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100	
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600	
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000	
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900	
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600	
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000	
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
1953		115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
1954		95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
1955		75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
1958 :			11001	=	205 507	120.020	
13th Jan		105,753	14,084	7,386	395,527	439,929	
17th Feb		111,944	20,656	11,071	424,547	472,618	
17th Mar		110,355	21,609	15,735	433,071	483,893	
14th Apr		114,196	20,739	15,531	443,699	494,975	
12th May	276,649	112,395	32,767	25,745	447,556	497,817	
16th June		103,743	33,609	27,678	429,257	472,920	
14th July	261,491	100,583	26,186	23,578	411,838	450,251	

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DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st April, 1958 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 737,043, compared with 749,545 at 21st October, 1957.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st July, 1958, was 50,686, of whom 43,777 were males and 6,909 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	40,206	6,481	46,687
unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,571	428	3,999
Total	43,777	6,909	50,686

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

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Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals

as com-pared ith 16th June, 1958

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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 14th July, 1958. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, bersons 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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1958

in the stars in the stars in the stars in the			Great Britain					United Kingdom			
Industry	unem (incl	olly ployed uding 1als)		orarily oped	1. 1391 	Total	so CARINES		ited Kingdo (all classes)	m.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,317 7,197 381 1,739	1,180 1,151 23 6	648 35 613	56 55 — 1	9,965 7,232 381 2,352	1,236 1,206 23 7	11,201 8,438 404 2,359	13,712 10,860 419 2,433	1,337 1,307 23 7	15,049 12,167 442 2,440	
Mining and Quarrying	4,294 3,179 38 457 129 258 233	131 78 1 9 — 1 42	676 6 8 661 1 -	6 6	4,970 3,185 38 465 790 259 233	137 78 1 9 — 1 48	5,107 3,263 39 474 790 260 281	5,333 3,206 38 731 791 324 243	144 78 1 14 2 49	5,47 7 3,284 39 745 791 326 292	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4,913 1,616 774 525 5 33 92 1,373	1,276 310 423 241 142 8 152	515 268 197 2 — 48	401 24 372 	5,428 1,884 971 527 533 92 1,421	1,677 334 795 241 147 8 152	7,105 2,218 1,766 768 680 100 1,573	5,757 2,025 994 534 534 98 1,572	1,709 336 813 249 147 9 155	7,466 2,361 1,807 783 681 107 1,727	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	4,049 282 1,866 181 434	2,057 3 561 390 698	56 1 36 2	91 6 2 82	4,105 283 1,902 183 435	2,148 3 567 392 780	6,253 286 2,469 575 1,215	4,284 284 2,038 185 438	2,172 3 571 395 782	6,456 287 2,609 580 1,220	
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	367 268 254 397 9,055	110 200 34 61 1,151	1 1 7,630	1 1 222	367 268 255 412 16,685	110 200 34 62 1,373	477 468 289 474 18,058	380 277 264 418 16,839	112 213 34 62 1,377	492 490 298 480 18,216	
Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	251 	3 248 328 258 32 59	4 4,933 1,028 151 928 520		255 8,343 3,413 910 1,464 1,106	3 279 487 274 33 64	258 8,622 3,900 1,184 1,497 1,170	285 8,391 3,468 910 1,466 1,112	3 281 488 274 33 64	288 8,672 3,956 1,184 1,499 1,176	
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Electrical Machinery Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,128 26,385 9,406 594 336 201 849 123 • 635 511 1,316 8,823 865 418 278 758 165 125 982	223 5,650 221 59 36 10 123 20 118 297 48 1,546 359 275 320 998 250 137 833	66 2,597 152 26 7 5 47 7 304 1 17 1,916 5 232 2 2 70 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\\ 378\\ 5\\ 2\\ -\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ 80\\ 1\\ 3\\ 128\\ 5\\ 1\\ 13\\ 4\\ 1\\ 128\\ 6\\ -\\ 6\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	1,194 28,982 9,558 620 343 206 896 130 939 512 1,333 10,739 870 420 310 760 165 195 986	233 6,028 226 61 36 10 124 209 51 1,674 364 276 333 1,002 251 265 839	1,427 35,010 9,784 681 379 216 1,020 1,50 1,137 810 1,384 12,413 1,384 12,413 1,384 12,413 1,762 416 643 1,762 416 460 1,825	1,207 30,968 10,630 636 350 211 899 133 1,035 513 1,373 11,307 952 431 318 818 818 166 197 999	234 6,227 230 63 36 10 126 20 246 298 51 1,706 371 281 333 1,061 2256 265 874	1,441 37,195 10,860 699 386 221 1,025 153 1,281 811 1,424 13,013 1,323 712 651 1,879 422 462 1,873	
Wehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	8,676 2,481 2,686 1,451 978 338 624 118	1,758 472 388 310 476 43 21 48	1,241 734 121 90 218 1 76 1	212 105 19 2 84 	9,917 3,215 2,807 1,541 1,196 339 700 119	1,970 577 407 312 560 43 21 50	11,887 3,792 3,214 1,853 1,756 382 721 169	10,370 3,293 3,029 1,663 1,214 341 702 128	2,078 583 453 342 569 43 21 67	12,448 3,876 3,482 2,005 1,783 384 723 195	
Interact Goods not Elsewhere Specified Interaction Tools and Cutlery Interaction Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Interaction Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Interaction Wire and Wire Manufactures Interaction Hollow-ware Interaction Brass Manufactures Interaction Metal Industries not elsewhere specified Interaction	5,491 454 361 455 345 416 362 3,098	2,779 196 264 42 156 517 228 1,376	633 217 49 98 63 24 26 156	207 69 33 5 1 10 13 76	6,124 671 410 553 408 440 388 3,254	2,986 265 297 47 157 527 241 1,452	9,110 936 707 600 565 967 629 4,706	6,213 679 413 565 411 453 391 3,301	3,013 266 297 47 157 534 242 1,470	9,226 945 710 612 568 987 633 4,771	
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	848 491 111 147 99	621 283 163 148 27	186 101 14 12 59	, 450 15 358 5 72	1,034 592 125 159 158	1,071 298 521 153 99	2,105 890 646 312 257	1,057 602 130 161 164	1,134 350 522 159 103	2,191 952 652 320 267	
extiles	7,735 1,245 648 1,937 422 200 724 117 384 73 138 86 207 856 346	8,305 1,187 1,169 1,403 224 433 412 570 269 986 65 214 184 552 489 148	8,098 3,439 765 1,752 156 308 31 210 12 399 19 142 11 1 846 7	16,620 7,307 2,373 3,845 28 572 138 497 24 1,138 19 126 91 65 378 19	15,833 4,684 1,413 3,689 578 660 231 934 129 783 92 280 97 7208 1,702 353	24,925 8,494 3,542 5,248 252 1,005 550 1,067 293 2,124 84 340 275 617 867 167	40,758 13,178 4,955 8,937 830 1,665 781 2,001 422 2,907 176 620 372 825 2,569 520	17,848 4,736 1,424 3,749 655 683 1,463 943 185 1,012 95 296 98 236 1,913 360	29,053 8,538 3,550 5,349 3,15 1,049 3,456 1,076 404 2,352 111 390 278 992 1,024 169	46,901 13,274 4,974 9,098 970 1,732 4,919 2,019 589 3,364 206 686 376 1,228 2,937 529	

Occupational Analys	12 - 3 - 3	i An	1311	Great Brita	in	N. R. P. Yan	a free	1 ins	and the second	Che Land
Industry	unem (incl	nolly ployed uding uals)		orarily oped	Pedater Pedater Nordfal	Total	Tor the	U	nited Kingo (all classe	
vacancies extilled represent the numbers of by employees to Employment Exchanges and	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	791 523 171 97	413 154 228 31	134 128 1 5	33 20 7 6	925 651 172 102	446 174 235 37	1,371 825 407 139	951 668 181 102	472 187 247 38	1,423 855 428 140
Clothing Tailoring	4,347 2,318	5,966 2,670	1,193 868	3,431 1,489	5,540 3,186	9,397 4,159	14,937 7,345	5,693	11,031 4,323	16,724
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	181 110 125	1,203 618 126	18 15 26	550 461 60	199 125 151	1,753 1,079 186	1,952 1,204 337	3,217 213 150 156	2,009 1,947 194	7,540 2,222 2,097 350
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	127 1,118	348 954	16 245	560 309	143 1,363	908 1,263	1,051 2,626	163 1,382	1,182	1,345 2,708
Repair of Boots and Shoes	368 9,219	47 6,275	5 27	2 204	373 9,246	49 6,479	422 15,725	412	50 7,524	462
Grain Milling	403 2,424 527	71 1,147 780	_7		403 2,431 527	71 1,154 804	474 3,585 1,331	457 2,624 556	78 1,281 858	535 3,905 1,414
Meat and Meat Products	476 682 394	287 305 130	8	43	484 682 394	291 308 130	775 990 524	577 746 403	373 343 136	950 1,089 539
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified	611 560 912	967 1,056 515	2 2 4	55 40 57	613 562 916	1,022 1,096 572	1,635 1,658 1,488	627 745 949	1,044 1,481 587	1,671 2,226 1,536
Brewing and Malting	1,000 284 683	249 244 378	31	238	1,003 285 683	251 247 386	1,254 532 1,069	1,035 310 747	251 256 414	1,350 1,286 566 1,161
Tobacco	263 4,587	146 863	1,538	1 248	263 6,125	147	410	278 6,433	422	700
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,564 2,127 198	179 490 26	42 1,473 2	237	1,606 3,600 200	181 727 26	1,787 4,327 226	1,723 3,745 206	1,130 182 740	7,563 1,905 4,485
Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	476 222	95 73	15 6	63	491 228	101 76	592 304	520 239	27 102 79	233 622 318
aper and Printing	2,252 507 56	1,851 307 51	240 225	148 68	2,492 732 56	1,999 375	4,491 1,107	2,584 752	2,103 378	4,687 1,130
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere	255	426	4	25	259	51 451	107 710	57 264	51 492	108 756
specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav-	191 381	288 74		30 5	191 385	318 79	509 464	193 420	324 89	517 509
ing, etc	862 2,998	705 1,779	7 105	20 121	869 3,103	725	1,594	898	769	1,667
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	1,214 192 116	478 98 60	103 19 34	25 1 4	1,233 226	1,900 503 99	5,003 1,736 325	3,311 1,271 231	1,942 519 103	5,253 1,790 334
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	230 88 147	468 83 16	39	78	119 269 88	64 546 83	183 815 171	130 270 94	72 549 85	202 819 179
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,011 45,268	576	2 8	13	149 1,019	16 589	165 1,608	150 1,165	16 598	166 1,763
Building Electric Wiring and Contracting	29,843 1,570	323 191 52	113 69 11		45,381 29,912 1,581	324 191 52	45,705 30,103 1,633	52,034 34,981 1,749	367 216 61	52,401 35,197 1,810
Sas, Electricity and Water Supply	13,855 2,901	80 139	33 13	1	13,888 2,914	81 139	13,969 3,053	15,304 3,163	90 144	15,394 3,307
Gas	1,530 1,058 313	51 83 5	6 7 —		1,536 1,065 313	51 83 5	1,587 1,148 318	1,612 1,219 332	53 86 5	1,665 1,305 337
Railways	22,934 3,625	1,829 181	268 4	8	23,202 3,629	1,837 181	25,039 3,810	25,199 3,895	1,888 186	27,087 4,081
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,650 390 2,954	845 16 88	2 	2	1,652 390 2,971	845 16 90	2,497 406 3,061	1,778 449 3,197	855 18 93	2,633 467 3,290
Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	7,475 1,758 730	79 14 13	207 19 2	主:	7,682 1,777 732	79 14 13	7,761 1,791 745	8,148 2,246 785	82 14 13	8,230 2,260 798
Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication	166 2,989 369	22 418 65	6 4	1 5 —	166 2,995 373	23 423 65	189 3,418 438	168 3,299 385	24 445 65	192 3,744 450
Storage	828 23,149	88 13,558	7 104		835 23,253	88 13,774	923 37,027	849	93 14,864	942 40,356
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,928 3,020	305 318	36 12		3,964 3,032	305 328	4,269 3,360	4,510 3,344	326 379	4,836 3,723
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods.	2,356 4,648 2,592	594 4,136 792	13 16 16	15 80 8	2,369 4,664 2,608	609 4,216 800	2,978 8,880 3,408	2,662 5,254 2,742	677 4,528 859	3,339 9,782 3,601
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	6,244 361	6,960 453	11	96 7	6,255 361	7,056	13,311 821	6,589 391	7,586	14,175
isurance, Banking and Finance	2,071	621	2	1	2,073	622	2,695	2,168	708	2,876
Dublic Administration	16,730 6,976 9,754	2,715 1,541 1,174	72 5 67	30 6 24	16,802 6,981 9,821	2,745 1,547 1,198	19,547 8,528 11,019	18,111 7,628 10,483	2,999 1,695 1,304	21,110 9,323 11,787
rofessional Services	4,767 149	5,304 75	30 1	59 1	4,797	5,363 76	10,160 226	5,069 156	5,890 82	10,959 238
Education	1,163 121 1,759	1,089 153 3,553	5 1 5	<u>34</u> <u>16</u>	1,168 122 1,764	1,123 153 3,569	2,291 275 5,333	1,227 127 1,904	1,314 172 3,852	2,541 299 5,756
Religion	129 1,446	48 386	2 16	17	131 1,462	49 393	180 1,855	159 1,496	57 413	216 1,909
Aiscellaneous Services	17,001 2,636 1,707	19,642 1,255 575	67 17 8	435 24 9	17,068 2,653 1,715	20,077 1,279 584	37,145 3,932 2,299	18,141 2,780 1,871	21,534 1,391 593	39,675 4,171 2,464
Catering, Hotels, etc Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	8,590 762 215	11,515 1,321 436	18 2	322 4	8,608 764 217	11,837 1,325 438	20,445 2,089	9,111 821	12,348 1,492	21,459 2,313
Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	203 202 897	235 1,334 2,451	2 2 	2 4 2 61	205 202 907	239 1,336	655 444 1,538	234 219 208	491 257 1,482	725 476 1,690
Other Services	1,789 4,765	2,431 520 145	8	7	1,797	2,512 527	3,419 2,324	1,017 1,880	2,907 573	3,924 2,453
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	4,705	145	-10	1	4,765 16,948	145 14,252	4,910 31,200	4,955 18,472	151 15,049	5,106 33,521
GRAND TOTAL*	261,491	100,583	26,186	23,578	287,677	124,161	411,838	314,211	136,040	450,251

(74009)

*The totals include unemployed casual workers (6,281 males and 244 females in Great Britain and 6,963 males and 272 females in the United Kingdom).

A** 3

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 11th June, 1958, and 9th July, 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.

