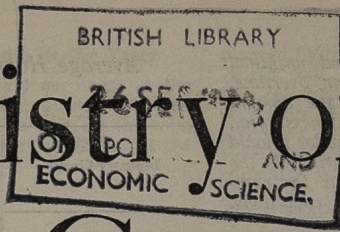




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Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1958

IN April, 1958, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1958).

In the enquiry of April, 1958, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 100 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the last pay-week in April, 1958, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, aged 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike, or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1958, or to be employing no operatives within the scope of the enquiry) was about 69,400, of which approximately 68,200 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was just under 7 million, and particulars

of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1958, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 334 and 335, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 336 and 337.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1958

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1958, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April, 1958. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

The figures in the Tables which follow are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations ; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results ; on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly ; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between

different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1958*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	251	1	120	8	122	10	82	9	217	6
Chemical and allied trades	258	0	115	1	128	3	84	0	223	7
Metal manufacture	280	2	124	8	138	0	89	0	261	10
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	264	11	104	2	141	8	88	2	229	3
Vehicles	281	3	100	2	150	2	92	10	251	7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	264	2	106	11	129	0	83	3	212	3
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	253	5	102	0	135	7	83	4	199	1
Textiles	228	11	108	2	129	8	93	11	166	10
Leather, leather goods and fur	225	1	105	8	124	1	79	4	174	1
Clothing	223	7	103	10	127	2	82	7	143	3
Food, drink and tobacco	236	7	107	7	126	9	85	2	186	8
Manufactures of wood and cork	233	5	104	10	135	6	79	0	202	8
Paper and printing	289	11	111	5	136	9	81	7	228	0
Other manufacturing industries	258	8	114	4	128	8	85	6	203	8
All manufacturing industries	261	4	106	10	131	8	85	11	211	11
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	241	4	129	9	133	3	82	0	234	1
Building and contracting	247	5	119	3	113	0	82	0	234	11
Gas, electricity and water	234	11	111	6	130	2	82	0	226	11
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	244	7	122	10	178	11	82	0	235	0
National and local government service	197	7	111	6	120	2	82	11	182	3
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	253	2	109	7	131	3	85	7	214	2

In computing the averages for April, 1958, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 65s. 6d. and the hours worked averaged 21.5. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 131s. 3d. would have been altered by only 1d. (to 131s. 4d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 8d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1958

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the last pay-week in April, 1958, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 336 and 337. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 334 to 337, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 74s. 5d. in April, 1958, and the hours worked averaged 16.3.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering, contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and local government service."

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 335 and 337.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1958

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡	
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	49.3	44.6	40.7	42.8	47.4					
Chemical and allied trades	48.3	43.6	41.7	41.6	46.7					
Metal manufacture	47.1	43.2	41.1	41.9	46.4					
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	48.1	44.1	42.1	42.5	46.8					
Vehicles	47.1	43.9	41.6	41.4	46.3					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.6	44.2	40.7	41.7	45.3					
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	45.9	43.6	41.0	42.0	44.1					
Textiles	47.0	44.4	40.9	42.2	43.6					
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.9	44.4	40.5	42.6	43.6					
Clothing	43.9	43.2	39.5	41.5	40.9					
Food, drink and tobacco	49.0	44.7	42.8	43.1	46.5					
Manufactures of wood and cork	45.8	43.9	39.9	41.6	44.7					
Paper and printing	46.8	44.1	42.2	43.0	45.3					
Other manufacturing industries	48.4	45.0	41.4	42.1	45.7					
All manufacturing industries	47.6	44.1	41.2	42.2	45.5					
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	49.6	45.6	40.4	42.1	49.2					
Building and contracting	49.5	46.4	38.1	49.1	49.1					
Gas, electricity and water	48.6	44.9	39.6	48.2	48.2					
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.3	45.4	44.6	49.7	49.7					
National and local government service	45.7	44.2	39.8	40.8	44.7					
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.0	44.5	41.2	42.1	46.2					

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 336 and 337 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1958, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1958

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1958, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 336 and 337.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1958

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	61.1	32.5	36.2	23.2	55.1					
Chemical and allied trades	64.1	31.7	36.9	24.2	57.5					
Metal manufacture	71.4	34.6	40.3	25.5	67.7					
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	66.1	28.3	40.4	24.9	58.8					
Vehicles	71.7	27.4	43.3	26.9	65.2					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	66.6	29.0	38.0	24.0	56.2					
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	66.3	28.1	39.7	23.8	54.2					
Textiles	58.4	29.2	38.0	26.7	45.9					
Leather, leather goods and fur	58.8	28.6	36.8	22.3	47.9					
Clothing	61.1	28.8	38.6	23.9	42.0					
Food, drink and tobacco	57.9	28.9	35.5	23.7	48.2					
Manufactures of wood and cork	61.2	28.7	40.8	22.8	54.4					
Paper and printing	74.3	30.3	38.9	22.8	60.4					
Other manufacturing industries	64.1	30.5	37.3	24.4	53.5					
All manufacturing industries	65.9	29.1	38.3	24.4	55.9					
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	58.4	34.1	39.6	27.1	57.1					
Building and contracting	60.0	30.8	35.6	27.4	57.4					
Gas, electricity and water	58.0	29.8	39.4	26.5	56.5					
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	58.3	32.5	48.1	26.7	56.7					
National and local government service	51.9	30.3	36.2	24.4	48.9					
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	63.3	29.6	38.2	24.4	55.6					

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1958, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1947, and April, 1958, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1947 April	123	5	47	4	67	4	40	2	103	6
October	128	1	51	10	69	7	43	9	108	2
1948 April	134	0	57	2	72	11	48	4	114	0
October	137	11	58	9	74	6	49	5	117	4
1949 April	139	11	58	6	77	2	50	3	119	4
October	142	8	60	1	78	9	51	8	121	9
1950 April	145	9	61	5	80	6	51	10	124	1
October	150	5	63	9	82	7	53	5	128	0
1951 April	160	2	66	11	87	4	55	11	136	2
October	166	0	69	1	90	1	57	11	141	1
1952 April	173	7	71	9	92	2	57	9	147	3
October	178	6	74	11	96	4	60	9	151	11
1953 April	185	11	77	7	100	3	62	6	157	7
October	189	2	78	11	102	5	64	11	160	1
1954 April	197	8	82	0	105	3	65	10	166	6
October	204	5	85	7	108	2	69	5	171	9
1955 April	217	5	90	11	112	5	71	6	182	3
October	222	11	94	2	115	5	75	8	187	2
1956 April	235	4	100	6	119	9	78	4	197	9
October	237	11	102	4	123	2	81	4	200	8
1957 April	241	6	105	0	125	10	83	11	204	7
October	251	7	108	4	129	6	85	2	212	5
1958 April	253	2	109	7	131	3	85	7	214	2