88 472 1.423 88 187 523 187 523 140	11th .	eks ended June, 958	9th	eks ended July, 958	Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec.,
18 81,037 - 16,724 17 4,323 7,540 13 2,009 2,222 1,347 2,097	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1957, to 9th July, 1958 (31 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	82,417 11,316	83,586 23,280	67,112 8,763	80,197 29,223	524,252 110,824
over Girls under 18	47,285 9,569	63,911 41,730	43,579 8,419	60,079 45,066	302,803 107,717
Total	150,587	212,507	127,873	214,565	1,045,596

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 Employ-ment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th July, 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 9th July, 1958.

			s during foun d 9th July, 1			N	umber of Va at	acancies rem 9th July, 19	aining unfill 58	led
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,836	410	4,659	69	7,974	21,253	1,292	664	292	23,501
Mining and Quarrying	334	86	13	5	438	1,983	704	20	31	2,738
Coal Mining	163	75	5	2	245	1,557	665	9	6	2,237
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	1,114 1,294 1,135 7,690 2,715 3,993 982	218 114 154 849 66 686 97	371 577 157 2,488 58 1,019 1,411	70 181 35 411 8 238 165	1,773 2,166 1,481 11,438 2,847 5,936 2,655	690 1,447 991 8,428 910 6,052 1,466	578 639 672 3,203 144 2,537 522	608 959 162 2,975 20 1,525 1,430	1,051 961 173 2,126 15 1,357 754	2,927 4,006 1,998 16,732 1,089 11,471 4,172
Vehicles	2,704	462	672	164	4,002	6,232	1,599	955	714	9,500
	1,382	355	928	241	2,906	1,302	922	1,012	1,112	4,348
	238	80	297	64	679	398	404	366	405	1,573
	935	243	1,073	464	2,715	606	1,259	2,417	3,755	8,037
	191	49	281	68	589	143	298	714	877	2,032
	243	42	234	94	613	153	449	558	1,108	2,268
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	129	68	127	47	371	128	143	231	348	850
Clothing (including Footwear)	339	175	1,385	730	2,629	522	884	5,701	5,391	12,498
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,566	665	4,986	679	8,896	1,235	945	3,343	2,433	7,956
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,169	478	374	105	2,126	869	897	431	561	2,758
Paper and Printing	587	167	673	388	1,815	576	605	792	2,188	4,161
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	355	86	461	192	1,094	259	250	458	1,102	2,069
Printing	232	81	212	196	721	317	355	334	1,086	2,092
Other Manufacturing Industries	796	123	830	227	1,976	449	323	728	729	2,229
Building and Contracting	22,599	1,014	192	90	23,895	12,249	2,191	244	345	15,029
Building	16,448	819	115	64	17,446	9,939	1,766	142	235	12,082
Gas, Electricity and Water	658	19	75	14	766	369	425	129	114	1,037
	3,826	242	403	117	4,588	7,896	944	1,110	581	10,531
	4,471	1,944	5,388	2,714	14,517	3,863	6,075	8,337	12,336	30,611
	229	43	255	134	661	848	848	829	1,431	3,956
	3,808	129	1,052	96	5,085	3,425	680	1,739	681	6,525
	1,411	41	698	46	2,196	1,944	218	1,119	327	3,608
	2,397	88	354	50	2,889	1,481	462	620	354	2,917
Professional Services	989	104	2,157	364	3,614	1,168	1,883	4,360	2,519	9,930
	5,284	621	14,447	1,010	21,362	3,270	1,108	21,967	4,789	31,134
	595	131	378	39	1,143	263	214	639	218	1,334
	3,781	179	11,103	372	15,435	1,954	404	13,346	1,363	17,067
	300	189	884	287	1,660	167	159	1,457	1,163	2,946
Grand Total	67,112	8,763	43,579	8,419	127,873	80,197	29,223	60,079	45,066	214,565

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th July, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :---

		Men 18 and over			oys er 18		d over	Girls under 18 Total		otal	
Region		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		19,264 4,990 4,257 5,139 4,698 3,508 3,943 8,536 4,215 5,258 3,304	16,016 7,589 5,369 8,438 8,309 6,694 5,770 8,790 4,676 4,045 4,501	2,381 501 401 484 733 366 531 1,033 422 1,450 461	7,576 2,041 2,065 1,446 4,198 2,530 3,191 2,468 1,468 1,468 1,468 1,510 730	14,664 2,961 2,017 2,884 2,518 2,006 2,283 5,919 2,222 4,140 1,965	21,844 5,184 3,686 4,001 3,531 3,391 2,954 8,127 2,363 3,441 1,557	1,362 393 328 495 689 400 491 950 506 2,278 527	12,485 2,918 2,406 2,492 4,918 3,660 4,999 4,945 2,279 3,015 949	37,671 8,845 7,003 9,002 8,638 6,280 7,248 16,438 7,365 13,126 6,257	57,921 17,732 13,526 16,377 20,956 16,275 16,914 24,330 10,786 12,011 7,737
Great Britain		67,112	80,197	8,763	29,223	43,579	60,079	8,419	45,066	127,873	214,565

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1958

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and **Remaining Unfilled**

which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations". The great majority of the vac-ancies remaining unfilled in agriculture arose from requests by farmers for workers to replace others who had been granted defer-ment of call-up for National Service to enable other arrangements Statistics of the main occupations of wholly unemployed adult workers and in which there are unfilled vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges are now obtained each quarter and the figures for 16th June, 1958, are given in the Table below. The analysis is on an occupational and not an industrial basis and, in this respect and in the fact that it relates to adults only and to a different date, differs from the analysis which appears each month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges". For the sake of convenience, however, occupations to be made for carrying on the work. It should be remembered, when a comparison is made between the columns of wholly unemployed and vacancies unfilled, that these figures are national ones and conceal wide Regional and local variations; thus, in an occupation in which the total number of vacancies exceeds the number of wholly unemployed, there may be areater some areas in which the number of unemployed may be greater than the number of vacancies and vice versa. There is also some variation between occupations in the extent to which use is made by employers of the employment service. The analysis is also The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons subject to the limitation that the wholly unemployed figure includes persons who have been submitted to vacancies, the result of the

peculiar to a particular industry or group of industries have been placed under a heading relating to that industry or group of industries, *e.g.*, " construction occupations "; where occupations are to be found throughout industry, *e.g.*, motor drivers, they appear under the principal industry to which they relate (*e.g.*, "motor drivers (not public service vehicles)" appear under "transport occupations "). classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Male workers fitted for labouring work of a type submission not being known at the date of the analysis.

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men	and the second	Southeyy esta	Men:-continued	t te ballilan	a langer
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	612	1,927	Transport Occupations Railway occupations Motor driver (not public service vehicle) Public service vehicle driver, conductor	190 11,512 313	1,765 1,469 3,538
General foreman	142 2,014 1,176 190	11 2,669 1,965 113	Shop Assistant Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	3,890 2,906	2,229 2,039
Slater <t< td=""><td>200 594 2,036 2,985</td><td>62 370 3,002 1,183</td><td>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Regular farm, market garden worker Forestry occupations </td><td>2,015 146</td><td>15,298 33</td></t<>	200 594 2,036 2,985	62 370 3,002 1,183	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Regular farm, market garden worker Forestry occupations	2,015 146	15,298 33
hipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations Plater Riveter	248 254	680 57 54	Labourer Light labourer Other labourer	50,617 95,051	111 7,816
Iron caulker	70 417 132 969 212	54 139 49 282 154	All other occupations Total	46,564	11,446 76,098
Welder Coppersmith Electrician Toolmaker (other than press-tool) Press-tool maker Mould maker	991 66 1,536 165 106 18	683 58 540 220 159 63	Women	A	2 August
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter) Maintenance fitter, erector Fitter (not precision) Electrical fitter	1,330 801 2,013 467 433	1,624 829 1,618 658 979	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive	150	75
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator Electronic equipment installer, tester Other constructional engineering, boilermaking, and shipbuilding occupations (excluding	1,057 546 1,574	2,266 700 134	processes in : Mechanical and electrical engineering Metal manufacture Metal goods making Pottery	3,509 174 527 253	1,280 2 145 410
labourers)	6,228	2,049	Food, drink and tobacco Radio valve, electric lamp making Boot and shoe manufacture Textiles :	1,393 99 683	2,935 126 141
Vehicle Building Occupations Vehicle-body builder Airframe builder Other occupations (excluding labourers)	237 189 349	364 661 262	Spinner	591 1,008 776 230 228 1,542 1,837	258 347 593 127 178 2,120 3,233
Woodworking, Cane, and Cork working Occupations Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	30	173 152 21	Transport Occupations: Motor driver Public service vehicle conductor Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	246 287 114	119 417 114
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	710	245	Shop Assistant	10,675	5,994
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in :	818	733	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations Kitchen staff	4,521 2,138 3,135	4,730 3,035 3,434
Metal manufacture	851 945 204 157	54 616 67 42	Hairdresser	123	595 2 900
Glass manufacture	115 873 73 239	140 363 262 78	Clerk	8,146 1,742 1,329 966 556	2,900 1,373 3,871 1,944 649
Spinner Weaver Other occupations (excluding labourers)	247 223 1,050	39 54 224	All other occupations	51,601	23,573
Clothing manufacture	2,114	309 198	Total	98,579	64,718

(74009)

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled on 16th June, 1958

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 support Clasgow Dougles 7161) imber, 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 14th July was 4,078; this figure included 3,046 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,032 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th June and 14th July, 1958 (4 weeks) are shown below.

/acancie	s outstanding at 17th Jun	e	ndes, No	197.00		4,2
,,	notified during period		153949	0. ₀₀	···	43
,,	filled during period					
,,	cancelled or withdrawn		nobedans	·		4
,,	unfilled at 14th July	h:	inder 10-			4,2

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 15th July, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 17th June, 1958, and 16th July, 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. 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

	Nu	imbers of	f Insured Work ov		Absent f	rom
Region	terrenter The	Sicknes	S	Indu	strial,Inj	ury
and Remans Unifile	15th July, 1958	17th June, 1958	16th July, 1957	15th July, 1958	17th June, 1958	16th July, 1957
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Morth Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	76.7 65.9 38.6 32.1 44.4 69.4 48.4 .74.7 134.1 58.0 102.9 58.1	79.8 67.7 40.2 32.7 45.9 71.0 47.2 75.8 135.4 59.5 104.0 60.3	75.4 64.1 38.4 31.3 43.2 66.1 46.0 70.5 131.0 55.2 97.1 55.7	3·1 3·0 1·8 1·5 2·0 4·2 4·8 8·1 7·1 8·8 8·7	3·2 2·9 1·7 1·5 2·0 4·1 4·6 6·8 7·1 7·9 7·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Total, Great Britain	803 · 1	819.6	774.0	60.4	56.8	53.3

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 15th July, 1958, represented 4.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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 April to 30th June, 1958, are given below.

Vacancies outstan	iding a	at 1st Ap	ril	illutory of	Men 3,995	Women 21,017
	State State State	period			235*	2,117*
" outstar	ding a	at 30th Ju	ine .	a destrant	3,689	20,643
The total of 24	.332 v	acancies	outstand	ing at 30t	h June	included
3,180 vacancies auxiliaries and m 21,152 vacancies,	for nuedical	ursery nu auxiliari	urses, nu es. An	irsing ass analysis c	istants, of the re	nursing
3,180 vacancies auxiliaries and m	for nuedical	ursery nu auxiliari	urses, nu es. An rse, etc.,	irsing ass analysis c	istants, of the re	nursing
3,180 vacancies auxiliaries and m 21,152 vacancies,	for nuedical by gra	ursery ni auxiliari ade of nu	urses, nu es. An rse, etc., Pupil	arsing ass analysis c is given b	istants, of the ro elow.	nursing emaining

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1958

Employment Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in June

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in June 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 June was 698,200, compared with 702,300 for the four weeks ended 24th May, and 711,100 for the five weeks ended 29th June, 1957. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 611,200 in June, 636,700 in May, and 634,700 in June, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of one week of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in June, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with May, 1958, and June, 1957. 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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (compared with the average			
Division‡		on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 28th June, 1958	4 weeks ended 24th May, 1958	5 weeks en 29th Jun 1957	
Northern (Northumber) and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands South Western South Eastern	land 	46,800 100,000 136,300 56,700 103,200 57,800 104,300 7,200	200 500 800 600 600 400 500 	$\begin{array}{c cccc} - & 800 \\ - & 2,100 \\ - & 2,300 \\ - & 1,700 \\ - & 600 \\ - & 1,900 \\ - & 2,700 \\ - & 100 \end{array}$	
England and Wales	S	612,300	- 3,600	- 12,200	
Scotland		85,900	- 500	- 700	
Great Britain		698,200	- 4,100	- 12,900	

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 1,640 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,900; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,260. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 4,080.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.39 in June, 4.56 in May and 4.65 in June, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.80, 4.97 and 5.12.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)							
-		June, 1958	May, 1958	June, 1957			
Coal-face workers : Voluntary Involuntary All workers :		8·16 7·74	7·57 7·66	8.63 7.01			
Voluntary Involuntary		6·00 7·33	5·52 7·25	6·35 6·64			

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.51 tons in June, compared with 3.55 tons in the previous month and 3.43 tons in June, 1957.§

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1 \cdot 26$ tons in June; for May, 1958, and June, 1957, the figures were $1 \cdot 29$ and $1 \cdot 22$ tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,100. † "No change" is indicated by three dots. ‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

§ Figures for 1957 relating to output per man-shift at the face have been adjusted to allow for the effect of the new definition of face development introduced at the beginning of 1958.

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MAN POWER

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 April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.1 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.3 per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was 0.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 6.2 per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1957.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 538,462 in February, compared with 520,203 in the previous month and 551,974 in February, 1957. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 16,504 at the end of February, compared with 15,918 at the end of the previous month and 14,963 at the end of Echneary 1957. February, 1957.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 50,389,000. This was 0.9 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month, but $4\cdot 1$ per cent. lower than for June, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufactur-ing industries (base 1947–9 = 100) showed an increase of $1\cdot 3$ per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 11.9 per cent. compared with June, 1957. The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 5,437,000, compared with 4,904,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,337,000 at the middle of June, 1957.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during May was 98,833, compared with 103,541 in the previous month and 70,778 in May, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 67,691 working days. The total number of working days lost in May by persons wholly unemployed was 2,176,914, while 1,490,696 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of May the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 49,378, or 7.0 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 8.5 per cent. at the end of April and 5.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1957.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 91,846, of whom 19,463 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 95,906 and 20,533 at the beginning of the previous month and 81,907 and 20,729 at the beginning of May, 1957.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of June was 401,328, compared with 469,917 at the end of the previous month and 453,672 at the end of June, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 79,823, 86,601 and 91,315.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th July was 50,407, compared with 60,993 at 14th June and 53,110 at 20th July, 1957.

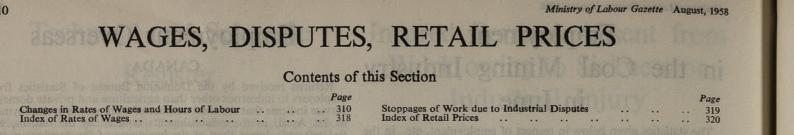
NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of June, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 78,399, compared with 86,110 at the end of the previous month and 33,906 at the end of June, 1957. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 14,675 at the end of June, compared with 16,534 at the end of May and 8,081 at the end of June, 1957.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May who were wholly unemployed was 1,716, or $1\cdot 0$ per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 2,208 or $1\cdot 3$ per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 615 or $0\cdot 4$ per thousand at the end of May, 1957.

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in July

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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £260,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,238,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £13,500 for 115,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, workers employed in railway workshops, maintenance staff and country road services staff workshops, maintenance stall and country road services stall employed by the London Transport Executive, workpeople in the general printing industry, road haulage workers and bakery workers. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in furniture manufacture, hairdressing establishments, paper box making and textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected mainly workers employed in hosiery manufacture. employed in hosiery manufacture.

The statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades was increased by varying amounts according to age and occupation; for adult sales assistants the increase was 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women. For workers employed in railway workshops there were increases of 4s. 6d., 5s. or 5s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men and of 3s. 6d. or 4s. for women. Settlements were reached affecting semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff of London Transport Executive and drivers and conductors operating the Executive's country road services ; the increase was 5s. a week generally, with 7s. 6d. for single-deck coach drivers. In the general printing industry, including envelope and stationery manufacture and periodical and newspaper production other than certain national newspapers, the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 3s. and 2s. 3d. a week for men and women respectively. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for road haulage workers were increased by 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. or 5s. a week according to age. The statutory rates for bakery workers in England and Wales were increased, according to age and occupation, up to 2d. an hour for men and 1¹/₂d. for women; in Scotland rather higher increases already operative by voluntary agreement for a large section of these workers were given statutory effect.

In the furniture manufacturing and allied industries there were increases of 1d. an hour for men and ²/₄d. for women in supplementary cost-of-living allowances. Increased statutory minimum remuneration became payable to workpeople in hairdressing establishments; for male operative hairdressers, and for female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons, the increase was 3s. or 5s. a week, according to length of employment, and for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons 2s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. The statutory rates for paper box making operatives were increased by 5s. a week for men and 3s. 6d. for women. Cost-of-living

payments for male and female workers engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing were increased respectively by 1s. 5d. and 1s. a week.

Of the total increase of £260,000, about £163,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about $\pm 57,000$ resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; about £32,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about $\pounds7,000$ was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

Changes in January-July, 1958

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Flore 000 - 12 20020	A COM	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	-	and the second second
Mining and Quarrying	23,500	6,300
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	101.000	01 100
ducts other than Coal	104,000	21,100
Chemicals and Allied Trades	36,500	7,900
Metal Manufacture	166,500	16,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,000	400
Vehicles	118,000 30,000	30,500
Toxtilas	263,500	6,900
Loothor Loothor Goods and Fur	203,500	47,800 7,700
Clathing	515,500	137,400
Food Drink and Takagaa	317,500	99,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cark	134,500	24,600
Dense and Drinting	284,000	98,600
Other Manufacturing Industries	31,000	7,900
D. Hallers and Constanting	1,201,000	419,100
Cas Electricity and Water	132,500	54,300
Transact and Continuation	641,000	198,400
Distributive Trades	552,500	157,300
Public Administration and Professional Services	156,500	19,400
Miscellaneous Services	171,500	42,800
Total	4,903,500	1,404,600

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £4,199,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 10,218,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

For domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers in the Health Services the standard working week was reduced from 46 to 44 hours.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1958," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	21 July	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (9s. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys.
161 86,110 31 (no	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (9s, 1d. to 9s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys.\$
were annioved and ann 16.534	Yorkshire	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 14 July	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, ordinary machinemen and kerb machine- men, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change (Zone A) : craftsmen—grade I 4s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, grade II 4s. 4d., grade III 4s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. ; labourers—3s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d. ; ordinary machinemen 4s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d. ; kerb machinemen 4s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. ; young learners—1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. at 15, rising to 3s. 11d. at 20.

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

† Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column. ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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§ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 11s, 3d, a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 5s, 7¹/₂d, for boys.

		1		Reported during July—continued				
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)				
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (23)	Beginning of the first full pay period following 9 July	Workpeople employed in mak- ing silica bricks, except main- tenance men *	Increases of 1 ⁴ d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1 ⁴ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of 1d., 1 ⁴ d. or 1 ⁴ d. for younger workers. Standard minimum rates after change include : labourers 21 and over 3s. 7 ⁴ d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift-work 32s. 10d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2 ⁴ d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d.); drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 10 ⁴ d., over 14 tons gross laden weight 4s. 0 ⁴ d. ; youths and boys 1s. 10 ⁴ d. at 15, rising to 3s. 3d. at 20; female workers 2s. 0 ⁴ d. at 16 and under, 2s. 4 ⁴ d. at 17, and 2s. 8 ⁴ d. at 18 and over. [†]				
Pre-cast Concrete Products	Scotland (33)	Beginning of the first full pay period following 4 July	Men, boys, women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 and over, with appropriate increases for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 and over—labourers and concreters 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, labourers and concreters in factories wholly engaged in pipe manufacture 3s. 7d. Plus rates for mixers and machinemen, steel benders and fixers, concrete finishers 1d., 3d., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour respectively above labourers' rate ; women to receive 75 per cent. of the corresponding rate for male labour, with full plus rates.‡				
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 3s. a week for male workers 18 and over, by 2s. 3d. for female workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 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) 220s. a week, Provinces 210s., grade 2 210s., 201s., grade 3 205s., 196s. 6d., grade 4 202s. 6d., 194s. 3d., grade 5 200s., 192s.; women 21 and over (qualified) 142s. 6d.				
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	27 July	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 $1 \cdot 3d$. a shift (8s. $5 \cdot 4d$. to 8s. $6 \cdot 7d$.) for men and women 21 and over, by $0 \cdot 975d$. (6s. $4 \cdot 05d$, to 6s. $5 \cdot 025d$.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 65d$. (4s. $2 \cdot 7d$. to 4s. $3 \cdot 35d$.) for those under 18.				
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 28 July	Workpeople, other than 6- shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by $1 \cdot 4d$. a shift (8s. $11 \cdot 8d$. to 9s. $1 \cdot 2d$.) for men, by $1 \cdot 05d$. (6s. $8 \cdot 85d$. to 6s. $9 \cdot 9d$.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 7d$. (4s. $5 \cdot 9d$. to 4s. $6 \cdot 6d$.) for boys under 18.				
		n * bianna Afrika	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)	6 July	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except brick- layers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus decreased§ by 2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 7½d. to 5s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8d.) for youths under 18.				
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by $1\frac{1}{2}d$, (6s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to 6s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 2d.) for workers under 18.				
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in July	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases§ of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change : men—higher skilled 178s, a week, lesser skilled 166s. 6d., labourers 158s. ; women 128s.				
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (ex- cluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (58-59)	30 June	Male timeworkers	Increases of 4s. 6d., 5s. or 5s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of 1s. 6d. to 4s., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—craft grades, London (within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross) 183s. 6d. to 199s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, other districts 180s. 6d. to 196s. 6d. ; other grades, group 1 occupations, London 176s. 6d., other districts 173s. 6d., group 2 173s., 170s., group 3 168s. 6d., 165s. 6d., group 4 166s. 6d., 163s. 6d., group 5 163s. 6d., 160s. 6d., group 6 158s. 6d., lots. London 52s. 6d. at 15, rising to 130s. 6d. at 20, other districts 50s. 6d. to 128s. 6d.				
actinos partes a tacking paymen alt ismale workers rates after change		do to 9 par 1 aut 1 to 2 par 1 aut 1 to 2 to 10 parts for	Female timeworkers	Increases of 3s. 6d. or 4s. a week, according to occupation, for women 21 and over, and of 1s. 6d. to 3s., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include : women 21 and over employed on women's work—group 1 occupations, London 134s. a week, other districts 132s., group 2 132s., 130s., group 3 129s., 127s., group 4 126s. 6d., 124s. 6d., group 5 124s., 122s., labourers 121s. 6d., 119s. 6d. ; girls, London 49s. 6d. at 15, rising to 107s. 6d. at 20, other districts 47s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.				
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s., 4½d to 1s. 5½d.) for men 21 and over, of åd. (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.				
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (74)	do.	do.	Increases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.) for men 21 and over, of ² / ₄ d. (1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.) for women 20 and over and of proportional amounts for women zero womentees				
Silk Spinning, Throwing and Weaving	United Kingdom (84)	٩	Women 18 years and over	over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic weekly minimum time rate 101s.				
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee .,	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (65 to $67\frac{1}{2}$ 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 155s. 8d. a week, women 20 and over 103s. 11d.				
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands** (92)	do.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased § by $\frac{1}{2}d$. in the shilling (8d. to $7\frac{1}{2}d$.) on basic rates.				
o to consider the strain spin of some strain strain spin of some some some so realized and strain spin so some some some some some some some some some some some some some some some	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in July	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus decreased§ by 3s. 10d. a week for adult male workers, by 2s. 7d. for adult female timeworkers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus : male workers 61s. 9d. a week at 15, rising to 151s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers 52s. 6d. at 15, rising to 102s. 3d. at 18 and over.				
male voltare 21 of this and for ternal 14d, according to white to period of these in providents workers.	Hawick (93)	Pay day in week ending 4 July	Female pieceworkers Men, women and juveniles	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) decreased§ by 2s. 11d. (29s. 2d. to 26s. 3d.). Decreases§ of 4s. 6d. (55s. to 50s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (39s. to 36s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 110 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 50s. 6d. for men and 36s. for women : journeymen 160s. 9d., journeywomen 110s. 10d.				

* Fully qualified craftsmen employed as maintenance men are to be paid the appropriate district skilled rate for their occupation; the wages of other than fully qualified craftsmen are to be settled by local negotiation. + These increases were the result of an award (No. 1120) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 324 of this GAZETTE. t These increases were the result of an award (No. 2697) of the Industrial Court. See page 324 of this GAZETTE. § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. || These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown. The rate for women 18 years and over was erroneously stated to be 102s. in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour", 1st April, 1958. ** Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

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	1	Date from		Reported during July—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Hosiery Manufacture (continued)	Nottingham and district	First pay day in July	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery industry	Decrease* of 5 per cent. (10 to 5 per cent.) on the total basic earnings and static bonus.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in July	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 3 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (56 to 59 per cent. on basic rates).
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 65 to $67\frac{1}{2}$ 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 55 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day in week ending 5 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week (66s. to 67s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. (44s. to 45s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (98)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (46s. 2d. to 47s. 7d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 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 of agreed additions to pieceworkers, include : timeworkers—boiler-firemer 177s. 2½d. a week, other adult males 151s. 7d., adult females 106s. 10d. pieceworkers—adult males 168s. 7d., adult females 117s. 8d.
of i base of a second transformer of the second transformer of the second transformer of the second second the second sec	Scotland	do.	do.	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (46s. 2d. to 47s. 7d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 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 of agreed additions to pieceworkers, include : timeworkers—adult male: 151s. 7d. a week, adult females 106s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult male:
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	Machine calico printers	 168s. 7d., adult females 117s. 8d. Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1s. 10d. a week (56s. 4d. to 58s. 2d.) for journeymen and apprentices.
	had the second s	First full working week following 22 May	Block printers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 4s. a week (33s. 4d. to 37s. 4d.) for journey- men, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. [†]
	tes charge, man in rests (1985, promatin rests (1985, promatin rests), secondaria (1996) marchina (1996, 1997, 1997) and (1996, 1997) and (1997)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	do.	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1s. 8d. a week (37s. 4d. to 39s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and appren- tices	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 1s. 8d. a week (55s. 10d. to 57s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus 210s. or 212s. a week, according to occupation.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)‡ (100)	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. (10 to 9 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 5d. a week (46s. 2d. to 47s. 7d.) in the cost-of-living paymen for adult male workers, of 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 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 o agreed additions to pieceworkers, include : timeworkers—boiler-firement 177s. 2½d. a week, other adult males 151s. 7d., adult females 106s. 10d. pieceworkers—adult males 168s. 7d., adult females 117s. 8d.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	England and Wales (110) (244)	Harad tot a manual set	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers with 5 years' employment in the trade, of 2d. an hour for male workers and 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for female workers, and of varying amounts for apprentices learners and other workers with less than 5 years' employment; increase o 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in time rates per log hour. Rates after change for workers (other than cutters, trimmers or packers) with 5 years' employment in the trade : general minimum time rates—male workers, area A 3s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour area B 3s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d., female workers 2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.; time rates per log hour for male workers 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.; time rates per log hour for male workers 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.; time rates etc.) is to receive 2d. an hour above the appropriate general minimum time rate or piecework basis time rate, or ¹ / ₄ d. above the time rate per log hour.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing	England and Wales (111) (243)	4 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls :— Retail bespoke branch	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for male late entrants and for female workers (other than learners), of ² / ₄ d., 1d., 1 ¹ / ₄ d., 1 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1 ² / ₄ d., according to age for youths and boys, and of ² / ₄ d., 1d. or 1 ¹ / ₄ d., according to period of employ- ment, for female learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers.
		n) decrease St. 18 Sile men, sed after chang d the steer	Wholesale manufacturing branch	Increases of 2d, an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 o over (other than late entrants), of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for male late entrants and for female workers (other than learners), of ⁴ / ₃ d., 1d., 1 ¹ / ₄ d., or 1 ⁴ / ₃ d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ⁴ / ₃ d., 1d. or 1 ¹ / ₄ d., according to period o employment, for female learners; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for female workers.

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

† Under revised sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated, the cost-of-living wage for journeymen represented by an index figure of 100 is 24s. per week of 45 hours worked (previously 21s.), and for each point variation in the index is to be increased or decreased by 1s. 8d. ; the increase shown above is the consequential adjustment from the old scale, the amount payable remaining related to the average (108) of the index figures for December 1957, January and February 1958.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 325 of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 284 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 5th May, and were published on page 237 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

L 1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls :	 Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 c over (other than late entrants), of 14d. for male late entrants and for femal eage, for youths and boys, and of 4d., 1d. or 14d., according to period c general minimum time rates after changinclude : male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment, for female learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basin time rate for male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trad 3s. 44d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 94d. at 20 female workers 20 or over (other than learners)—bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands, area A 2s. 54d. area B 2s. 4d., other workers A 2s. 3d B 2s. 14d., learners, A 114d. during first year, rising to 1s. 94d. in fourth yea B 104d. to 1s. 74d.; piecework basis time rate for male workers of any at 3s. 84d. Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers of any at 3s. 84d. Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers of any at 3s. 84d. Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for one workers of the male learners; or 14d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include : male workers. General minimum time rates after change include : male workers 21 or over after 1 year employment in the trade 3s. 44d. an hour, youths and boys is. 4d. at under 1 rising to 2s. 94d. at 20 ; female workers 25. of the run learners)—conveyor be machinists 2s. 64d. other workers 3s. 84d. female workers 1 or over and the rates after change include : male workers 21 or over and the rates for ouths and boys increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers of any age—male workers 3s. 84d. female workers 21 or over and 18 to 19 d. 60 female workers 21 or over and 18 to 19 d. 60 female workers 21 or over and 18 to 19 d. 60 female workers 21 or over and 18 to 19 d. 60 female workers 21 or over and 18 to 19 d. 60 female workers 21 or over and 18 to 19 d. 60 female wor
	branch Workpeople employed in the factory branch of the trade :	 blouse hands, area A 2s. 5åd., area B 2s. 4d., other workers A 2s. 0ar A 2s. 5åd. blouse hands, area A 2s. 5åd., area B 2s. 4d., other workers A 2a. 3d. B 2s. 14d., learners, A 11åd. during first year, rising to 1s. 9åd. in fourth yea 3s. 8åd.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers of any ag 3s. 8åd.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 of over (other than late entrants), of 1åd. for final, according to period of employment, for female learners; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1åd. 1d. or 1åd., according to period of employment, for female learners; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates after change include : male workers 21 or over after 1 year employment in the trade 3s. 4åd. an hour, youths and boys is. 4d. at under 1 ising to 2s. 9åd. at 20; female workers (2d. or over and ia for months, rising to 2s. 1åd. in sixth 6 months; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age—male workers 3s. 8åd., female workers 21. 6åd.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for cutters with not learners, and boys; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers of any age—male workers 3s. 8åd., female workers 21 or over and ia entrants, and of amounts varying from 3d. to 13d. according to age, fe youths and boys; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates General minimum time rates after change include : cutters with not learners, and boys; increase of 2d. an hour, other workers 21 or over after 1 year's experience as cutters 3s. 84d.; piecework basis time rates—cutte 3s. 10d., other workers 3s. 54d.; piecework basis time rates—cutte 3s. 10d., other workers 3s. 54d.; Increases of 14d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other tha fearners, and of 4d., 4d. or 14d. according to age and period or employment, for learners; increases of 14d. or 14d. according to aga and period or
	factory branch of the trade :	 Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for cutters with not let than 5 years' experience in cutting and for other workers 21 or over and lat entrants, and of amounts varying from \$d\$. to 1\$d\$., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate General minimum time rates after change include: cutters with not less that 5 years' experience as cutters 3s. 8d. an hour, other workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment 3s. 3\$d.; piecework basis time rates—cutte 3s. 10d., other workers 3s. 5\$d.† Increases of 1\$d\$. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other that learners, and of \$d\$., \$d\$., 1d\$., 1\$d\$. or 1\$d\$., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increases of 1\$d\$. an hour in piecework basis time rate and in the guaranteed time rate for certain pieceworks. Generminimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists except learners 2s. 5\$d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 4\$d\$.; pieceworb basis time rate 2s. 5\$d.† Increases of 1\$d\$. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other that learners, and of \$d\$., \$d\$. or 1\$d\$., according to period of employment, for learners is increases and converses except learners 2s. 4\$d\$.; pieceworb basis time rate 2s. 5\$d\$.†
	Women and girls employed in the retail bespoke branch	 learners, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d., \$\frac{1}{4}d., 1\$\frac{1}{4}d. or 1\$\frac{1}{4}d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increases of 1\$\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in piecework basis tim rate and in the guaranteed time rate for certain pieceworkers. Generminimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists except learners 2s. \$\frac{2}{3}d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 4\$\frac{1}{4}d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. \$\frac{2}{3}d.\frac{1}{4} Increases of 1\$\frac{1}{2}d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other that learners, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d., \$\frac{1}{4}d. or 1\$\frac{1}{4}d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1\$\frac{1}{4}d. or 1\$\frac{1}{4}d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1\$\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. Generminimum time rates after change include: workers 20 or over with not learners; general earners after change include: workers 20 or over with not learner 2y ears' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—area A 2s. 5\$\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, area B 2s. 4b d. area C 2s. 2\$\frac{1}{2}d., other workers except learners 2s. 44d., 2s. 2\$\frac{1}{2}d.
	the retail bespoke branch	learners, and of ±d., ±d. or 1±d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1±d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. Gener- minimum time rates after change include : workers 20 or over with not le than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—area A 2s. 5±d. an hour, area B 2s. 4d area C 2s. 2±d., other workers except learners 2s. 4±d., 2s. 2±d., 2s. 2±d.
Charles and the second		experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skir gown or blouse hands—area A 2s. 6½d., area B 2s. 5d., area C 2s. 3½d., oth workers 2s. 5¼d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d.†
les 4 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specific occupations and for other workers (except late entrants) 20 or over, of 1 for late entrants, and of ² / ₄ d., 1d. or 1 ¹ / ₄ d., according to age, for young workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. Gener minimum time rates after change include : workers in specified occupation 3s. 7d. an hour, other workers 21 or over 3s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d., youths and boys Is. 4 ³ / ₄ at under 16, rising to 2s. 10d. at 20; piecework basis time rates—workers is specified occupations 3s. 9d., other workers 3s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. [‡]
	Women and girls	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other that learners, and of ³ / ₂ d., 1 ¹ / ₄ d. or 1 ¹ / ₂ d., according to period of employment for learners; increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Gener minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. a hour, learners 1s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d. during first 6 months, rising to 2s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. during thin year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 6d. [‡]
28 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specific occupations, for other workers 21 and over and for late entrants, and #d., 1d., 14d., 14d. or 14d., according to age, for younger workers ; increas of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rat after change include : workers in specified occupations 3s. 54d. an hour, oth workers 21 and over 3s. 14d., youths and boys 1s. 34d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 84d. at 20, late entrants at or over 19, 2s. 34d. during first 6 month employment and 2s. 44d. during second 6 months; piecework basis tim rates—workers in specified occupations 3s. 74d., other workers (all age 3s. 34d.§
	Women and girls (except those employed in the retail branch of the trade)	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other tha learners, and of ¹ / ₂ d., 1d. or 1 ¹ / ₂ d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Gener minimum time rates after change : workers, other than learners 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. a hour, learners (except those who enter the trade at or over 18) 1s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. durin first year's employment, rising to 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. during fourth year; piecewor basis time rate 2s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d.§
	Women and girls employed in the retail branch of the trade	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d, an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other the learners, and of ³ / ₂ d., 1d. or 1 ¹ / ₂ d., according to period of learnership, for learners. General minimum time rates after change : workers 21 and ov with not less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership—area 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, area B 2s. 2 ³ / ₂ d., workers 21 and over with less than 2 years experience after learnership, and outworkers 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 1 ³ / ₂ d., learner 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 2d. during first year's employment, rising to 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 10 ¹ / ₂
		Women and girls (except those employed in the retail branch of the trade) Women and girls employed in the retail branch of the trade