Percentage Increase since April, 1947

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1947 October	4	10	3	9	5					
1948 April	12	24	11	23	13					
October	13	24	15	25	15					
1949 April	16	27	17	29	18					
October	18	30	20	29	20					
1950 April	22	35	23	33	24					
October	30	41	30	39	32					
1951 April	35	46	34	44	36					
October	41	52	37	44	42					
1952 April	45	58	43	51	47					
October	51	64	49	56	52					
1953 April	53	67	52	62	55					
October	60	73	56	64	61					
1954 April	66	81	61	73	66					
October	76	92	67	78	76					
1955 April	91	99	71	88	81					
October	93	112	78	95	91					
1956 April	93	116	83	102	94					

Manufacturing Industries Only

For manufacturing industries only the figures were :-

**Average Weekly Earnings
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April	129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
October	134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1948 April	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
October	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949 April	145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
October	148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950 April	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
October	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1951 April	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
October	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
1952 April	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
October	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
1953 April	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
October	196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4
1954 April	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
October	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
1955 April	224 7	88 5	112 11	71 10	180 4
October	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9
1956 April	242 2	97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0
October	245 7	97 11	123 8	81 9	198 6
1957 April	248 11	102 2	126 3	84 4	202 3
October	261 2	106 2	129 11	85 7	211 2
1958 April	261 4	106 10	131 8	85 11	211 11

Percentage Increase since April, 1947

Date	Percentage Increase since April, 1947				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April	7	19	8	20	10
October	11	26	10	23	13
1949 April	12	24	14	25	15
October	15	27	17	28	17
1950 April	17	31	19	29	19
October	21	35	22	33	23
1951 April	28	40	29	39	30
October	33	46	33	44	35
1952 April	39	51	36	44	41
October	43	59	42	51	46
1953 April	49	65	49	55	51
October	52	68	52	61	54
1954 April	59	75	56	63	60
October	64	83	60	73	65
1955 April	74	93	66	77	75
October	79	101	71	88	80
1956 April	87	113	76	94	89
October	90	118	82	102	92
1957 April	93	123	86	108	96
October	102	132	91	111	105
1958 April	102	133	94	112	105

**Average Weekly Hours Worked
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Average Weekly Hours Worked				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
October	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948 April	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
October	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949 April	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
October	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950 April	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
October	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951 April	47.5	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
October	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1952 April	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
October	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953 April	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
October	47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
1954 April	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
October	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3
1955 April	48.5	44.5	41.8	42.7	46.3
October	48.7	44.6	41.8	42.8	46.4
1956 April	48.2	44.5	41.5	42.4	46.0
October	48.2	44.6	41.6	42.5	46.0
1957 April	48.1	44.4	41.5	42.4	45.9
October	48.0	44.0	41.3	42.2	45.8
1958 April	47.6	44.1	41.2	42.2	45.5

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers", women ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

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**Average Hourly Earnings
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1947 April	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
October	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 April	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
October	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 April	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
October	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 April	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
October	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 April	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
October	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
October	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 April	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
October	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
October	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 April	55.5	23.8	32.4	20.2	46.7
October	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0
1956 April	60.3	26.3	34.7	23.3	50.9
October	61.1	26.9	35.7	23.1	51.8
1957 April	62.1	27.6	36.5	23.9	52.9
October	65.3	29.0	37.7	24.3	55.3
1958 April	65.9	29.1	38.3	24.4	55.9

Percentage Increase since April, 1947

Date	Percentage Increase since April, 1947				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April	7	18	8	19	9
October	10	24	10	22	12
1949 April	11	23	13	23	14
October	13	26	16	28	16
1950 April	15	29	18	27	18
October	18	33	21	30	21
1951 April	23	38	28	36	27
October	29	43	34	43	32
1952 April	36	50	39	45	40
October	38	57	41	48	42
1953 April	44	62	47	53	47
October	46	65	51	58	50
1954 April	52	71	54	60	55
October	56	78	59	69	59
1955 April	65	87	65	74	68
October	69	95	70	84	73
1956 April	79	107	77	92	83
October	81	112	82	99	86
1957 April	84	117	86	106	90
October	94	128	92	109	99
1958 April	96	129	95	110	101

At April, 1958, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 105 per cent. higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 75 per cent. The corresponding increases between April, 1956, and April, 1958, were 8½ per cent. for average weekly earnings and 7 per cent. for weekly rates of wages. During the period October, 1957, to April, 1958, the increase in rates of wages was just over one-half of one per cent. and that in earnings just under one-half of one per cent.

Increases in Rates of Wages since April, 1958

There have been increases in a number of industries since April, 1958, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including August, 1958, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by just over one per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers in the following industries and services: cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture; glass container manufacture; iron and steel manufacture; carpet manufacture; textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture; tobacco manufacture; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture; food manufacturing industry; baking; furniture manufacture; general printing and bookbinding; paper box making; building and civil engineering construction; electrical contracting; water supply in England and Wales; road haulage industry; Government Industrial Establishments (non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates); Local Authorities' services; and laundering.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given on the next page.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April, 1957, which were published in the July, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE (page 254) show that combining these figures made little difference to the percentage increases over April, 1952.

* See footnote in the previous column.

Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as shown in the following Table. The figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Adult Males*	Youths†	Women and Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April -1947 September	97 7	62 3	65 1½
1947 October-1948 March	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April -1948 September	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October-1949 March	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April -1949 September	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October-1950 March	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April -1950 September	115 5½	77 10½	77 3½
1950 October-1951 March	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April -1951 September	123 3½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October-1952 March	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April -1952 September	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October-1953 March	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1953 April -1953 September	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 October-1954 March	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
1954 April -1954 September	151 10½	91 5	95 3
1954 October-1955 March	150 2½	90 3	96 5½
1955 April -1955 September	165 4	99 1	104 4½
1955 October-1956 March	160 3	95 5	106 1½
1956 April -1956 September	174 1½	101 9½	111 7
1956 October-1957 March	174 11	103 0½	114 3
1957 April -1957 September	184 10	109 5½	116 8½
1957 October-1958 March	183 5	111 8½	120 8