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 325 of this GAZETTE. † These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 285 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 284 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. § These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 284 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.
§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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	Princij	pal Chan	ges in Rates of Wages	Reported during July—continued	
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale, Chorley, Black- burn and the Fylde coast	First making-up day in July	Shoe and slipper operatives : Dayworkers	Increases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women $20\frac{1}{2}$ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 79s. a week at 15, rising to 170s. at 21 and over (162s. for first 6 months for workers entering the trade for the first time at 21 and over); female workers 79s. at 15, rising to 133s. 8d. at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ (127s. for first 6 months for workers entering the trade for the first time at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and over).	Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)
	an at under 14 rated	and three (b) at (other (b) 35 534, nr (200 defense	Pieceworkers	Increase* of 3 [‡] per cent. (41 [‡] to 45 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates.	
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain (119) (243)	18 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for male or female foremen or managers and for other specified male or female workers under 21, of 6s. 6d. in general minimum time rates for other male workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. or 6s. 6d., according to occupation, for other female workers 21 or over, of 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for male or female learners or apprentices and for other male workers under 21, and of 2s. or 3s. for other female workers under 21; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 55 to 58 ³ / ₂ per cent. General minimum	Furniture Manufacture
	Tori series workers and vorker that for a data worker than funned as so de testastes la a side, formers work a side, formers work a side formers work a side formers a datum time selles for c	And of the second of the secon	the line of mark writer stating or power states where stating or power states and the stating mains to be upon a 20 mains to be upon a 20 workers of any age - and be	time rates after change include : male or female foremen or managers, irrespective of age, 167s. 6d. a week, press cutters responsible for cutting and costing, irrespective of age, 162s. 6d., other workers 21 or over—sewing or stitching machine operators 157s. 6d. or 162s. 6d., according to type of machine (during probationary period not exceeding 4 months 150s. 6d.), makers of bespoke, including surgical, footwear 173s., repairers engaged in sewing down caps, re-welting, welt repairs or any other hand stitching operation, clickers, clickers and closers 155s., closers (<i>i.e.</i> in fitting and machining) in the making of uppers for bespoke, including surgical, footweat and not employed in clicking, men 155s., women 111s. 6d., workers employed in altering footwear or on benching or finishing operations (hand or machine)	Educational and Allied Woodworking
	nd for other workers i from id, to ito, acc an hour is prenewer	a south of an and a south of the south of th	thus 5 years' exominated outcathes and of arrow your states General minimeses that	in repairing leather footwear 150s. 6d., press cutters not responsible for cutting and costing 150s. 6d., other workers, men 147s. 6d., women 106s. 6d. ⁺	Window Blind Manufacture
Baking	England and Wales (122) (243)	4 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	tioners, foremen bakers and first hands, of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for other male workers 21 or over, of 1d. or 1 ⁴ / ₂ d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for forewomen and female charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.), of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. for confectioners 19 or over and for other female workers 21 or over, and of ⁴ / ₂ d. or 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include : men—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, London area 4s. 0 ⁴ / ₂ d. an hour, Provincial area A 4s., Provincial area B 3s. 11d., first hands 3s. 9 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 8d., single hands 3s. 9 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 8 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 7 ⁴ / ₂ d., second hands, dough-makers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 3s. 8 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 7 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 6 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 3d., according to conditions of service, stokers 3s. 5 ⁴ / ₂ d., 3s. 3 ⁴ / ₄ d., 3s. 3 ⁴ / ₄ d., other male workers 21 or over 3s. 4 ⁴ / ₄ d., 3s. 4 ⁴ / ₄ d., 3s. 3 ⁴ / ₄ d., charge hands (nacking and despatch dept.) 1 ⁴ / ₄ an hour above the appropriate age rate	Basket Making
vorkers other the environment. R merines. Conner are reas. Conner are reas. The state of the state of the state of the basis of the bas	administration devices for according to period of the observed by tracks of clusts works are seen to the observed and by the observer as did, by the or event with pair	a seven al m loss of the seven seven seven a seven all seven a seven a seven a seven to se	In Francisses of Life on Board leanters, and of Life & houstmens, increases of the sentrationary increases of the third of the sentre, and the sentration of the particle of the Calo Structure without of the sentre senter of the microsoftwark sentre senter to without of the sentre sentre senter to without of the sentre sentre sentre to without of the sentre sentre sentre to without of the sentre sen	for other male workers; women—forewomen 2s. 11½d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 9åd., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 2s. 9åd., 2s. 9åd., 2s. 8d., single hands 2s. 8d., 2s. 7åd., 2s. 6åd., confectioners 21 or over 2s. 7d., 2s. 6åd., 2s. 5åd., 20 and under 21 2s. 2åd., 2s. 2d., 2s. 1d., 19 and under 20 2s. 1d., 2s. 0åd., 1s. 11åd., other female workers 21 or over 2s. 5åd., 2s. 4åd., 2s. 3åd., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1åd. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other female workers.‡	Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling
M. Bodice, skit al. 20, 544, oth al. 20, 544, oth al. 20, 20, 20, 20, al. 20, 20, 20, 20, al. 20, 20, 20, 20, al. 20, 20, 20, 20, al. 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, al. 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,	Scotland	16 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for male workers, other than apprentices, 21 or over, of 4s., 6s. or 8s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices and 3s., 6s. or 8s., according to age, for other male bakery workers under 21, of 8s. for female workers 21 or over, and of 3s. or 6s. for female workers under 21. Minimum rates after change include : men- journeymen bakers 192s. to 214s. 6d. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, dough-makers or ovensmen 199s. to 221s. 6d., bread runners 196s. to 218s. 6d., storemen 171s. 6d. to 191s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper charge hands 169s. to 189s., bakery workers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 161s. 6d. to 181s. 6d.; the minimum rates payable to foremen bakers or charge hands (other than ingredient storekeeper charge hands) are 20s. and 10s. above the rates payable to journeymen bakers and male bakery workers, respectively ; women—assistant baker charge hands 141s., ingredient storekeeper charge hands 138s. 6d., bakery worker charge hands 125s. 6d., assistant bakers or ingredient storekeepers 131s., bakery workers 21 or over 115s. 6d.§	Paper Box Making
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (129)	Pay day in week com- mencing 23 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s. 6d. a week) for men 21 and over, of 1¼d. (4s. 8¼d.) for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 1875. 6d. a week, men 21 and over, grade I 181s. 10¼d., grade II 174s. 4¼d., grade III 170s. 7¼d. ; women 21 and over 117s. 2¼d. ; youths and boys 69s. 4¼d. at under 16, rising to 144s. 4¼d. at 20 ; girls 64s. 8¼d. to 105s. 11¼d.	
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Northern Ireland (246)	17 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for foremen, forewomen or syrup makers and for other male workers 21 or over, of 5s. for other female workers 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change : foremen, forewomen or syrup makers 156s. a week, other male workers 51s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 146s. 2 d. at 21 or over, other female workers 51s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 103s. 0 d. at 19 or over.	Printing
Bedding and fattress Making	Great Britain (142)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d.) for men 21 and over, of ¾d. (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1¼d.) for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include : men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 9½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 7½d., labourers and porters 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d. ; women 20 and over— journeywomen 3s. 7½d., 3s. 5¾d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 33½ per cent. more than the appro- priate current minimum time rate.	 instance as merchans instance merchans as of lunds, other al operated upon press 10 and up ores 10 and up
Jpholstery and Bedding Filling Aaterials Trade	do.	do.	Alexandrati melone deve la estato o do cares losenas in fino de la litera fino de la litera fino de la litera fino de la litera fino de la litera	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d.) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance : men 21 and over—process workers, London 3s. 11½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 8½d., labourers 3s. 9½d., 3s. 6½d. ; women 20 and over 66½ per cent. of the appropriate male rate.	ferming search

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
* These increases took affect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 325 of this GAZETTE.
* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 284 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.
* These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 285 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.
* These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 285 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. The rates quoted have been in operation generally for workpeople covered by an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland) as from the first pay day following 9th February (see page 116 of the March issue of this GAZETTE).
II These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 325 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

ct Note at ng of e)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	
in	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 4 1s. 5½d.) for men 21 and over, of ½d. (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d.) for women 20 over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum ho payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, suj mentary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include : me and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 9½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 5d., 4s. 3½d., labourers porters 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d. ; women 20 and over—journeywomen 3s. 3s. 5½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive v 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are t enabled to earn 33½ per cent. (individual schemes) or 22½ per cent. (colle schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.	and pple- n 21 7 ¹ d., and 7 ¹ d., work o be
reland	do.	Journeymen, journeywomen and male and female appren- tices	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. to 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywer, and apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change, consistin current minimum time rates and supplementary cost-of-living allowarinclude : journeymen 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, journeywomen 2s. 11d. Paym by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 25 per (individual schemes) or 15 per cent. (collective schemes) more than appropriate current minimum time rate.	omen ag of ance, nent- cent.
in	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 4 ¹ / ₄ 1s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.) for men 21 and over, of ⁴ / ₄ d. (1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d, to 1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.) for women 20 over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum he payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, sumentary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include : me and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, Provinces 4s. qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 5d., 4s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d., labourers porters 4s. 3d., 4s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.; women 20 and over—journeywomen 3s. 3s. 5 ³ / ₄ d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive 3s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d., 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are t enabled to earn 33 ¹ / ₄ per cent. (individual schemes) or 22 ¹ / ₄ per cent. (colle schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.	and ourly pple- n 21 7 ¹ / ₂ d., and 7 ¹ / ₂ d., work
	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. to 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$.) for men 21 and over, of $\frac{3}{4}d$. (1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$.) for wome and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minin hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time r supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include : 21 and over—bench hands, London district 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, Prov 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$., faxers 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$., 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$., fixers' mates (after third 6 months) 4s. 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$., labourers 4s. 2d., 4s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.; women 20 and over—journeywork (sewers and sewing machinists) 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$., $3s$. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. Jabourers 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$., 3s. (women on men's work to be paid the minimum hourly payment for a male workers on a similar class of work). Payment-by-results worke average ability are to be enabled to earn $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (individual sche or $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate cu minimum time rate.	en 20 mum rates, men inces 4 ¹ / ₂ d., omen 1 ¹ / ₄ d. adult rs of
gdom	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($27\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 per cent.) for workers and pieceworkers.	time-
gdom	First full pay week in July	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.) for
in 244)	11 July	Male workers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over an late entrants 20 or over, and of amounts varying from 1s. 6d. to 4s. according to age, for youths and boys ; increase of 5s. 6d. a week in piece basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include : me or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience, employed as ma minders on carton cutting and creasing machines fitted with fully autor feeders or carton automatic glueing machines, carton or rigid box f setters or die makers, designer sample makers, or machine minders of do backing corrugated board machines over 63 inches in width in the manufa of fibreboard packing cases 187s. 6d. a week, machine minders of cartor rigid box cutting and creasing machines or as head stock keepers, guill cutters or machine minders of automatic windowing machines in the m facture of cartons, machine minders of box wrapping machines or quad s machines in the manufacture of rigid boxes, machine minders of solid b laminating machines, double backing corrugated board machines up to including 63 inches in width or fully automatic cutting and creasing pr with automatic feeder and stripper, forme setters or die makers, head s keepers or designers and sample makers in the manufacture of fibreb packing cases 180s., makers of sample boxes and cartons and other mac minders in the manufacture of cartons and rigid boxes, guillotine cutte shear cutters and other machine minders 172s. 6d., all other wo (including workers employed in corner cutting, punching or paper snij or in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases) 156s. 6d. ; piece basis time rate for workers of any age 170s. 6d. ⁺	6d., workken 21 Chine matic orme ouble cture on or ootine canu- tayer ooardd o and esses ttock tooard chine rs or ooardd chine rs or pooard chine esses
tot clovis run l obs a ous sat bas sat ou ou o i qi buu abai 81 us basu y	Anot and a and a sector and a s	Female workers	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 or other than late entrants, of 3s. or 3s. 6d. for late entrants, and of 1s. 2s. or 2s. 6d., according to age, for girls under 18; increase of 4s. a we piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change incl women 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 111s a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 121s.	ek in ude :
in -155) 58) -161)	First pay day in July	Workpeople employed in general printing and bind- ing, lithographic printing and photogravure printing (except photogravure pro- cess workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and news- paper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scot- land)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. a week (10s. to 13s.) for adult workers, by 2s. 3d. (7s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.) for adult female workers, an proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.	male d by
211s., 10 arbes ar flors, Lo	do.	Male workers employed in the production of daily news- papers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (8s. to 10s.) for adult male wor and by proportional amounts for apprentices.	kers,
gdom	do.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process en- graving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publish- ing firms	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. a week (11s. to 14s.) for journey and by proportional amounts for apprentices.	a a carie a
in	do.	Lithographic tin printers and	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. a week (10s. to 13s.) for adult	

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 285 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

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Princip	al Chan	ges in Rates of Wages	Reported during July—continued		Prin	cipal Ch	anges in Rates of Wage	s Reported during July—continued
District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
land	First full pay period following 29 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (5s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. a week) in minimum time rates for adult male workers, of 1d. (3s. 9d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include : men 20 and over (London 21 and over) 152s. 6d. a week, women 18 and over 107s. 6d.	Goods Transport by Road (continued)	Great Britain (188)	16 July	Bankstaffs employed in the road haulage industry	Increase of 5s. a week for men 21 and over. Rates after change : unskilled workers—porters, truckers and labourers, Metropolitan area 161s. a week, grade 1 areas 158s., grade 2 areas 154s. ; semi-skilled workers—checkers engaged in the checking off, entering, checking away and stowage of loads 165s., 161s., 157s. ; fully skilled bank workers—men who have attained special knowledge and qualification in, and can accept responsibility for,
United Kingdom	First pay day in July	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (63s. 6d. to 62s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (41s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for younger workers.	Angeneration of the second sec	AND CONTROL		CH LAROUX REPOR	special knowledge and qualification in, and can accept responsibility for, accurate work in connection with the checking off, entering, checking away and stowage of loads 169s., 164s., 160s.
Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 26 June	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (8s. to 6s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (5s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.) for younger workers.	Inland Waterways	and Scotland (cer- tain districts)	pay week following 27 June	housemen and other shore staff working regular hours, and floating staff	Increase of 4s. 7d. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers : London 159s. 11d. a week, Provinces 154s. 11d.*
do.	First pay day in July	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (53s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (32s. 8d. to 31s. 8d.) for younger workers.	Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom	Beginning of the first full pay period following 8 July		Increase of 3s. a week. Rates after change for hourly rated industrial and staff canteen workers, include : male staff—kitchen porters, London 139s. a week, Provinces 136s. 6d., assistant cooks 147s. 6d., 145s. ; female staff—attendants, London 101s. 6d., Provinces 99s., assistant cooks 110s., 107s. 6d. ⁺
Isle of Man	First full working week after 21 July	Building operatives	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include : craftsmen 4s. 8d. an hour, labourers 4s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.	Coal Distribution	London	10 July	Transport and other workers	Increases of 1d., 1 ¹ / ₂ d. or 2d. per ton, according to type of loading or delivery, for loading or delivering coal, coke, etc.; increase of 10s. (160s. to 170s.) in over-riding weekly minimum rate; output bonus, payable in addition to and based on the total weekly earnings, adjusted as follows :mechanical transport drivers and loaders at sidings 2s. 6d. when earnings exceed 170s. (previously the amount was 165s.) rising to 28s. when earnings exceed 240s. a week (mechanical transport drivers employed wholly on contract coke,
Scotland (171)	First full pay period com- mencing after	Journeymen electricians, arma- ture winders and apprentices employed on electrical instal- lation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of 2½d. an hour in standard rates for journeymen electricians and armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include : charge-hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or up to 7 other employees 5s. 0½d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 5s. 1½d., journeyman electricians 4s. 9½d., armature winders 4s. 10½d.	Retail Drapery,	Great Britain	7 July	Shop managers and manager-	2 tons and over, receive maximum bonus when earnings exceed 225s. a week), horse carmen 3s. at over 155s. (previously 150s.) to 28s. at over 230s., loaders at bays and shoots 1s. at over 172s. 6d. (previously 167s. 6d.) to 26s. at over 247s. 6d. Increases [‡] in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for shop
Great Britain	6 July 1 May‡	Foremen	Payment of a productivity allowance§ of £26 a year.	Outfitting and Footwear Trades	(210) (245)	ator of the sylmological ator who has	esses	managers, and of 8s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change : shop managers—London area 180s. 6d. a week where the number of staff is one, to 205s. 6d. where the number of staff is five, Provincial A area 176s. 6d. to 201s. 6d., Provincial B area 171s. 6d. to 196s. 6d. ; shop manageresses— London 155s. to 180s., A 151s. to 176s., B 146s. to 171s.§
London (180–181)	2 July¶	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Execu- tive :	An UKS and here I for supply from A fair Provident Law B at the second for the second se	and an and a second	Then between the	paraula de las	Other workers (except trans-	Increases [‡] in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. to 7s. a week, according to
en can (22 an 24		brivers and conductors employed on country bus services**	Increase of 5s. a week. Standard weekly rates after change : drivers—com- mencing rate 177s. 6d., after 6 months 181s. 6d., after 1 year 185s. 6d., after 2 years 189s. 6d. (maximum) ; conductors—174s. 6d., 177s. 6d., 180s. 6d., 184s. 6d.	1 SIN sectors presions specifi	Internet statute an		port workers)	age, for male workers, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change : grade I clerks 23 or over—London area, males 163s. a week, females 122s. 6d., Provincial A area 159s., 118s., Provincial B area 153s. 6d., 112s. ; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stock hands—male
at to an boar (is		Drivers and conductors employed on single-deck coach services	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for drivers, and of 5s. for conductors. Standard weekly rates after change : drivers—commencing rate 189s., after 1 year 191s. 6d., after 2 years 195s. 6d. (maximum) ; conductors—commencing rate 174s. 6d., after 6 months 177s. 6d., after 1 year 180s. 6d., after 2 years 184s. 6d. (maximum).	And			atomin for serioudo for it	workers, London 66s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 157s. at 22 or over, A 61s. 6d. to 153s., B 58s. 6d. to 147s. 6d., female workers, London 56s. 6d. to 118s., A 52s. to 113s. 6d., B 48s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 65s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 149s. at 22 or over, A 60s. 6d. to 145s., B 57s. 6d. to 143s., female workers. London 55s. 6d. to 113s. A 51s. to
עריים להיים להיים איר בכל ריים היים לאיים איר היים היים היים אירים איר לאיים היים היים היים איר לאיים לאיים אירים היים איר לאיים לאיים איים איים איים אירים היים אינים איים איים איים איים איים איים		Semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff em- ployed in garages and depots	Increase of 5s. a week. Standard weekly rates after change : trolleybuses— assistant craftsmen (group 1) 170s. 11d. a week, assistant craftsmen (group 2) 166s. 11d., general hands (group 3) 159s. 11d.; central buses—assistant craftsmen 170s. 11d., general hands 159s. 11d.; country buses—assistant craftsmen 166s. 11d., general hands 155s. 11d. (There is no change in existing bonus earning rates.)	bis distribution bis bowever bis be significant to	and the second s	ine 150 denin 130 c Gga	Transport workers	108s. 6d., B 47s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. (The minimum remuneration for sales assistants entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during the second 3 months.)§ Increasest in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 5s. or 7s. a week,
Great Britain (186–187) (245)	16 July	Drivers and mates of mechani- cally propelled vehicles, fore- men, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 5s. a week for all workers 21 and over, and for certain younger workers to whom adult rates apply, by 3s. 6d. for those 18 to 21, and by 2s. 6d. for those under 18. ^{††} Minimum rates after change include : regular road haulage workers whose home depot is situated in the London area—drivers 21 or over of vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 168s. a week, over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 168s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 175s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 181s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 188s., over 18	offer and a second	the brass of 113 in month process of 113 in month process of the branchess of	then and some some and of the anglacture		according to age. Minimum reindifer change : drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 90s. a week at under 18 rising to 157s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 88s. to 153s., Provincial B area 84s. to 147s. ; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 161s., 157s., 151s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 165s., 161s., 155s., of over 5 tons 169s., 165s., 159s.§
A scattering of the second		Antipation of the second secon	tons 197s., drivers of steam wagons or tractors (other than tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to and including 8 tons 175s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 181s., over 12 tons 188s., drivers of tractors not over 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 168s., mates on steam wagons 163s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 167s., removal packers 161s., porters 159s., other road haulage workers 21 or over 161s.; workers whose home depot is situated outside the London area including those who are employed on long distance services—drivers of vehicles (other than drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services	Hairdressing	Great Britain (242) (244)	28 July	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for managers in ladies' saloons and for managers and manageresses in gentlemen's saloons, of 6s. 6d. for manageresses in ladies' saloons, of 6s. for male chargehands in ladies' saloons and for male and female chargehands in gentlemen's saloons, and of 5s. 6d. for female chargehands in ladies' saloons. Minimum rates after change : ladies' saloons—managers, London area 188s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas A and B 183s. 6d., manageresses 170s. 6d., 165s. 6d., charge- hands, male 172s. 6d., 167s. 6d., female 154s. 6d., 149s. 6d. ; gentlemen's saloons—managers and manageresses 183s. 6d., 178s. 6d., male and female chargehands 167s. 6d., 162s. 6d.
 ed. for her carps eds under fabrunge eds das das fabrunge eds fabrunge 		 A setting situation previous and observations, add, nucessituation previous to the setting resulting observations is or over and events is previously basis and basis previous should be previously be and simulates for the setting and setting and the setting and	163s., grade 2 areas 159s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21 years of age), over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., 166s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., 172s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 183s., 179s., over 18 tons 192s., 188s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 163s., 159s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 162s. 6d., 160s. 6d., removal packers 158s. 6d., 156s. 6d., porters 156s. 6d., 154s., other road haulage workers 21 or over 158s., 154s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads—workers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisibility require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon		100-09 1100-00 1100-00 100-09 1100-00 100-09 1100-00 100-09 1100-00 100-09 1100-00 100-09 1100-00 100-09 1100-00 100-09 100-00 100-09 100-00 100-09 100-00 100-09 100-00 100-09 100-00 100	Mine 1991 1991 1992 1992 1995 1995 1995 1995	Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. or 5s. a week, according to year of employment for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons and for male and female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons, of 2s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, and of 2s. for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers : ladies' saloons—London area, male workers 100s. a week in first year, 127s. in second year, 157s. thereafter, female workers 93s. 6d., 120s. 6d., 136s., Provincial areas A and B, male workers 95s., 122s., 152s., female workers 88s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 131s. ; gentlemen's saloons—London area, male and female workers 120s. in first year, 152s. thereafter, Provincial areas A and B 115s., 147s.]
ores the to 1053 for alteratives	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	terse sant pers and cer- tile tile ters and by proper survey per survey ters and by proper survey ters and by proper survey	drivers 181s., mates 161s., grades 1 and 2 areas 177s., 158s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 189s., 161s., 185s., 158s., workers employed on vehicles authorised for the carriage of abnormal indivisible loads as defined in the Motor Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types), General Order, 1955, over 16 and up to and including 20 tons, London area, drivers 201s., mates 163s., grades 1 and 2 areas 197s., 160s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 206s., 168s., 202s., 165s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 45 tons 236s., 168s., 232s., 165s., heavy brakesmen and steersmen operating braking and steering equipment of heavy trailers, London area 181s., grades 1 and 2 areas 178s. ^{‡‡}			The season of	Clerks, receptionists, manicu- rists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, of 4s. for male workers and 3s. 6d. for female workers 18 and under 21, and of 3s. for male workers and 2s. 6d. for female workers under 18. Minimum rates after change : clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 66s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 157s. at 24 or over, Provincial A area 61s. 6d. to 153s., Provincial B area 58s. 6d. to 147s. 6d., female workers 55s. to 117s., 50s. 6d. to 112s. 6d., 47s. to 106s. 6d. ; sales assistants, cashiers and clerical assistants—male workers, London area 66s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 151s. at 23 or over, Provincial A area 61s. 6d. to 147s., Provincial B area 58s. 6d. to 141s. 6d., female workers, London area 65s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 12s. ; other workers—male workers, London area 65s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 12s. ;
er attendants, storemer inters' mates, carpente	ased o n, tran zers, ca	n the isport	n the official index of retail prices. Insport mechanics, transport drivers, cha	2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services 163s., grade 2 areas 159s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21 years of age), over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., 166s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., 172s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 183s., 179s., over 18 tons 192s., 188s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 163s., 159s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 162s. 6d., 160s. 6d., removal packers 158s. 6d., 156s. 6d., porters 156s. 6d., 154s., other road haulage workers 21 or over 158s., 154s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads—workers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisiblity require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driver—over 6 and up to 10 tons, London area, drivers 181s., mates 161s., grades 1 and 2 areas 177s., 158s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 189s., 161s., 185s., 158s., workers employed on vehicles authorised for the carriage of abnormal indivisible loads as defined in the Motor Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types), General Order, 1955, over 16 and up to and including 20 tons, London area, drivers 201s., mates 163s., grades 1 and 2 areas 197s., 160s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 206s., 168s., 202s., 165s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 23 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 23 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 24 areas 178s., 150s., heavy trailers, London area 181s., grades 1 and 2 areas 178s., 14	2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services 163s., grade 2 areas 159s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21 years of age), over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., 166s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., 172s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 183s., 179s., over 18 tons 192s., 188s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 163s., 159s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture varehousing and removing, foremen 162s. 6d., 160s. 6d., removal packers 158s. 6d., 156s. 6d., porters 156s. 6d., 154s., other road haulage workers 21 or over 158s., 154s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loadsworkers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisibility require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driverover 6 and up to 10 tons, London area, drivers 181s., mates 161s., grades 1 and 2 areas 177s., 158s, over 10 and up to 16 tons 189s., 161s., 185s., 158s., workers employed on vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types), General Order, 1955, over 16 and up to and including 20 tons, London area, drivers 201s., mates 163s., grades 1 and 2 areas 197s., 160s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 206s., 168s., 202s., 165s., over 23 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 202s., 165s., over 45 tons 236s., 168s., 232s., 165s., heavy brakesmen and steersmen operating braking and steering equipment of heavy trailers, London area 181s., grades 1 and 2 areas 178s.‡‡	2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services 165s., grade 2 areas 199s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21 years of age), over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., 166s., over 10 tons 170s., 165s., 154s., other root haulage workers 158s. 6d., 156s., 6d., porters 156s. 6d., 165s., 6d., removal packers 158s. 6d., 156s., 6d., porters 156s. 6d., 165s., 6d., removal packers 158s. 6d., 156s., 6d., porters 156s. 6d., 165s., 154s., other root haulage workers 21 or over 158s., 154s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisibile loadsworkers on vehicles whils used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisibility require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carriage of and up to 10 tons, London area, 161s., 158s., workers employed on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driver-over 6 and 2 areas 177s., 158s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 189s., 161s., 185s., 195s., woret 10 and up to 16 tons 189s., 161s., 185s., 195s., 00er 10 and up to 25 tons 197s., 160s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 197s., 166s., 00er 215., 165s., 202s., 165s., aver 25 and up to and including 20 tons, London area, 170sr., 205s., 165s., over 45 tons 216s., 165s., 205s., 165s., 00er 25 and up to at including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 25 and up to an at including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 25 and up to an including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 211s., 168s., 207s., 165s., over 25 and up to	2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services 163s., grade 2 areas 159s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21 years of age), over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., 166s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., 172s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 183s., 173s., over 18 tons 192s., 188s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 163s., 153s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 162s. 6d., 164s. 6d., removal packers 13 or over 158s., 154s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisibile loads—workers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason or indivisibility require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driver—over 6 and up to 10 tons, London area, drivers 181s., mates 161s., grades 1 and 2 areas 177s., 158s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 189s., 161s., 185s., 153s., workers employed on vehicles authorised for the carriage of anormal indivisible loads as defined in the Motor Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Type). General Order, 1955, over 16 and up to 2136s., 163s., 2038., 105s., over 2038., 165s., over 21 and 197s., 105s., over 2038., 165s., over 4 bitons 2136s., 165s., over 4 bitons 206s., 165s., over 4 bitons 2136s., 165s., 045s., tower and and up to 21, 05s., over 4 bitons 2136s., 165s., 2038., 165s., over 4 bitons 2136s., 165s., 045s., tower and a stersmen operating briding and iteering equipment of heavy trailers, London area 181s., grades 1 and 2 areas 178s.; 17	 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services 163s., grade 2 areas 159s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of activity of the carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21 years of ace), over 5 and up to 10 tons 10%. 166s, over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s, divers of tractors in work 165s, 159s, workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 162s. 6d., 156s. 6d., removal packers 158s. 6d., 154s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 162s. 6d., 169s. 6d., removal packers 158s. 6d., 154s., its, workers employed on carriage or indivisibility require mechanical looks, there is the responsibility of the which by reason of indivisibility require mechanical reactive to a due to 10 tons, 10%, over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., 155s., 515s., workers employed on carriage or indivisibility require mechanical reactive to a due to 10 tons, 100 and up to 15 tons 176s., 155s., 1

[‡] This allowance was agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ The allowance is payable under the same conditions as are attached to the productivity allowance for manual workers. See page 278 (footnote §) of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

|| Including outer London country bus zone.

¶ For drivers of single-deck coaches the effective date is 21st June.

** For details of increase affecting Central Road Services, see page 279 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 285 of the July issue o this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed by British Road Services. ‡‡ The Order also specifies the transference of eleven localities from Grade 2 to Grade 1 Area.

* This increase was agreed by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry ; it does not apply to certain staff employed on the British Transport Commission's inland waterways who follow other industrial agreements, or to staff employed on former railway-owned canals who are covered by other agreements. † This increase was the result of an award (No. 2698) of the Industrial Court. See page 324 of this GAZETTE. ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 284 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. this GAZETTE. § The Order also specifies the transference of certain areas in Scotland from Provincial B to Provincial A area.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 325 of this GAZETTE.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5s. 6d. a week (8s. to 13s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, by 4s. 2d. (6s. to 10s. 2d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 2s. 9d. (4s. to 6s. 9d.) for workers under 18.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY

Health Services	Great Britain . (230-231)	Beginning	Domestic and similar grades of staff, and ancillary workers	Standard working week	reduced from	n 46 to 44 hours.†	
ndutenance wartens. Sten 11d. z weis,	allet change for in there : a binded	week in which 1 July fell	(including building crafts- men and labourers) employed in hospitals, etc.				

* Under revised sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cash value of each point movement in the index is 1s. 6d. a week (previously 1s.) for workers 21 and over, 1s. 1¹/₂d. (previously 9d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and 9d. (previously 6d.) for those under 18; the increases shown above are related to the May, 1958, index figure of 109 and include the consequential adjustments from the old scale. † This is the second stage in the implementation of an agreement providing for reduction in two stages in the length of the standard working week from 48 to 44 hours. See page 414 of the November, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st JULY, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services .. '.. 114

Manufacturing Industries only 113 At 31st July, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 114 for all workers in all industries and services and 113 for all workers in manufacturing industries only. The corresponding figures at the end of June were 113 for all industries and services and 113 for manufacturing industries only.

and services and 113 for manufacturing industries only. The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

Year Jan. Feb. Mar.

 1956
 100
 101
 104

 1957
 107
 107
 108

 1958
 112
 113
 113

のないないのの	Apl. 105 108 113	May 105 111 113	June 105 111 113	July 106 111 114	Aug. 106 111	Sept. 106 112	Oct. 106 112	Nov. 106 112	Dec. 106 112	Year 1956 1957 1958	Jan. 100 107 112	Feb.	Mar. 104 107 113	Apl. 105 108 113	May 105 111 113	June 105 111 113	July 106 111 113	A 1 1
A STATE AND A STAT	T cas	Detai	iled F	0 368	1	Iuvenil		A11 W/	orkers						Detai	iled F		

1956 Monthly 1957 average

Februar March April May June July August Septemb October

58, January . February March . April . May . June . July .