Yearly periods

Date	Adult Males*	Youths†	Women and Girls
1947 April -1948 March	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April -1949 March	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April -1950 March	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April -1951 March	115 6½	76 4½	76 7½
1951 April -1952 March	125 0	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April -1953 March	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April -1954 March	142 6	88 5	94 5½
1954 April -1955 March	151 0½	90 10	95 10½
1955 April -1956 March	162 9½	97 3	105 3
1956 April -1957 March	174 6½	102 5	112 11
1957 April -1958 March	184 1½	110 7	118 8

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1958

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries or comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1958				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,168	356	24	2	4,550	260	138	5	—	249
Stone Quarrying and Mining	12,801	507	38	1	13,347	241	5	124	11	236
Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,334	135	4	—	1,473	191	2	—	—	182
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	7,748	381	40	3	8,172	239	—	132	0	233
Other Mining and Quarrying	5,312	249	453	70	6,084	252	0	159	2	136
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	44,552	4,338	3,721	280	52,891	246	6	128	7	93
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	17,871	1,842	21,812	2,145	43,670	230	10	102	0	78
Glass (other than containers)	22,941	2,057	5,701	540	31,239	262	3	117	11	83
Glass Containers	15,375	1,265	3,102	201	19,943	244	1	115	0	126
Cement	9,379	310	195	10	9,894	274	8	125	3	—
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	42,009	2,402	3,134	216	47,761	255	8	125	0	132
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	13,033	365	32	2	13,432	255	3	125	5	—
Chemicals and Dyes	98,065	4,895	15,084	1,557	119,601	264	10	115	9	78
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	7,838	549	10,318	1,625	20,330	228	0	105	10	82
Explosives and Fireworks	27,538	1,066	7,578	796	36,978	248	7	109	6	155
Paint and Varnish	14,161	774	3,560	146	18,641	233	6	107	11	120
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	10,475	663	6,856	1,119	19,113	269	11	113	3	134
Mineral Oil Refining	20,246	802	1,263	28	22,339	266	1	125	7	139
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	14,655	573	1,943	108	17,279	249	11	120	8	124
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces	18,735	493	146	11	19,385	279	7	134	10	—
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	161,255	12,067	5,057	130	178,509	296	6	133	1	141
Iron Foundries	61,476	4,904	5,862	359	72,601	260	9	109	4	85
Tinplate Manufacture	6,083	436	359	4	6,882	311	9	142	11	132
Steel Sheet Manufacture	13,220	1,485	678	17	15,400	285	7	132	9	149
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	28,889	1,682	2,817	82	33,470	257	8	119	5	133
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	65,910	2,881	8,921	446	78,158	270	3	117	7	138
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	132,264	18,999	1,636	111	153,010	264	4	108	10	134
Marine Engineering	61,570	12,101	806	50	74,527	107	7	133	11	—
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	20,553	2,550	950	40	24,093	247	4	93	8	129
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15,362	1,778	397	8	17,545	287	7	98	11	114
Machine Tools	48,391	7,826	5,502	185	61,904	278	4	108	0	138
Stationary Engines	16,551	1,311	1,250	16	19,128	264	0	108	0	143
Textile Machinery and Accessories	32,833	3,846	3,520	193	40,392	240	10	98	2	128
Ordnance and Small Arms	25,934	1,718	5,476	86	33,214	244	7	96	3	150
Constructional Engineering	47,297	4,902	925	25	53,149	286	6	107	11	128
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	33,144	41,022	42,678	2,113	418,957	265	3	103	9	141
Electrical Machinery	80,239	12,959	23,610	1,330	118,198	274	11	100	2	145
Electrical Wires and Cables	23,327	1,463	9,426	501	34,717	267	5	112	3	138
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	20,072	1,701	12,184	688	34,645	251	2	103	4	148
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	24,922	4,262	27,961	1,953	59,098	242	0	102	6	136
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	9,703	713	11,673	1,441	23,530	257	7	102	4	144
Batteries and Accumulators	6,213	194	1,744	18	8,169	283	0	—	—	156
Other Electrical Goods	48,364	6,334	26,379	1,757	82,834	263	8	101	8	141
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	180,229	12,722	13,691	728	207,370	324	8	116	0	164
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	56,540	12,356	3,199	211	72,306	220	8	87	5	124
Firms employing less than 10 workers	3,000	861	181	21	4,063	208	11	85	7	178
All firms supplying returns	59,540	13,217	3,380	232	76,369	220	7	87	4	123
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	102,777	10,973	6,809	165	120,724	292	5	110	5	147
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	65,262	4,089	19,314	916	89,581	289	5	116	3	153
Locomotive Manufacture	9,494	1,584	147	8	11,233	253	0	110	0	—
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	20,421	2,457	428	31	23,337	265	6	104	0	128
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,143	448	1,089	105	3,785	232	10	105	10	130
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	15,723	1,827	9,645	856	28,051	253	2	101	7	123
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	13,309	1,540	8,335	464	23,648	252	9	109	8	138
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	23,384	1,945	2,550	106	27,985	275	5	118	5	125
Wire and Wire Manufactures	20,631	1,535	4,306	313	26,785	262	1	110	1	133
Hollow-ware	14,507	1,638	15,895	1,581	33,621	250	7	102	7	118
Brass Manufactures	15,572	1,797	7,708	612	25,689	255	4	101	7	131
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	89,926	9,132	34,996	2,968	137,022	269	5	106	10	132
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	31,850	4,832	13,656	1,199	51,537	256	2	103	2	139
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	4,356	575	4,078	516	9,525	252	11	104	8	149
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	5,307	600	4,186	524	10,617	248	4	98	0	119
Musical Instruments	2,590	465	559	35	3,649	243	10	97	10	135
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	30,715	2,628	54,193	4,876	92,412	209	4	121	7	131
Cotton Weaving, etc.	23,601	1,293	41,192	2,907	68,993	219	2	114	10	141
Total Cotton	54,316	3,921	95,385	7,783	161,405	213	8	119	5	135
Woolen and Worsted	58,331	4,321	63,217	7,587	133,456	225	4	109	1	128
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	19,149	689	6,226	562	26,226	242	5	118	3	134
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	11,370	578	13,243	1,496	26,687	229	6	108	2	141
Linen and Soft Hemp	6,843	1,941	14,453	2,340	25,577	179	5	81	4	101
Jute	5,171	413	5,835	475	11,894	202	6	101	10	124

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1958—continued

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1958				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rope, Twine and Net	2,711	545	4,964	659	8,879	214	4	101	1	114
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	20,041	1,779	47,861	9,844	79,525	288	0	107	3	138
Lace	3,026	328	3,363	334	7,051	225	0	110	1	113
Carpets	9,562	1,369	8,284	2,010	21,225	254	11	102	9	141
Narrow Fabrics	3,715	340	8,423	1,108	13,586	219	9	104	0	120
Made-up Textiles	2,889	510	8,983	1,677	14,059	207	9	99	2	108
Textile Finishing, etc.	40,973	3,069	15,171	1,793	61,006	229	6	113	8	121
Other Textile Industries	9,954	588	4,560	247	15,349	242	6	120	7	125
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	17,675	1,668	3,603	300	23,246	222	7	111	10	123
Leather Goods	2,956	503	6,778	1,063	11,300	217	11	92	9	79
Fur	1,815	127	1,555	160	3,657	248	3	—	—	140
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	22,439	2,707	73,908	14,574	113,628	233	4	98	10	129
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	691	60	1,584	384	2,719	218	2	—	—	120
Firms employing less than 10 workers	319	16	461	57	853	198	4	—	—	114
All firms supplying returns	1,010	76	2,045	441	3,572	211	11	—	—	119
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,389	316	31,102	7,327	41,134	235	8	97	0	129
Firms employing less than 10 workers	53	—	655	57	765	—	—	—	—	127
All firms supplying returns	2,442	316	31,757	7,384	41,899	235	3	97	0	128
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3,338	579	34,152	9,070	47,139	211	10	94	11	122
Hats, Caps and Millinery	3,194	290	5,738	404	9,626	219	9	115	1	116
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	3,485	368	14,830	3,563	22,246	205	3	95	3	117
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	33,037	4,340	32,191	4,656	74,224	228	10	115	11	137
Repair of Boots and Shoes:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	3,843	955	912	133	5,843	216	9	95	7	114
Firms employing less than 10 workers	950	189	83	8	1,230	192	3	—	—	—
All firms supplying returns	4,793	1,144	995	141	7,073	211	10	94	6	113
Food, Drink and Tobacco										

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1958

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1958, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1958, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	44.9	43.5	—	—	44.8	69.5	38.2	—	—	66.9
Stone Quarrying and Mining	51.5	46.9	—	—	51.3	56.3	32.0	—	—	55.4
Slate Quarrying and Mining	44.5	—	—	—	44.5	51.6	—	—	—	49.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	50.7	46.6	—	—	50.4	56.6	34.0	—	—	55.6
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.2	44.5	40.6	—	45.7	65.5	42.9	40.3	—	62.5
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	48.8	44.2	40.9	43.0	47.8	60.6	34.9	37.7	26.2	57.2
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	47.5	44.5	40.0	43.3	47.4	58.3	27.5	34.9	21.7	44.4
Glass (other than containers)	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.0	46.2	66.3	32.1	39.0	23.9	58.9
Glass Containers	48.7	41.4	42.6	42.6	47.3	60.1	43.3	35.7	22.2	54.8
Cement	54.9	46.7	—	—	54.4	60.0	—	—	—	58.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	50.5	46.5	41.1	40.6	49.6	60.8	32.3	38.6	27.2	58.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	47.2	44.2	—	—	47.1	64.9	34.0	—	—	64.0
Chemicals and Dyes	48.3	43.6	41.6	41.6	47.2	65.8	31.9	35.6	22.6	60.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	47.3	42.5	41.2	41.4	47.3	57.8	29.9	35.9	23.9	44.0
Explosives and Fireworks	47.8	43.1	43.1	41.7	46.6	62.4	30.5	43.2	28.1	57.2
Paint and Varnish	47.7	43.9	41.7	—	46.3	58.7	29.5	34.7	—	53.2
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	49.2	42.9	41.9	41.9	45.9	65.8	31.7	38.6	25.3	53.7
Mineral Oil Refining	48.5	43.8	43.5	—	48.0	65.8	34.4	38.6	—	63.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	49.7	46.1	42.4	—	48.7	60.3	31.4	35.2	—	56.8
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces‡	45.8	44.2	—	—	45.8	73.3	36.6	—	—	72.0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	47.5	43.2	41.6	—	47.0	74.9	37.0	40.9	—	71.7
Iron Foundries	46.6	43.2	39.9	41.5	45.8	67.1	30.4	40.8	24.6	62.8
Tinplate Manufacture	43.5	42.6	43.4	—	43.4	86.0	40.3	36.5	—	80.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	47.2	41.8	41.9	—	46.4	72.6	38.1	42.7	—	68.4
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	46.8	43.5	40.3	—	46.1	66.1	32.9	39.9	—	62.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	47.3	43.7	41.8	42.1	46.5	68.6	32.3	39.7	26.3	64.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	48.0	44.3	42.6	—	47.5	66.1	29.5	37.9	—	61.5
Marine Engineering	49.0	44.6	39.5	—	48.2	63.0	28.4	40.7	—	57.6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	47.6	44.5	41.5	—	47.0	62.4	25.3	37.4	—	57.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	52.0	41.8	40.4	—	50.7	66.4	28.4	34.0	—	62.6
Machine Tools	46.8	43.6	41.8	—	45.9	71.4	29.7	39.8	—	63.7
Stationary Engines	46.3	42.8	41.7	—	45.7	68.4	30.3	41.2	—	64.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	46.0	43.8	41.3	—	45.4	62.8	26.9	37.4	—	57.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	46.1	42.1	42.6	—	45.3	63.7	27.4	42.3	—	58.5
Constructional Engineering	51.0	45.5	41.7	—	50.3	67.4	28.5	37.0	—	63.7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	49.1	44.2	41.6	42.4	47.0	66.2	28.2	40.9	25.2	60.3
Electrical Machinery	49.1	44.0	42.3	—	48.2	67.2	27.3	41.4	—	58.0
Electrical Wires and Cables	50.5	44.4	42.4	—	47.9	63.5	30.3	39.3	24.1	55.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	46.7	43.6	42.6	—	45.0	64.5	28.4	41.9	25.5	54.6
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	46.8	43.2	42.4	—	44.3	62.1	28.5	38.7	24.8	47.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	47.4	44.1	42.5	43.0	44.6	65.2	27.8	40.7	26.3	50.2
Batteries and Accumulators	46.5	—	42.4	—	45.6	73.0	—	44.4	—	66.2
Other Electrical Goods	47.5	44.3	41.7	42.2	45.3	66.6	27.5	40.7	24.1	55.3
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	46.4	43.0	41.4	40.8	45.9	84.0	32.4	47.6	29.4	78.6
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.6	44.5	40.4	42.5	46.0	56.8	23.6	36.9	21.4	50.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	47.3	44.4	—	—	46.3	53.0	23.1	—	—	46.1
All firms supplying returns	46.6	44.5	40.5	42.2	46.0	56.7	23.6	36.7	21.4	50.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	48.2	43.2	42.4	—	47.4	72.8	30.7	41.8	—	67.7
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	47.7	44.0	41.9	41.2	46.2	72.8	31.7	44.0	28.0	65.0
Locomotive Manufacture	48.5	44.5	—	—	47.8	62.6	29.7	—	—	58.0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	46.9	43.2	40.7	—	46.4	67.9	28.9	37.9	—	63.6
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47.1	44.3	40.3	—	44.7	59.3	28.7	38.7	—	49.4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	46.6	44.3	39.8	41.9	44.0	65.2	27.5	37.4	21.8	52.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	48.0	44.7	41.8	42.3	45.5	63.2	29.4	39.7	25.1	52.7
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	47.1	44.2	39.7	—	46.2	70.2	32.1	37.9	—	65.0
Wire and Wire Manufactures	48.6	44.5	41.4	42.3	47.1	64.7	29.7	38.6	24.4	58.7
Hollow-ware	48.3	43.6	41.3	41.1	44.4	62.3	28.2	34.5	22.3	46.7
Brass Manufactures	47.3	43.0	39.9	41.7	44.7	64.8	28.3	39.7	24.1	54.6
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47.6	44.4	40.5	41.8	45.4	67.9	28.9	39.1	25.4	58.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	46.2	43.5	41.6	42.5	44.7	66.5	28.5	40.1	23.9	55.5
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	45.7	43.4	42.5	43.0	44.1	66.4	28.9	42.1	24.0	51.8
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	44.9	43.2	39.1	40.6	42.3	66.4	27.2	36.8	23.8	51.3
Musical Instruments	45.9	45.3	40.5	—	44.9	63.7	25.9	40.2	—	55.4
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	46.6	43.8	40.5	41.5	42.7	53.9	33.3	39.0	30.2	43.7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	45.8	44.3	42.1	42.6	43.4	57.4	31.1	40.4	28.8	45.9
Total Cotton	46.2	44.0	41.2	41.9	43.0	55.5	32.6	39.6	29.6	44.7
Woolen and Worsted	48.3	44.8	40.5	42.7	44.2	56.0	29.2	38.2	27.8	45.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	43.9	42.6	42.1	42.1	43.4	66.3	33.3	38.2	29.7	58.3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	44.9	44.0	40.4	41.7	42.5	61.3	29.5	42.1	27.9	49.7
Linen and Soft Hemp	46.3	43.6	42.2	42.9	43.4	46.5	22.4	28.9	21.8	32.9
Jute	47.4	44.7	42.2	42.6	44.5	51.3	27.3	35.5	24.7	42.2