56, March June

Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly 1957 averages		104·8 110·0	104·2 109·7	105·5(-) 111·3	104·7 110·0
1956, March June September December		103·8 105·5(-) 106·0 106·3	103·1 104·6 105·7 106·3	104·2 106·1 107·2 107·5(+)	103·7 105·4 106·0 106·4
1957, January February March April June July August September October November		$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 5(-) \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 5(-) \\ 111 \cdot 5(+) \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106{\cdot}4\\ 106{\cdot}8\\ 107{\cdot}2\\ 107{\cdot}9\\ 109{\cdot}9\\ 110{\cdot}0\\ 110{\cdot}5(-)\\ 111{\cdot}0\\ 111{\cdot}1\\ 111{\cdot}4\\ 111{\cdot}8\\ 112{\cdot}1 \end{array}$	107.6 108.1 108.9 109.4 111.7 111.8 112.3 112.6 112.7 113.2 113.4 113.7	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 5(+) \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 5(-) \\ 111 \cdot 5(+) \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
1958, January February March April May June July	:::::::	$112 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 5(-) \\ 112 \cdot 5(+) \\ 112 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 5(+)$	112.3 112.6 112.7 112.8 113.1 113.5(+) 114.0	113.9 114.3 114.4 114.5(-) 114.7 115.2 115.6	112.3 112.6 112.7 112.7 112.9 113.4 113.7

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly *earnings* (as distinct from changes in *rates of wages*) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1957, were given in an article on pages 83 to 91 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April,

1956, and October, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with an in-crease of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the same period in the average level of *rates of wages* in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for *earnings* and 6th per cent for *rates of wages*. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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

Men

 $1.545 \\ 1.517$

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

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

II-Manufacturing Industries only

All workers

103·9 109·6

102 · 8 103 · 9 105 · 5(-106 · 1

 $\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \end{array}$

111.8 112.4 112.5(-112.7 113.1 113.3 113.5(-

104·9 110·1

104 · 5(105 · 7 106 · 1 106 · 3

 $106 \cdot 5(-106 \cdot 7) \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 5(-110 \cdot 9) \\ 111 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 112$

112·3 112·5(-112·5(-112·6 112·7 *112·9* 113·1

Women

1 · 598 1 · 631

figures. Revised figures are given in italics.

All industries and services . Manufacturing industries only.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1958

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 195. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July in these 209 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not them-selves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 32,900. The aggregate number of working days lost during July at the establish-ments concerned was about 82,000. The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in July due to industrial disputes :—

ACE REAL TRANSPORT		r of Stoppa ress in Mo		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of	orin brue energie orin science unio	Janua	ary to July	, 1958	Janua	ary to July	, 1957
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in	in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all	Number of Stoppages beginning	in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days los in all
Coal Mining	52	156 9	161 11	22,500 5,900	43,000 21,000		Period	in progress	Stoppages in progress	Period	in progress	Stoppages in progress
Building and Contract- ing		10	10	2,100	10,000	And And And And	COLOTS -	21101312	THAT LETRO	Carlotter	<u>omenski</u>	a on I
All remaining indus- tries and services	7	20	27	2,400	8,000	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1,266	165,600†	313,000	1,305	700 152,700†	4,000 325,000
Total, July, 1958	14	195	209	32,900	82,000	Other Mining and	a con Su	TATOT MAG	Hi to Column	ALL TANK	STATEST	Part Date
Total, June, 1958	10015 001	210	225	107,100	1,203,000	Treatment of Non-Metalli-	ing Elago	BALLET	Cat	No. States	Ŧ	+
Total, July, 1957	19	185	204	132,400	873,000	ferous Mining Products	and 4	600	2,000	5	4,500	24,000
toyiow. The inde-	th under	uom ana	animp	sayind to P	NOT DE LORDA	Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	t	1	A. 124 (2)	10.00 <u>10.000</u>	A 1
Of the total of 82						Metal Manufac- ture	23	7,900	29,000	24	56,100	430,000
workers involved i these workers, 26,6 involved (<i>i.e.</i> , throw	00 were wn out of	directly work at	involved the esta	and 4,700 ablishments) indirectly where the	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering	43 35 46	11,600 9,200 44,200†	257,000 26,000	52 38 40	186,700† 418,000 134,400†	2,295,000 2,685,000 760,000
stoppages occurred The number of day 1,600 workers thro	s lost in	July also	o includ	led 7,000 d	ays lost by	Other Metal In- dustries	97	1,800	3,000	17 17	35,300 4,400	225,000 32,000
previous month.	agir stop		UT		a moni mo	Leather, etc Clothing	- 9	2,500	5,000	17	200 3,200	‡ 4,000
						Food, Drink and Tobacco	6	1,700	7,000	8	1,700	3,000
Duration of Stoppages Of 187 stoppages	of work					Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing		600 900	7,000 3,000	91	1,100 ‡	4,000 ‡
July, 87, directly is one day; 49, directly	nvolving	5,900 we ving 4.70	orkers, 00 work	lasted not ters, lasted	more than two days :	Other Manufac- turingIndustries	8	1,500	3,000	9	6,600	33,000
25, directly involvin	ig 5,700 w	orkers, 1	asted th	ree days;	13, directly	Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity	94	13,200	77,000	72	10,900	56,000
involving 5,700 wor involving 2,700 wor					13, directly	and Water Transport, etc	3 58	700 89,800	3,000 2,401,000	1 83	100 143,100	1,000 904,000
Causes of Stoppages	5 SOL 102					Distributive Trades Other Services	63	2,800 1,700	66,000 2,000	8 7	3,800 500	41,000 3,000
Of the 195 disput July, 7, directly inv						Total	1,634	356,800†	3,325,000	1,698§	1,164,000†	7,829,000

All Workers

 $1.561 \\ 1.545$

Juveniles

 $1.687 \\ 1.708$

ug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

106 106 106 106 106 112 112 112 112 112

Juveniles

104·9 110·6

 $103 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 0$

 $107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 5(+12) \\ 112 \cdot 7 \\$

113.0 113.4 113.4 113.5(+ 113.9 114.0 114.3

All Workers

104·7 110·0

 $\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 5(-106 \cdot 8) \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 9 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \end{array}$

 $112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 5(-) \\ 112 \cdot 5(+) \\ 112 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 8 \\ 113 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 2$

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Appro Number o invo	f Workers	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
e prices and ic) the calculation rest. Elione are also appendices	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended		Wonsto's ender clubing
COAL MINING : Fillers and other colliery workers Barnsley (one colliery)	1,100	570	3 July	12 July	Revised method of working	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Fillers and other colliery workers- Doncaster (one colliery)	1,100	of cons	16 July	26 July	Withdrawal of two extra workers who had been allocated to the face when conditions were abnormal	Work resumed.
VEHICLES : Workers employed in the manufac- ture of motor car accessories London (one firm)	300	t the add s of th ese s backlet	4 July		Request by employer for discussion on possible future redundancy	No settlement reported.
Sheet metal workers, painters, trimmers, finishers and labourers employed in vehicle body building —Birmingham (one firm)	210	900	10 July	18 July	Rejection of a claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed pending negotiations
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING : Building workers and canteen staff employed on siteLondon (one firm)	1,340	20	25 July	5 Aug.	To secure the appointment of a full time safety officer.	Work resumed on the advice of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Grea Britain, pending negotiations.

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision ; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. † Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries and, in 1957, in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The *net* number of individuals involved in stoppages in the coal mining and vehicles industries in the period under review in 1958 were approximately 127,000 and 36,000 respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 125,000 and 130,000 respectively. The *net* numbers of individuals involved in shippinges in the period 1957, was approximately 168,000. For all industries the *net* totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 306,000 and 1,094,000. ‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ A stoppage of engineering workers which began in March, 1957, involved workers in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together. || The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

advances in wages, and 82, directly involving 11,500 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 100 workers, on ques-tions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 2,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 74, directly involving 11,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 900 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SEVEN **MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957**

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first seven months of 1958 and 1957 :---

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th JULY, 1958

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

At 15th July, 1958, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956=100), compared with 110 at 17th June and with 107 at 16th July, 1957. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes and other vegetables, fresh fruit and meat, which were partly offset by an increase in the average price of eggs.

vegetables, fresh fruit and meat, which were partly offset by an increase in the average price of eggs. 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 15th JULY, 1958 (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th July, 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.

0			FIGURE FO		
	SUB-GROUP		January		WEIGH
I.	Food :		= 100)		
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits	s and			
	cakes		119		52
	Meat and bacon		105		89
	Fish		108		9
	Butter, margarine, lard and co	oking			The series
	fat		74	••	19
	Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, e		106 102	••	53 22
	Sugar, preserves and confectione	eru	102	••	39
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and can	ned	104		33
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned		123	10/1	19
	Other food		104		15
	Total—Food		106.0		350
П	Alcoholic drink		105.8	and a	71
		No the	$\frac{103}{107\cdot8}$	1	
		••		••	Contraction of the local division of the loc
	Housing	••	122.6	••	87
v.	Fuel and light :		100		11101
	Coal and coke	••	109	••	28
	Other fuel and light	and the	113	••	_27
	Total—Fuel and light		110.7	• •	55
VI.	Durable household goods :				Designation of
	Furniture, floor coverings and	i soft			
	furnishings		103	•••	35
	Radio, television and other h	iouse-	05		
	hold appliances		95	••	21
	Pottery, glassware and hardwar		$\frac{102}{100}$	••	10
	Total—Durable household goo	ods	100.1	•••	66
VII.	Clothing and footwear :		104		
	Men's outer clothing		104	••	20
	Men's underclothing	1001010	105 104	••	7
	Women's outer clothing	••	104	••	22
	Children's clothing		103	•••	11
	Other clothing, including hose, h		101		
	dashery, millinery and materia		98	-	21
	Footwear		103		19
	Total-Clothing and footwea	I r	102.8	C an l	106
VIII	Transport and vehicles :		AREAL AND	13.514	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Motoring and cycling		106		30
	Fares and other transport	10 and 10	119	1	38
	Total-Transport and vehicles		113.3	and I	68
IX	Miscellaneous goods :				
IA.	Books, newspapers and periodic	als	125		16
	Medicines, toilet requisites,		120		1
	cleaning materials, matches, e		110		26
	Stationery, travel and sports g	goods,			
	Stationery, travel and sports g toys, photographic and o	ptical	Migli and I		
	goods, etc		107	• •	17
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		113.4	••	59
X.	Services :		and the second second		
	Postage and telephones		132		6
	Entertainment	a system	111	••	23
	Other services, including dor				
	help, hairdressing, boot and				
	repairing, laundering and dry o	clean-	114		20
	ing	12.00	$\frac{114}{114}$		29
	Total—Services	3.2.0.00	114.6	••	58
	All ITEMS	All Star	108.5	••	1,000
The	above calculation yields a figure	slightly	y above	108	8.5 an

accordingly the "all items" index figure at 15th July was taken as 109.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING

THE MONTH

A substantial reduction in the average price of potatoes and smaller reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, green vegetables, fresh fruit, and beef, mutton and lamb, were partly offset by an increase in the average price of eggs. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 111 for the previous month.

Housing

Food

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 less than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 123, compared with 122 for the previous month.

Miscellaneous Goods

The main changes in this group were increases in the average prices of toilet soap and matches, the latter reflecting a reduction in the average contents of a box. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, and services, 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, 111, 100, 103, 113 and 115, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JULY, 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									102			
1957 1958	104	104			105 109		107	106	106	107	108	108

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction 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 327 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 323.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 9th June, 1958.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,669, and 3,239 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,816 males and 423 females; of the total, 2,060 were disabled persons. During the period 1,200 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

All and the second seco	Males	Females	Tot
Applicants admitted to training during period ;	and a state		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Able-bodied	567 879	23 200	59 1,07
Total	1,446	223	1,66
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at : Government Training Centres—	IL COL	an Machanon	94 .A
Able-bodied Disabled	1,080 961	28 67	1,10 1,02
Able-bodied Disabled Employers' Establishments—	55 304	14 225	6 52
Able-bodied Disabled Residential (Disabled) Centres and	2 27	3	3
Voluntary Organisations	387	86	47
Total	2,816	423	3,23
Trainees placed in Employment during period :	her	a. I shirtsof	. israile
Able-bodied Disabled	446 591	17 146	46 73
Total	1,037	163	1,20

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 9th June, 1958, the number of trainees placed in employment was 137,158, of whom 121,473 were males and 15,685

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 28th June, 1958, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 93, compared with 97 in the 13 weeks ended 29th March, 1958, and 84 in the 13 weeks ended 29th June, 1957. The corresponding numbers of persons reportably injured at such mines were 517, 529 and 482. For the purpose of these statistics, reportable injuries are injuries which, because of their severity, or the nature of the accident in which they are sustained, are, under the terms of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below

Nature of Accident	F	nber of Pe Killed durin weeks end	ng	Number of Persons Reportably Injured dur 13 weeks ended				
	28th June, 1958	29th March, 1958	29th June, 1957	28th June, 1958	29th March, 1958	29 Jui 19		
Underground : Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	44 26	41 27	1 46 17	3 163 117	9 170 118			
cluding shaft acci- dents)	16	15	10	187	188			
Total	86	83	74	470	485	107C		
Surface : All causes	7	14	10	47	44			
Total, underground and surface	93	97	84	517	529			

Contents of this Section

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Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1958				32
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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 July was 105, compared with 116 in the previous month and 114 (revised figure) in July, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 5 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 7 in the previous month and 6 in July, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 1958.

Mines and Quarries*		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Coal Mines :		ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
	18	Аст, 1937
Surface	11	subject to Suchogs 105-108 of the
Other Stratified Mines	ilina	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Miscellaneous Mines	Seres?	and Ships 2
	•••	Building Operations 23
Quarries	4	Works of Engineering
TOTAL MARG & ONADATE	23	Construction
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	23	Warshouses 1
Factories		warehouses I
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	L. weeks	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 68
tery and Glass	1	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1	Railway Service
Metal Extracting and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Refining	2	Firemen 1
Metal Conversion and	18 1	
Founding (including	1	Guards (Passenger) 1
Rolling Mills and Tube		Labourers 1
Making)	9	Permanent Way Men 10
Engineering, Locomotive		Porters
Building, Boilermaking,		Shunters
etc	3	Other Grades 1
Railway and Tramway		Contractors' Servants
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-		Contractors servants
craft Manufacture		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 14
Shipbuilding	7	
Other Metal Trades	2	Total (excluding Seamen) 105
Textile Printing, Bleach-	A Calif	SO - EDOT
ing and Dyeing	1	Seamen
Food and Drink	3	THE ALL PROPERTY OF A CARE OF THE PROPERTY OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTI
General Woodwork and		Trading Vessels 5
Furniture	• • •	Fishing Vessels
Paper, Printing, etc.	· intel	La Draushing and the second second second
Rubber Trades		TOTAL, SEAMEN 5
Gas Works	23	Total (including Second) 110
Other Industries	5	Total (including Seamen) 110
Other Industries	1	Takenon and North (1920) Date State

Industrial Diseases

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

r	I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
	Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
-1110	Operatives engaged in : Smelting of Metals	Pitch and Tar
	Electric Accumulator Works	Mineral Oil 2
	Paint and Colour Works 1	TOTAL 10
	Other Industries	Total 1 Inter
		Chrome Ulceration
	TOTAL 2	Manuf. of Bichromates 9
-	142	Chromium Plating 8
	Aniline Poisoning 1	Other Industries
	Compressed Air Illness 1	-
	Anthrax	TOTAL 17
	Hides and Skins	Total, Cases 31
	Other Industries	- Television and Children bereated Westerner
-		II. Deaths
-	TOTAL	Nil
	sutter spendets of an internet	Contraction of contract of the second of the
1000		

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 26th July, 1958.

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Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Second Quarter of 1958

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the period Ist April, 1958, to 30th June, 1958 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to industry. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics :--

1. A notifiable accident is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages for the work at which he was employed, the day of occurrence of the accident being excluded. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

2. An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 105-108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in Sections 151-153. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, *e.g.*, certain offices, are not notifiable.

3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or

industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory. 4. In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON.