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1958—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1958, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1958, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued										
Rope, Twine and Net	49.6	45.3	42.3	42.3	44.7	51.9	26.8	32.6	22.8	38.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	44.7	43.9	40.3	42.1	41.7	77.3	29.3	41.1	27.2	48.9
Lace	45.4	43.5	39.4	41.9	42.3	59.5	30.4	34.7	23.8	45.4
Carpets	47.2	44.5	42.2	42.2	44.6	64.8	27.7	40.4	25.8	49.9
Narrow Fabrics	47.0	45.5	41.2	43.1	43.0	56.1	27.6	35.2	24.2	40.2
Made-up Textiles	47.5	44.0	39.8	40.6	41.5	53.5	27.0	32.9	22.6	36.0
Textile Finishing, etc.	49.0	45.1	41.2	42.9	46.7	56.2	30.2	35.2	25.1	49.5
Other Textile Industries	48.1	44.9	40.6	40.6	45.6	60.5	32.2	37.1	28.4	52.8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	46.4	44.8	40.8	42.4	45.4	57.6	30.0	36.4	24.3	52.2
Leather Goods	45.2	43.7	40.6	43.2	42.1	57.9	25.5	35.4	22.0	40.0
Fur	44.4	—	39.9	—	42.2	67.1	—	42.1	—	53.9
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	44.8	43.1	39.7	41.9	41.1	62.5	27.5	39.1	24.4	41.9
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	42.6	—	41.0	42.8	41.7	61.5	—	35.3	17.1	39.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.6	—	40.6	—	41.5	55.9	—	33.7	—	40.9
All firms supplying returns	42.6	—	40.9	42.8	41.6	59.7	—	34.9	16.9	39.7
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.3	42.3	39.3	40.8	39.8	65.3	27.5	39.4	22.8	37.9
Firms employing less than 10										

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 345 to 364.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 5,000 (all females), the number at the end of the month being 23,088,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 20,000 and all other industries and services an increase of 25,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 13,000 from 24,073,000 to 24,086,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 362,074 to 402,633 between 14th July and 11th August, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 49,764 to 42,970. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 23,230 among males and 10,535 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in August at 114. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during August

resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £261,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,052,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £700 for 9,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected manual workers employed by Local Authorities in England and Wales and distributive workers in the retail furnishing, retail bread and flour confectionery, retail food and retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades.

Retail Prices

At 12th August, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 15th July and with 106 at 13th August, 1957. The main change during the month was in the food group in which reductions in the average prices of potatoes and apples were partly offset by a number of small increases.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 28,600. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 69,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 188, and, in addition, 24 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON PRICES, PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES

A Second Report has recently been issued by the Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. net, 2s. 4d. including postage) which was appointed in August, 1957, with the following terms of reference: "Having regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices, to keep under review changes in prices, productivity and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries and profits) and to report thereon from time to time". (See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 284.) A summary of the First Report of the Council, made in February, 1958, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1958 (page 92).

The introduction to the Second Report refers briefly to the main points made in the First Report. In that Report the Council concentrated their attention on the exceptional price rise since 1946 and attributed it in the main to the very high level of demand which prevailed during almost the whole period. They expressed support for the measures adopted by Her Majesty's Government in September, 1957, to protect the reserves and improve the internal value of the pound. They pointed out at the same time that restrictive measures of this kind must be expected to increase somewhat the volume of unemployment and check the growth of production. The Council say that none the less a high level of employment and growth of production must remain objectives of economic policy, and the structure of the present Report has been arranged with a view to discussing how far, consistently with reasonable stability of prices, these objectives can be attained. Chapters of the Report bring up to date the facts and figures about prices, productivity and incomes, and state certain conclusions which the Council draw from these facts and figures. The Council then consider the short-term prospects for prices, production and the balance of payments, the ways in which a re-expansion of demand might be stimulated, and the possible consequences of doing so. They examine also some of the questions which are likely to arise in attempting the reconciliation of high employment with stable prices over a period of some years ahead. A final chapter summarises the facts and figures set out in more detail earlier in the Report and the conclusions reached by the Council on the various matters they have examined. A summary is given below of the main points made in the Report, based on the Council's own summary in the final chapter.

Facts and Figures

Sections of the chapter devoted to facts and figures review recent trends in prices, incomes, production and employment, production and incomes, and the United Kingdom's balance of payments.

The index of retail prices continued to rise in the period up to June, 1958, but 69 per cent. of the rise since October, 1957, was accounted for by the rise in food prices, and there is good reason to think that this was largely seasonal. The other sectors of the index, apart from housing, have risen little in the last eight months. There is definite evidence of a levelling-off in export prices and in the wholesale price index of manufactured goods. This has probably been helped by a sharp fall since 1956 in basic material prices; but it is reasonable to hope that some benefit from this fall is still to come.

The tendency for incomes of all kinds to rise too fast continued in 1957. For 1958 so far, the provisional first quarter figures for all profit income showed a small rise (2½ per cent.) above a year earlier, and, for company profits alone, there was probably a fall. (An appendix to the Report, dealing with the measurement of profit incomes, gives some further information and figures on this subject, which was discussed in an appendix to the First Report.) For income from employment, though the first quarter figures show no slackening in the rate of rise, later figures suggest that there has been one. Fewer workers have been given wage increases,

and the average rise has been smaller. In the first seven months of this year, the weighted average increase given in negotiated wage settlements was 3.6 per cent. (This figure excludes those groups of workers who have sliding-scale agreements linked to the cost of living; it includes those settlements where no increase was given.)

Both total national output and industrial production rose a little in 1957. In the first quarter of 1958, national output was still a little higher than a year ago; industrial production, on the other hand, has fallen a little since the middle of last year. The figures of unemployment, employment, vacancies, short-time and overtime all show some easing of the demand for labour. Seasonally adjusted figures suggest that this was continuing up to July. Unemployment in Great Britain in July was at a figure which corresponds to an annual average of about 2.2 per cent. This year, as in previous years, unemployment has been higher in Wales and Scotland, and much higher in Northern Ireland, than in England. There have only been small changes in productivity recently.

The recent figures for profit incomes and for the size of wage settlements this year suggest that, although there is still a gap between the rise in total incomes and the rise in total output, it may have narrowed a little.

The gold and dollar reserves of the United Kingdom, after falling by £189 millions from June to September, 1957, have, up to the end of July, 1958, risen by £351 millions, excluding the borrowing from the Export-Import Bank. At the same time, from September, 1957, to March, 1958, other countries' sterling liabilities were reduced by £135 millions. The United Kingdom's short-term capital position has been considerably strengthened, mainly, it would appear, because there has been a very substantial surplus in the current balance of payments.

Effect of the September, 1957, Measures

The Council consider, in the light of recent developments, whether the measures taken by the Government in September, 1957, can be said to have been successful. They say that since last autumn our balance of payments position has improved considerably and there is a better prospect of stable prices; on the other hand, there has been some rise in unemployment and a check to production. These developments must, in the Council's view, be attributed in good part to the damping down of demand resulting from the Government's measures in September and earlier, though the tapering off of the investment boom and the fall in import prices have also contributed. In the Council's judgment, the policies of damping down demand have worked to an extent that fully justifies their adoption.

Prospects for the Near Future

The Council say that, on the assumption that no substantial further measures are taken to raise home demand, the prospects for prices and for expenditure in real terms in the next few months may be assessed as follows:—The price level of goods and services as a whole may be expected to be almost stable, with rising labour costs being offset, or nearly offset, by lower costs of materials and lower profit margins. The retail prices index is still less likely to rise and may even fall. Fixed capital expenditure in the public sector is likely to be roughly stable, while private fixed investment is likely to show some decline. Investment in building up stocks and work in progress is likely to be lower this year than in 1957. Government current expenditure on goods and services is expected to be roughly stationary. The volume of United Kingdom exports seems likely to fall. It seems unlikely that real consumption in the next six months will be much, if at all, above the level of the last half of 1957.

With regard to the United Kingdom's balance of payments position, the Report notes that the gross figure of £1,100 millions

for the gold and dollar reserve is only equal to 3½ months of total United Kingdom imports and only 2½ months of the whole Sterling Area's imports from the non-sterling world. The gross figure, moreover, includes borrowings of about £290 millions from the International Monetary Fund and the United States Export-Import Bank, which should be repaid during the next few years, and a sum of £100 millions representing deferred service of the United States and Canadian loans. The prolonged fall in the world prices of many raw materials which has helped to keep down the United Kingdom's import bill may well have reached its limit and be due before long for some reversal. It must also be expected that the other countries of the Sterling Area will continue to draw heavily on the United Kingdom's gold and dollar reserves to meet their net obligations in the non-sterling world. To sum up, the Report says, we must expect in the coming months to see a certain deterioration in the current balance of payments position of the United Kingdom, and a less favourable trend in the gold and dollar reserves.

The Council considered also the problem of re-expansion, that is, what measures could be taken to raise the level of home demand and what the consequences of these measures might be. They say that there is evidence that a number of important industries have unused capacity, and unless demand increases it seems likely that the amount of unused capacity will increase. The measures taken by the Government so far, which consist in the main of removing the restrictions imposed in September, 1957, are not certain to give sufficient encouragement to business confidence and so to private investment. The Government could raise public investment by removing the "ceiling" imposed in September, 1957. As means of encouraging private investment it could use easier credit terms, investment (or initial) allowances, or both methods. Consumption could be stimulated by tax remissions or relaxations of the restrictions on hire purchase. The degree to which demand can be raised without running into "bottlenecks" is likely to be over-estimated if the estimates of unused industrial capacity are accepted without qualification. The margin for expansion without raising labour costs is probably still smaller. It must, in the Council's view, be a definite aim not to return to levels of demand similar to those of the peak years of the past. The encouragement of expansion in home demand would tend to reduce the United Kingdom's balance of payments surplus. An increase in loans and credits abroad might well be of mutual advantage to lender and borrower. There would be advantages, but also some dangers, if the various countries with money to lend and industrial populations to employ kept in step in financial expansionist action. The Council say that it seems clear that while policy should aim at an expansion of demand, it must proceed gradually and with caution.