5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which

notice was received during the period indicated. 6. The accidents are classified according to the Factory Inspec-

torate's industrial classification. Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Second Quarter, 1958,

by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
	Accidents	Accidents	Accidents
Northern	14	4,099	4,113
	8	1,883	1,891
	9	2,650	2,659
	5	2,282	2,287
	17	3,269	3,286
	12	3,358	3,370
	15	3,048	3,063
	6	1,886	1,892
	17	2,393	2,410
	4	2,072	2,076
	10	2,212	2,222
	14	4,118	4,132
	18	2,547	2,565
	13	5,011	5,024
	162	40,828	40,990

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Second Ouarter, 1958, by Industry

Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
The second second second second	Land I	automation of	Tranks	Pottery		216	216
Textile		0.54	050	Glass	to the state	488	488
Cotton	3	956	959 553	Chemicals, etc.		50 000	Constant and
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy Flax, Hemp and Jute		553 251	553 251	Artificial Manure	A bal	53 313	53
Flax, Hemp and Jute	and the state	132	132	Coal Tar Other Chemicals	3	946	949
Hosiery	a standard a constant	80	80	Paint, Colours and Varnish	-	109	109
Other Textiles	and the states	143	143	Total	7	1,421	1,428
otal Textile	3	2,115	2,118		He my lon	148	148
otal result		the second		Tanning, Currying Leather		1.0	140
Contractors Services		stalia	STOL TO STOL	Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Cleaning		Dang	and a start
Non-Textile		(e. ssiding)	TOUR T	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	_	203	203
Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement Brick, Pipe and Tile Making	2	498	500	Cloth Finishing, Raising, Lapping,		35	25
Other Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement.	3	357	360	Making-up and Packing	and the second sec	33	35
	- 1 - E	OFF	860	Job Dyeing, Other Finishing, Cleaning and Dyeing	and the second	35	35
Total	5	855	000	Laundries	ordi to 20	142	142
Metals		Britsve Ch	DINE SOT	Total	er and a	415	415
Metal Extracting and Refining	5	443	448	Wearing Apparel and Articles for Personal		21 28V2 10	amonta
Metal Conversion	4 6	1,040 1,265	1,044	Use		105. 10	and and
Iron, Steel and Other Metal Rolling Metal Tube Making and Wire Drawing	4	550	554	Tailoring	-	113	113
Metal Founding	3	1,933	1,936	Dress, Millinery, Underclothing, and		185	185
Metal Galvanising, Tinning, Plating	and the second second		To and the St	Other Wearing Apparel	1	155	156
and Enamelling	- Antion - Antion	141	141	and the strength of the streng	1	453	454
Total	22	5,372	5,394	Total	P 210	and the second of the	- H- Contraction
Total			and an addition	Rubber Trades	3	385	388
Engineering Works (other than Machine		- OFFICER	ALL ASSESSMENT	Paper, Printing and Stationery		007	000
Making), Machine and Other Tools	1	314	315	Paper, Cardboard and Millboard Making	5	887	892
Marine Engine-building and Repairing Locomotive-building and Repairing	1	468	468	Letterpress and Lithographic Printing		408	408
Other Engine-building and Transmission	and the second	I Wedenwichten	123	and Bookbinding Cardboard and Paper Box Making	A CHIMAG	216	216
Machinery	a	272	272	Other Printing, Photography, etc		178	178
Boiler Making		311 628	311 630	Total	5	1,689	1,694
Constructional Engineering	1	1,489	1,490		areadina	Subbooks	AUGO CALINO
Hydraulic, Ventilating and Pneumatic		A State State State	and the state	Food Flour and Other Milling	A SIL Let	218	218
Hydraulic, Ventilating and Pneumatic Engineering Machine Tool and Other Tool Making		205	205 324	Bakeries	Part 10	582	583
Machine Tool and Other Tool Making		324	324	Confectionery (Sugar), Groceries, etc	orlitto a	493 1,106	493 1,106
Total	4	4,011	4,015	Other Foods	M only 19	CESSLERAE LINES	A DATE OF STREET, ST.
	and a start	and the second	and the second second	Total	gant the	2,399	2,400
Machinery, Machinery Accessories, etc.	1 Ieles	153	153	Drink	an constant	516	517
Textile Machinery and Accessories Other Miscellaneous Machine Making	1	780	781	Alcoholic	1	516 126	126
General and Jobbing Engineering, Mak-	and the second	and the second	Contraction (C)	Non-Alcoholic	1	642	643
ing and Repairing Machinery	2	2,067	2,069	Total	1	and the first of the second	a second a second second
Railway and Tramway Plant and	All and a second	863	863	Tobacco and Matches	-	135 280	135 280
Vehicles Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles,	ACT BISSE	005		Oilcake, Oil Refining and Extracting	action IV	82	82
Carts	2	1,801	1,803	Soap, Starch, Candles, etc. Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Sports Articles,		A. C.	1
Ordnance and Munitions of War	1.14	448	449	etc	-	330	330
Total	6	6,112	6,118	Gas Works		622 628	622 630
Iotal	A. COMPANY	0,114		Electrical Stations	Í	172	173
Light Metal Trades	2	850	852	Other Miscellaneous Industries	ALLE , STALLE	32,924	33,002
Industrial Appliances (Locks, Bolts, Screws,	2	388	390	Total Non-Textile	78	32,924	33,002
Springs, Chains, etc.) Miscellaneous Metal Trades	1 3	581	584	Places under Sections 105-108 of			- The second
Shipbuilding	38	1,981	1,989	I Meets Miller Section	1	12	and the second
Aircraft	A	504	504	Factories Act, 1937	12 .	1,323	1,335
Conserval Wasselwark	in 19	WELL THAT	Commence	Docks (Section 105)		Completions	Contravis
General Woodwork Sawmills, Joinery and General Wood-	Carton Anna	the state		Building Operations (Section 107) Construction	34	2,793	2,827
working	5	1,113	1,118	Maintenance	14	685	699
Box and Packing Case Making		60 70	60	Demolition	8	136	144
Brushes and Other Special Woodware	and the second	157	70 157	Total	56	3,614	3,670
Other Builders' Materials	and the second	1000	The survey of the	Works of Engineering Construction (Section	and the second second	A State	1
Total	5	1,400	1,405	108)	11	551	562
	6.4	P. W. T. C. Sine	JA110	Warehouses (Section 105)	2	301	303
Furniture, etc.		130	130	and the start of the start of the	The loss of	11000	The state of the s
Cabinet and Chair Making, Upholstery Other Furniture Making		235	235	Total: Places under Ss. 105-108 of the Factories Act, 1937	81	5,789	5,870
Contraction of the second seco	A STATE	365	365	Factories Act, 1507			40,990
Total					162	40,828	

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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 23rd June, 1958, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

The second second second second	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	743	111	854
period	1,257 552	183 96	1,440 648
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	13. S. C. M.	183	1,

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 23rd June, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 92,506.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employ-ment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1958 (name 73) (page 73).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th

June, 1958, and (b) during the whole period fr	June Quarter, 1958	Ine Ter, Jose Total cases dealt with Total cases Country Base of Index* Month for whi Index Figure		Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	(in Inde	or Fall (-) x Figure x Points) red with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	5	1,763		is given	tes for	Month before	Year before
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	0010.2.10	AL LEADERN	Townstand bee beed	and and the second second	Valamit	A BALLER	to manifestor
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	13 10	988 2,203	European Countries Austria (Vienna)	Mar., 1938 = 100	0 .36 m	and hen	usv1.con
Total of orders made	28	4,954	Austria (Vienna) All Items* Food	June, 1958	763 762	+ 17 + 23	+ 17 + 19
No orders made against the employers concerned	21	4,781	Belgium	$19\ddot{5}3 = 100$ May, 1958	102	Nil	3 - Forest
Total of cases determined	49	9,735	Food'	July, 1956–June,	108	Nil	$^{+2}_{+2}$
and the many sources of the many shall	Fors and	dive someous	France (Paris)	1957 = 100		Conception	hone alla
Of the total of 9,735 cases determined sin	to let An	munt 1014	All Items	June, 1958	119·4 118·2	+ 0.5 - 0.1	+ 18.7 + 19.1
8.630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement	in Civil F	mployment	Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100	0.163	Nigo El O	brane b.
Act, 1944, 1,052 under the National Service A	ct, 1948, 5	0 under the	All Items Food	June, 1958	119 126	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 4 + 6
Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950 Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act,	1951 A	Il the cases	Iceland (Reykjavik) All Items	Mar., '1950''= 100 June, 1958	193	+ 1.	+ 3
determined during the June quarter, 1958, were			Food Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1	198	Nil	Nil
National Service Act, 1948.			All Items	May, 1958	67.66	+ 0.70 + 1.14	+ 4.4 + 5.5
Appeals against five determinations of			Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100	78.33	1. 风景 [泉] 梁 [泉]	O ARGIN
mittees were decided by the Umpire during these determinations, two were confirmed,			All Items* Food	Mar., 1958	$129.39 \\ 134.86$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1.02 \\ - & 1.68 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 1.7 + 0.6
three were reversed.	set of the		Netherlands All Items	1951 = 100 June, 1958	123 125	+ 2 + 4	+ 3
No reinstatement cases were determined d	luring the	quarter by	Food Norway	1949 = 100	125	+ 4	+ 3 + 1
Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire	either in	Northern	All Items Food	May, 1958	159 179	+ 1 + 2	+ 6 + 8
Ireland or the Isle of Man.	and or s	piaceworker	Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100		T 4	TO
During the quarter, there were no Reinstatement Committees or appeals before	application	Impire for	All Items	May, 1958	106.0	$- 2.0 \\ - 3.4$	+ 2.6 + 3.5
compensation under section 51 of the Nation	nal Service	Act, 1948,	Food	July, 1936 = 100 Apr., 1958	106.3	and the second	Chinese or
which prohibits the dismissal of employees 1 for part-time service under the Act.	by reason	of liability	All Items Food	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACT AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACT AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACT	798·4 1,052·3	+ 16.6 + 31.2	+103.8 +147.5
for part-time service under the Act.			Sweden All Items	1949 = 100 Apr., 1958	152	In the second	I Enterprise
			Food Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100	165	+ 1 + 2	+ 8 + 11
CI · 1 · 1 1 · C	10	the rates for	All Items Food	May, 1958	182·2 197·5	+ 1.5 + 0.4	+ 4.2 + 3.0
Shipbuilding in Secon	id Oi	larter	Other Countries	The Posting	197-3	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
of 1958	in-plement		Canada	1949 = 100		SULT IN	The second
01 1930			All Items	June, 1958	125·1 122·7	Nil Nil	+ 3.5 + 5.0
According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuild	ing Retur	ns for the	Ceylon (Colombo) All Items	1952 = 100 Apr., 1958	104.6	- 0.2	+ 2.4
quarter ended 30th June, 1958, the number of	of mercha	nt steamers	Food India*	$19\ddot{4}9 = \ddot{1}00$	106.02	- 0.66	+ 2.4 + 1.0
and motorships under construction in Great I Ireland at the end of June was 336, with a gross	Britain an	d Northern	All Items	Apr. 1958†	111	+ 1 + 2	+ 3 + 4
tons, compared with 342 vessels of 2,263,854	tons gross	at the end	Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100	A STATISTICS OF A STATISTICS	A Call Call	1 7
of March, an increase of 31,517 tons.	and water as	the adult inc	All Items	Apr., 1958 Oct., '1949 '= 100	210 276	Nil Nil	+ 6
The tonnage of vessels intended for regist	ration abi	road or for	Rhodesia, Southern All Items	Oct., $1949 = 100$ May, 1958	145 175	Nil	+ 7 + 7
sale was 344,697 at the end of June. This filless than at the end of March, and was th	gure was	21,735 tons	Food		175	- 2	+ 7
June, 1946. It represented 15.0 per cent. of th	ne total tor	mage being	(9 urban areas) All Items	1938 = 100 Mar., 1958	217.6	+ 0.9	+ 8.7
built in this country, compared with 40.4 per	cent. who	en the peak	Food	1947-49 = 100	255.4	+ 0.9 + 2.5	+ 8.7 + 10.4
figure of 825,745 tons was reached in Septembe 98,300 tons for Norway.	er, 1950, a	nd included	All Items	May, 1958	123.6	+ .0.1	+ 4.0 + 7.0
The total tonness of stormers and motorshi	AND A CARL		Food	Laster" all	121.6	Nil	+ 7.0

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 10,133,497 tons gross, of which 22 65 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 7,838,126, an increase of 36,521 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 314,526;

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this was 6,768 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter, and the highest figure recorded. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 5,257,975 tons, or $51 \cdot 9$ per cent, of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Uraland was 1 100 900 representing 48.4 per cent, of the total Ireland was 1,109,990, representing $48 \cdot 4$ 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 second quarter of 1958 were 9 steamers, of 146,190 tons, and 63 motorships, of 240,723 tons, a total of 72 vessels, of 386,913 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 8 steamers, of 90,750 tons, and 64 motorships, of 253,762 tons, a total of 72 vessels, of 344,512 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 9 steamers, of 116,177 tons, and 68 motorships, of 246,294 tons, a total of 77 vessels, of 362,471 tons gross. 362,471 tons gross.

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

* 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. † Figures for the latest month are provisional.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1958 374 ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During July the Tribunal issued eleven Awards, Nos. 1117 to 127*. Four of these are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1118 (2nd July) .- Parties : Members of the Display Producers and Screen Printers Association Limited and members of the Sign and Display Trades Union in their employment. *Claim*: That overtime on exhibition work should be paid for at the increased overtime rates applicable to the Exhibition Stand Work Agreement. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not een established

Award No. 1120 (9th July).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Silica Brick Joint Wages Board and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Board in their employment. *Claim* : For an increase of 3d. an hour on the basic rate of wages for adult workers, with proportionate increases for youths, boys and girls. Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase in the minimum basic rate of wages of adult male workers of $1\frac{3}{4}d$, an hour, with proportionate increases in the minimum rates for women, youths, boys and girls.

in the minimum rates for women, youths, boys and girls. Award No. 1124 (22nd July).—Parties : Members of the Engi-neering and Allied Employers' National Federation and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Matter in dispute : The rates of pay of workers engaged in typewriter service and repair. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the minimum consolidated time rates for qualified typewriter service mechanics should be 196s. 9d. a week in the London area and 192s. 2d. a week in districts outside the London area and referred back to the parties for settlement the question of the rates appropriate to assistant typewriter service mechanics. the rates appropriate to assistant typewriter service mechanics.

Award No. 1125 (24th July).-Parties : Employers represented the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the by the Employers side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Ophthalmic Optical Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Workers' Side of the Council in their employ-ment. *Claim*: For an amendment to Part II—Remuneration of the current agreement. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the first paragraph of Part II—Remuneration of the said agreement should be deleted.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During July the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards, one of which is summarised below. The other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1228 (23rd July).—Parties : The member firms of the Derry and District Licensed Vintners' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: For an increase of 19s. 6d. a week for all Union. Claim: For an increase of 198. 6d. a week for all barmen, with proportionate increases for apprentices, and for a reduction in the weekly hours from 48 to 46. Award: The Tribunal found and awarded that the wages of all barmen to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 7s. 0d. a week with propor-tionate increases for apprentices and that the weekly hours of employment shall be 46. The award to have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award

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

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2696 to 2698, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2696 (3rd July).—Parties : Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Navigating and Engineer Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim : Regarding the hours of work for Navigating and Engineer Officers in the employment of British Overseas Airways Corporation. Award: The Court found and so awarded that, as from the date of the award and in the circumstances at present existing: (1) Flight Time shall not exceed 120 hours in 30 consecutive days, and during any consecutive period of 12 months shall not exceed 1,000 hours; (2) (a) Scheduled Flight Duty Periods

* See footnote * in second column on page 327.

for one Engineer Officer shall not exceed 16 hours; (b) For Navigating Officers, where only one specialist Navigator is carried, Flight Duty Periods shall not be scheduled in excess of 16 hours unless the circumstances of the operation permit of reasonable rest to be arranged. In no circumstances shall Flying Duty Periods be scheduled in excess of 24 hours; (3) Stand-off Time: Duties shall be arranged to ensure that so far as practicable officers shall have 8 days off duty at base (inclusive of customary holidays) during each calendar month. Provided that, where in any calendar month it is found impracticable to give an officer shall be carried forward and given within the subsequent period of 12 months. ward and given within the subsequent period of 12 months

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With regard to fixed rostering, upon which the Court were asked to express an opinion, the Court took the view that the desirability and practicability of introducing fixed rosters for Engineer and Navigating Officers of British Overseas Airways Corporation was a matter which could properly be investigated at local levels by a joint working party, and thereafter, if necessary, could be pursued through the stages of the existing negotiating machinery.

Award No. 2697 (4th July).—Parties : Transport and General Workers' Union, National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Scottish Pre-cast Concrete Manufacturers' Association. *Claim :* for an increase of 3d. an hour on existing rates. *Award :* The Court awarded that the minimum basic rates of wages of the adult workers concerned shall be increased by 1d. an hour, with appropriate increases for juveniles. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

of the award. Award No. 2698 (8th July).—Parties : Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Catering National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim : For an increase in the agreed differentials over the Catering Wages Board rates for ground catering employees in the employment of the Air-ways Corporations. Award: The Court found, and so awarded, that the existing differentials between the rates payable under the Industrial and Staff Canteen Wages Board and the Licensed Residential Establishments Wages Board and those received by the catering workers and canteen workers covered by the claim shall, as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award, be increased by 3s. a week.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking. Two Independent Chairmen and a Conciliator, each with powers

to act if required as an Arbitrator, were appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896.

One Chairman was appointed to preside over a Committee, at the request of the two Sides of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries in accordance with Clause 5 (iv) (b) of the "Scope and Agreements" of the Council, to enquire into a complaint that no increase was given to certain increase loss of the state of the council of the council of the council of the state of the stat eceworkers and/or stint workers following an agreement of the The Committee failed to reach agreement and egional Council. Regional Council. The Committee failed to reach agreement and the Independent Chairman accordingly exercised his authority as an Arbitrator and awarded that Clause 7 of the Agreement of 3rd May, 1957, imposed an obligation to pay the increases in question to pieceworkers and that these increases should be paid to all pieceworkers at firms where the agreed increase to timeworkers involved an increase in the rates actually paid to them, and at the amount necessary to bring the timeworkers' rates up to the rates for timeworkers now agreed, but not otherwise. The other case for which a Chairman was appointed related to

alleged non-implementation of a wage award in respect of employees of an individual undertaking.

of an individual undertaking. The Conciliator was appointed to act in a difference between the two Sides of the National Joint Negotiating Committee for Operating and other Wages Grades of British Road Services Limited relating to a claim by the Grades concerned for an increase in rates of pay and subsistence allowance. The Parties failed to reach agreement and the Conciliator exercised his powers to act as an Arbitrator and awarded an increase of 5s. 10d. a week in the adult made wage rates with proportionate increases for inniors the adult male wage rates, with proportionate increases for juniors, and an increase of 1s. subsistence allowance.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 349*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 349 (8th July).—Parties: The Customs and Excise Federation and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Claim: For improved age starting pay points. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly

* See footnote * in second column on page 327.