Longer-Term Prospects

The chapter devoted to longer-term prospects contains sections on demand and unemployment, wages and salaries, and profit margins and prices. In the Council's view, it will be necessary, for as far ahead as it is useful to look, to avoid levels of demand as high as the peak levels of the past, if inflation is to be avoided. The chapter sets out some of the implications of their view.

In the section on demand and unemployment, the Report says that, while there do not seem to be many important topics on which statistics are completely lacking, a speeding up of the preparation of economic information would assist towards the rather delicate regulation of economic activity which is called for. It says also that, if peak levels of demand are avoided, it can hardly be expected that the average level of unemployment over a period of years will be quite as low as in the last decade. As a result, the problem of local concentrations of unemployment is likely to be somewhat more serious. The policy of bringing work to the workers has definite limits, and facilities for retraining and assistance to enable the workers affected to move should be generous.

In connection with wages and salaries, the Council say that we should think of this year's relatively low level of wage increases as a stage in the process of getting the trend better into line with the trend of productivity. It is highly desirable that the process should be continued next year. The trend of prices may well be such that even small monetary increases will bring a real advance in purchasing power. Any special stimulus to consumption expenditure should be given by tax remissions or relaxation of hire purchase restrictions rather than by large wage increases.

As a result of their examination of the trend of profit margins and prices, the Council conclude that, if the pressure of demand is kept moderate, and if there is no inflationary wage-push, profits in total will tend to limit themselves. In industries where productivity grows less fast than the average, the price of the goods or services produced is bound to rise, even if incomes in general are rising no faster than productivity in general. It would be a mistake to think that such price increases could or should be permanently averted at the cost of cutting down the range of services the industry provides. Overall price stability thus requires that in sectors where productivity rises faster than the average rate, the prices of products should be falling. The tendency to inertia displayed by prices of manufactured goods is therefore a matter of some concern. The activities of the Restrictive Practices Court and of the Monopolies Commission may do something to weaken this inertia. It is relevant here, and in the context of the law relating to resale price maintenance, that the repercussions in the context of inflation were probably not given much weight at the time of the passing of the legislation which regulates these matters. The education of the consumer in the appreciation of value for money, in which there have recently been two promising new ventures, is also likely to help. The present climate of opinion may exert a direct influence on the attitudes of managements. In industries where conditions give opportunities for price reductions, an adventurous attitude on the part of the firms concerned could make an important contribution to the campaign against inflation.

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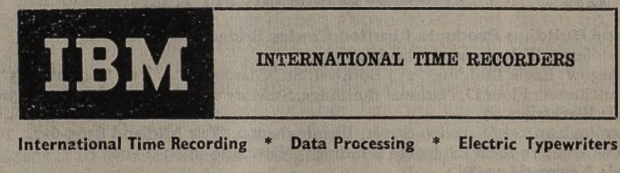
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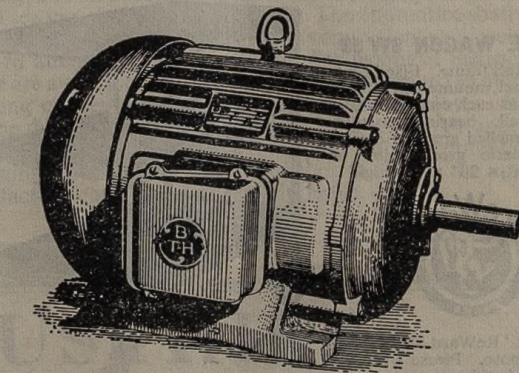
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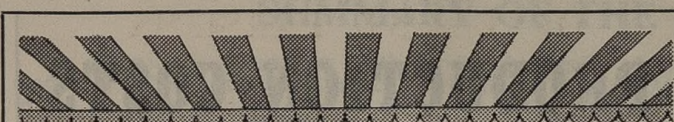


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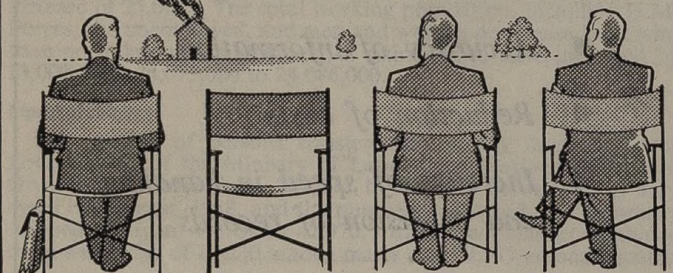
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REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

The Report has been issued of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in the port transport industry (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 293). The Report has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 510, price 1s. net, 1s. 2d. including postage).

The Report first reviews the organisation of the port transport industry and the system of management under the dual control of employers and workpeople introduced by means of a statutory scheme, the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1947, page 223), which was established under the provisions of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946. It notes that the wage rates current in the port transport industry at the outset of the dispute were based on an agreement of the National Joint Council dated 20th May, 1957, which increased the minimum daily time rate from £1 8s. 0d. to £1 9s. 6d., giving a normal weekly minimum wage of £8 2s. 3d., and provided also for an increase of 5.35 per cent. in piece-workers' rates. The Report traces the history of the dispute, which arose out of a claim by the Workpeople's Side of the National Joint Council for the industry for a "substantial increase" in the daily wage rate, with an appropriate adjustment in piece-work rates. This claim was rejected by the Employers' Side of the Council in the course of discussions.

The contentions of both parties to the dispute are set out in the Report. On the Workpeople's side of the National Joint Council the main contentions to the Court of Inquiry were: (1) that the basic rate of wages for workers in the docks industry compared unfavourably with those current in other industries; and (2) that increases in the cost of living fully justified their claim. On the Employers' side it was argued: (1) that the cost of any increase in dockworkers' pay would have to be passed on to the industry's customers and that the British shipping industry, which was suffering from a serious depression, could not afford to pay increased charges; (2) that a special responsibility lay on both sides of the industry to avoid increasing costs and prices, thus imperilling hopes of stability in the national economy; and (3) that they must resist the idea, which seemed prevalent, that once a claim was made it must be met, at least in part.

The Court attribute the deadlock which was reached in the discussions on the Unions' claim at the National Joint Council to the following causes. (1) The presentation by the Unions of a claim to which no specific figure was ever attached in the course of discussions on the Council, and the unqualified rejection of this claim by the Employers; (2) the failure of either side to move from their original positions, with the result that the actual extent of their difference could not be ascertained and discussed; and (3) the failure to use the Council's power to refer disputes to arbitration.