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Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal H.M.S.(48), dated 2nd July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T.(45), dated 4th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal H.L.(52), dated 8th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(87), dated 16th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to customary holidays.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A.(58), dated 18th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S.(70), dated 29th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:-

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1092 (D.(123)), dated 1st July and effective from 18th July. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised guaranteed and general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers. -See page 314.

-See page 314. The Wages Regulation" (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1109 (R.B.(52)), dated 4th July and effective from 21st July. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 312. The Wages Regulation (Heindrageing) Order 1958 : S.I. 1958

The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1110 (H.U.(22)), dated 4th July and effective from 28th July. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Hair-dressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 317.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1119 (R.F.C.S.(23)), dated 7th July and effective from 4th August. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (Amendment) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1140 (R.F.A.(28)), dated 10th July and effective from 4th August. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1150 (B.F.C.(8)), dated 11th July and effective from 11th August. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales), preservices revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1155 (W.D.S.(69)), dated 14th July and effective from 30th July. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time water of searchers of Sciences 212 rates for male and female workers .- See page 313.

The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1217 (X.(52)), dated 24th July and effective from 8th August. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1958 : S.I. 1958 No. 1232 (R.N.T.(24)), dated 25th July and effective from 25th August. This Order, which gives effect to proposals submitted by the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 327.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during July.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.A. (N.54)), dated 4th July and effective on and from 17th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 314.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1958 (N.I.H.M. (N.31)), dated 15th July and effective on and from 28th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.— See page 313.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1958 (N.I.H.M. (N.32)), dated 15th July and effective on and from 28th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 313.

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 consistence of decisions 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.[‡]

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 11/58 (21st January)

A share-fisherman, who normally fished by line, did not put to sea because to have done so would have been unprofitable. The fish were not taking bait and he was unable to change to net fishing which could have been prosecuted successfully. He claimed that he had good cause necessitating abstention from fishing, namely, an absence of fish. Held that there was no absence of fish and that good cause necessitating abstention from fishing was not established. The Act and regulations purport to insure against loss of employment, not loss of profit.

Decision of the Commissioner

" My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable from 3rd July, 1957, to 6th July, 1957 (both dates included).

3rd July, 1957, to 6th July, 1957 (both dates included). "The claimant is a share-fisherman. He is the master of a fishing vessel of which he is part-owner. In order, therefore, to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit in respect of any day he is required to satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]. Regulation 14B(2) requires (in addition to other matters) that such a share-fisherman must prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on that day, for one or other of four specific reasons, namely :--- (a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing ; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from fishing '

"On the days in question the claimant did not fish, but claimed unemployment benefit. He stated as his reason for not going to

* See footnote * in second column on page 327.

* see footnote * in second column on page 527. † Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series :--Series "R(U)"--decisions on unemployment benefit ; Series "R(P)"--decisions on retirement pensions ; Series "R(S)"--decisions on sick-ness benefit ; Series "R(G)"--decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit , death grant and widow's benefit ; Series "R(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 327. n on page 327

[‡] These provisions, operative at the time these Decisions were given, have now been modified (see article on page 180 of the May issue of this GAZETTE).

sea-' No fish'. His claim for unemployment benefit having been sea No hsh . His claim for unemproved the local tribunal on the following grounds—' I am a line fisher. The cost of bait and the upkeep of lines with the scarcity of fish forced me to stop. Owing to feeding in sea fish are not taking bait. Net boats are not affected in this in sea fish are not taking bait. Net boats are not affected in this way. Owing to recent repairs on boat I am not in a position to instal winch and gear for net fishing. Starting line fishing again on 1st of August.' His appeal to the tribunal was supported by letters from the local fishery officer of the Scottish Home Depart-ment, who wrote '.... I have made enquiries into the circumstances affecting this case and find that small line fishing during the first half of the week in question was very unprofitable, the average catch by this type of vessel amounting to only 1.5 cwts. valued at 45 2s. Taking into consideration the outlay for oil, bait and other expenses it will be seen that the venture was very uneconomical ES 2s. Taking into consideration the outlay for oil, bait and other expenses, it will be seen that the venture was very uneconomical and in my opinion the fishermen were quite justified in remaining ashore until there were prospects of better returns. This crew had no alternative method of fishing during the period in question.' There was also submitted a letter from the claimant's association, stating that on 1st and 2nd July the claimant and his crew had found that the fish would not take the bait, and that they had conducted their operations at a loss. On the other hand, there was also produced to the tribunal evidence that the vessel had was also produced to the tribunal evidence that the vessel had caught fish both on 1st and on 2nd July, her catch on 2nd July amounting to 29 stones; and it was not disputed that on the days in question fishing was prosecuted by other vessels with seine nets. The tribunal refused the claimant's appeal, taking the view (a) that it was not proved that there was 'an absence of fish', and (b) that the question whether it was economic to continue fishing was not relevant.

In their appeal to the Commissioner the association say "In their appeal to the Commissioner the association say In this case there was no fish for a line fishing boat. It is a well-known fact amongst fishermen that at the particular time of year under question the fish will not take bait since there is plenty other food in the sea." The association maintain that branch (c) of regufood in the sea. The association maintain that branch (c) of regu-lation 14B(2) is satisfied by the fact that (as they put it) 'there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the vessel could reasonably be expected to catch them using baited lines'. The association maintain further that '.... in the particular case under question it was a known fact to these men that only loss

could be sustained by fishing at this time. They are therefore entitled to Unemployment Benefit since there was no work at which they could make a profit available to them. The introduction of Unemployment Benefit was to help men in such a position.' Finally the association say—'At the local tribunal a very strict definition was put on the term "Absence of Fish". This

strict definition was put on the term "Absence of Fish". This must surely be defined as "Severe Shortage", preventing fishermen from making a living through lack of fish...'. They maintain that branch (c) of regulation 14B(2) is satisfied. "In my judgment it is impossible to affirm, with accuracy, that there was 'an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate'. The fish were there. On the day previous to the days in question the claimant's own vessel had made a catch of not insignificant amount. On the days in question, fishing was prosecuted successfully by other vessels, admittedly using different gear. The very particularity with which the regulation is phrased shows, in my opinion, that it is to be interpreted and applied accurately rather than loosely ; and the determining authorities are bound by the terms of the regulation. To say that there was 'an absence of fish ' would and the determining authorities are bound by the terms of the regulation. To say that there was 'an absence of fish' would simply be contrary to the fact. An accurate summary of the situation, in my opinion, would be to say that 'in all probability a vessel fishing in the only manner in which the claimant's vessel was equipped to fish would not catch a sufficient quantity of fish was equipped to fish would not catch a sufficient quantity of fish to make the venture profitable'. The arguments put forward by the association, as I understand them, amount to a submission that even in that situation the additional condition of regulation 14B(2) is satisfied, in branch (d) if not in branch (c). But as has been pointed out (e.g., in Commissioner's decision R(U)17/55, at paragraph 19) what the Act and Regulations (within their limits) purport to insure arguingt is loss of employment not loss of profit purport to insure against is loss of employment, not loss of profit. The reasons for which the claimant on the days in question refrained from fishing were no doubt entirely reasonable, but they are not, in my judgment, reasons which can be said fairly to fall within any of the branches of regulation 14B(2) as that regulation is at present framed. It follows that in relation to the days in question the claimant fails to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 14B, and he is accordingly not entitled to unemployment benefit for these days. "The appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed."

Legal Cases affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937-Lift Gates-Duty to prevent person coming into contact with moving part.

A firm of clothing manufacturers occupied part of a building in which the lift was maintained by the building owners for use by the employees of the firm. One of the firm's employees was injured when the lift began to move as he was attempting to close the inner gate by inserting his hand through the outer gate. He sued his employers at common law and the building owners for a breach of Section 22(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, which provides that "Every hoistway or liftway shall be efficiently protected by a substantial enclosure fitted with gates, being such an enclosure as to prevent. when the gates are shut, any person falling down the way or coming into contact with any moving part of the hoist or lift". Mr. Justice Lynskey, who tried the case at Manchester Assizes, exonerated the Lynskey, who tried the case at Manchester Assizes, exolerated the employers on the ground that the danger was an obvious one which did not require warning, but held the building owners liable for breach of their statutory obligation, which he held to be an absolute one.—Blakeley v. C. and H. Clothing Company (A Firm) and Another. Manchester Assizes, 16th and 17th December, 1957.

Master and Servant-Negligence-Safe system of work.

Master and Servant—Negligence—Safe system of work. An experienced moulder in a foundry, while handling a ladle of molten metal, was splashed and received injuries to his feet and legs. Effective protection from such injury in the form of spats was available free and the employers also had a stock of protective boots, which were offered to the workmen at cost price. The workman knew that spats and boots were available but he had never been advised or ordered to wear spats. The workman sued his employers in the county court, where it was held that they had never billed that is common law duty by merely making spate available not fulfilled their common law duty by merely making spats avail-able. The workman was, however, found to be 75 per cent. to blame for the accident. This decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal (Lord Evershed, the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Parker and Sellers), which decided that in such work as this there was a duty on employers to urge the use of the protective clothi their workmen and even, where the risks were great, to make the wearing of it a rule. The county court judge's apportionment of blame for the accident was not disturbed.—*Haynes* v. *Qualcast* (*Wolverhampton*) *Limited*. Court of Appeal, 24th January, 1958.

Factories Act, 1937-Protection of Eyes Regulations, 1938igation to provide goggles.

A toolsetter in the course of sharpening his tools on a carborun-dum wheel was struck in the eye by a chip of the wheel and injured. He was not wearing goggles at the time, had never done so while sharpening his tools, and preferred not to do so. On the facts, the employers had failed to fulfil their obligation to provide goggles as required by Section 49 of the Factories Act and by the Protection of two Readations 1028. The workford his employers allering Eyes Regulations, 1938. The workman sued his employers alleging this breach of duty and also negligence at common law. It was held by Mr. Justice Paull, who tried the case, (1) that his

claim for damages for breach of statutiony duty failed because he had not established that he would have worn the goggles if provided, but not established that he would have worn the goggles if provided, but (2) that the employers were in breach of their common law duty, since, where, as here, the risk of injury was small but the injury risked was serious, goggles should have been provided and the necessary strict orders and reasonable supervision should have been given to see that they were worn.—*Nolan* v. *Dental Manufacturing Company Limited*. Manchester Assizes, 1st May, 1958.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 25 (3)—Duty to fence " all openings a floors "—Whether the plankway connecting crane gantries is 'a floor "

An electrician was employed in a shipyard on maintenance work on cantilever cranes, which were mounted on gantries 100 feet above the ground. To enable workmen to move from one part of the work to another there was a plankway between the gantries. The planks were not permanently fixed and could be taken up, if desired. The electrician fell through an unguarded aperture in the plankway and was killed. In an action alleging breach of the duty in section and was killed. In an action alleging breach of the duty in section 25(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to fence "all openings in floors", it was held by the Court of Appeal (Lords Justi ces Denning, Hodson and Morris) that the plankway was not a "floor".—*Tate* v. *Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson Limited.* Court of Appeal, 12th December 1957

Factories Act, 1937-Duty to fence dangerous machinery.

A workman, who was operating a machine consisting of an abrasive wheel rotated at high speed, received injuries, when the abrasive wheel rotated at high speed, received hjuries, when the wheel disintegrated and displaced the guard, so that he was cut by the guard. The guard was in the form of a hood and was designed to protect workmen from injury if the wheel should disintegrate, as it sometimes did. The workman alleged a breach by his employers of the duty in Section 14(1) of the Factories Act to fence securely every dangerous part of any machinery and of the duty in Section 16 constantly to maintain and keep such fences position

The workman's case was dismissed in the court of first instance. The workman's case was dismissed in the court of first instance, but the Court of Appeal (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Goddard, Lord Justice Morris and Mr. Justice McNair) held that neither was the machine securely fenced nor had the fence been kept in position. It was also held that the employer's breach of duty was the cause of the workman's injury, despite the fact that he had come into physical contact with the fence and not with the dangerous part of the machine.—*Rutherford* v. *R. E. Glanville and Sons (Bovey Tracey) Limited.* Court of Appeal, 10th February, 1958.

Building-Safety Regulation-Duty to protect workmen from falling material.

Regulation 90(1) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare)

Regulation 90(1) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, requires that any "place on the site of the operations, at which any person is habitually employed, shall be covered in such a manner as to protect any person who is working in that place from being struck by any falling material or article". An electrician employed by a firm of electrical engineers was working in an open shaft in a building under construction, when a piece of masonry dislodged by the employees of another contractor fell and injured him. The electrician claimed against his employers, among other things, that they were in breach of Regulation 90(1) of the above-mentioned Regulations. On this question it was held by the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Jenkins, Parker and Pearce) that the shaft was a place to which Regulation 90(1) applied and that the shaft was a place to which Regulation 90(1) applied and that the employers were in breach of the Regulation since they had provided no kind of umbrella to protect the workman from falling material, debris and tools, but that this breach of duty had not material, debis and fools, but that this breach of duly had not caused the injury to the workman, since the injury was caused by the fall of part of the structure which was not within the con-templation of the Regulation.—*Bailey* v. *Ayr Engineering Company Limited and Another*. Court of Appeal, 18th April, 1958.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1958

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, 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).

3d. net (5d. including postage). The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1092; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 1st July; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1109), dated 4th July; The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1110; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 4th July; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1119; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 7th July; The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1140), dated 10th July; The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1140), dated 10th July; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1150; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 11th July; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1155), dated 14th July; The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1217), dated 24th July; The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1232; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 25th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 325. page 325

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1219; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 25th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1956.-See page 297.

(i) The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1237); (ii) The National Insurance (Airmen) Amendment Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1238); (iii) The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regula-tions, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1239; price 4d. (6d.)). These Regulations were made on 28th July (i) and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regula-tions, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1239; price 4d. (6d.)). These Regulations National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, and the National Insurance Joint Authority, and (iii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 297.

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Yugoslavia) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1263; price 7d. (9d.)), made on 30th July by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 297.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1240), made on 28th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951.—See page 296.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 106); The Dress-making and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 107). These Orders were made on 20th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, nage 285) issue of this GAZETTE, page 285).

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agree-ment with France) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 101; price 11d. (1s. 1d.)), made on 22nd May by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made hetware the Governores of the schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the French Republic and modifies the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Con-vention. The Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 180)

page 180).
(i) The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 108);
(ii) The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 109;
price 6d. (8d.)); (iii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 114). These Regulations were made on 3rd July (i) and (ii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in con-junction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (iii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957. The Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see page 297 of this GAZETTE and last month's issue, page 257).

* See footnote * in next column.

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 the goods or se official approval.

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

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports. (i) Volume 10, Industry C, Soft Furnishings. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). (ii) Volume 3 Industry I, Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles (Manufacturing). Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.). Board of Trade.

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

quarter of 1958. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 293.
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—(i) How Accidents Happen when Lifting and Carrying. Coloured Wallsheet. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).
(ii) Safety, Health and Welfare New Series : No. 1. Lifting and Carrying. June, 1958. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). No. 3. Safety Devices for Hand and Foot Operated Presses. June, 1958. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.). (iii) Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air. Booklet No. 8. Phosgene. Price 4s. (4s. 2d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See pages 294 and 295. National Insurance.—(1) Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance of Prensions and National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1958, and the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1958, H.C. 257. (ii) the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1958. H.C. 257. Cond. 493. Price 4s. (4s. 24).
Price 4d. each (6d.). (2) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (Mariners) Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).—See pages 297 and 295. Committee in Section 77(5). Section 10. (2) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (Mariners) Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1958. H.C. 258. Price 4d. each (6d.). (2) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (Mariners) Insurance (Mariners) Insurance (Mariners) Insurance (Mariners) Insurance (Mariners) Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1958. H.C. 258. Price 4d. each (6d.). (2) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (Marines). Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).—See pages 297 and 295. (3) Everybody's Guide to National Insurance. Revised July, 1958. Price 6d. (8d.).

MINING OUALIFICATIONS 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 18th, 19th and 20th November, 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 The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's

Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certifi-cates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 18th November, 1958. The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualifica-

tion as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 19th November, 1958, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in January, 1959. 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 23rd

Intending candidates should apply at once for the necessary 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 23rd September, 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

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