In a final section the Report sets out the conclusions of the Court. The main conclusions are:—(1) Except in relation to the possibility of a reference to arbitration, the conciliation machinery of the industry was fully used, but only so far as could be done within the limited context of the arguments presented on either side. (2) The attitude of the Employers was adopted with a full sense of the possible consequences. Similarly, the Court think that the Unions had no illusions as to the serious results of a withdrawal of labour on a national scale. There was, however, an under-estimate on the part of the Employers as to the possible consequences of the application of what the Report refers to as "shock treatment to the patient" in this particular section of the national economy. (3) The Court consider that, even allowing for the great importance of the shipping industry and for the depression from which it is at present suffering and the other arguments put forward by the Employers, the basis for the summary and total rejection of the Unions' claim had not been fully established. (4) A case could be made for an increase in dockworkers' pay in the present climate of wage negotiation and adjustment. Such a case would not be without merit and deserved a more detailed examination than it received in the National Joint Council. (5) An opportunity of improving relations at all levels in the docks may have been lost by failure to explore in the National Joint Council the possibility of introducing or improving benefits and amenities which the Unions have, in the past, tried to obtain. (6) If discussions in the National Joint Council had centred on a figure which would have produced an addition of approximately 7s. 6d. a week on the basic time rate, with a consequent adjustment of piece rates, grounds might have been found for an agreement which would not have been out of line with recent major industrial settlements, or out of accord with the present trend of wage negotiations. In mentioning this figure the Court make it clear that they are not suggesting that peace must always be bought at whatever price may be demanded. But, the Report says, they feel it right to go as far as they have because it would be disastrous if matters were allowed to reach the stage of a national stoppage when, on neither side, were the issues dividing the parties more accurately measured and defined than they were when the Inquiry began. If such an event occurred, neither party could escape responsibility for the consequences. (7) Finally, the Court express the hope that when the parties have had an opportunity of considering all the matters referred to in their Report and the Court's conclusions they will find a means of reconciling their differences and bringing this dispute to an amicable and satisfactory conclusion.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Some information is given below regarding schemes which have recently been drawn up for training and recruiting young persons for industry. The schemes are in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee, representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, in their Report issued in December, 1945.

Agricultural Machinery Industry (England and Wales)

A scheme of apprenticeship has been agreed, to be administered by a National Apprenticeship Council established under the recommendations of the Report of the National Joint Advisory Council's Sub-Committee on the Recruitment and Training of Young Workers in Industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 95), consisting of representatives of the Agricultural Machinery and Tractor Dealers' Association Limited, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the National Union of Stove, Grate and General Metal Workers, together with co-opted representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Institution of British Agricultural Engineers, the Association of Technical Institutions and the Association of Principals in Technical Institutions and the City and Guilds of London Institute. The Principal of Ryecotewood College of Rural Crafts is also a co-opted member.

Training will cover the handling, repair and maintenance of agricultural, horticultural and dairy machinery and equipment, tractors and implements. The Council will assist employers in the recruitment of suitable boys of good general education in co-operation with the Youth Employment Service and educational, Government and similar authorities. Normally boys will be accepted at the ages of 15 or 16 years but older entrants may be accepted with the approval of the Council. They will enter the scheme for a probationary period, six months for boys of 15 and three months for boys of 16, to be included in the period of apprenticeship. Apprenticeship will normally be for five years, usually terminating at an age not later than 21. This period of five years may be reduced in the case of entrants who have successfully completed courses of full-time instruction approved by the Council. Apprenticeship agreements are to be in the standard form prescribed by the Council and they should be forwarded by the employer to the Council for registration. A syllabus of practical training, subject to modification according to circumstances, has been laid down by the Council. The employer, or a competent person appointed by him, is responsible for the apprentice's training and, if required, reports on his progress to the Council. Technical instruction is based on the syllabuses of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The employer undertakes to release the apprentice (without loss of pay) for the equivalent of one day or two half days a week, or a full-time course of eight weeks each year, to enable him to sit for the examination of the Institute's intermediate certificate at the end of the first three years, and, if successful, for the final examination at the end of the remaining two years. The Council will also help facilitate the attendance by apprentices at specialist courses. There is provision for the award of prizes to the most successful candidates. On satisfactory completion of the apprenticeship, a certificate is issued by the Council to the apprentice, signed by the employer and countersigned by the Chairman and Secretary of the Council. The certificate is endorsed with a statement of the scope of the training which the apprentice has received, the standard attained in the respective City and Guilds of London Institute examinations, and any other merit awards. Any dispute or difference regarding apprenticeship will be referred to the National Apprenticeship Council, whose decision will be binding on all parties.

Hotel and Catering Industry—Trainee Cooks

A scheme to be known as the Three-Year Trainee Cooks Scheme has been introduced mainly to meet the needs of the smaller establishments which may be unable to train boys and girls to the full standard required under the five-year scheme. The three-year scheme will be administered by a National Committee representative of the Hotel and Catering Institute, the British Hotels and Restaurants' Association, the Caterers' Association of Great Britain, the Industrial Catering Association and the Catering Managers' Association. The scheme provides for the establishment of Regional Committees based on the areas of the Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education. The Secretariat is being provided by the Hotel and Catering Institute.

Boys and girls will normally enter the scheme at school-leaving age for three months' probation; this will be included in the period of training, which extends over three years. The trainee shall be required to produce a certificate by a registered medical prac-

itioner stating that he or she is fit to undertake training. A standard form of Service Agreement, which should be approved and registered by the National Committee, is to be signed by the employer, the trainee, and the parent or guardian. A syllabus of training has been defined and is attached as a schedule to the Service Agreement. Trainees are to be released for attendance at a technical college for one day or two half-days in each week, or, where day classes are not available, for two evenings in each week, without loss of pay or loss of time off, or for such other equivalent period in each year as may be agreed by the National Committee. Disputes arising out of the Service Agreement shall be referred to the Regional Committee for conciliation. The Regional Committee shall by resolution refer their recommendation to the National Committee whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties. On the satisfactory completion of the training a certificate shall be signed by the Chairman of the National Committee and Secretary of the Hotel and Catering Institute.

Leather Goods Manufacture (London and District)

A scheme of apprenticeship for boys and girls, and learnership for girls only, has been agreed. The scheme is administered in the London area by the London Committee for Recruitment and Training in the Leather Goods Industry, consisting of representatives of the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Leather Workers and Allied Trades, Cordwainers Technical College, the Youth Employment Service and the Central Youth Employment Executive. The scheme covers the following sections of the industry:—(1) Light Leather Goods; (2) Handbags; (3) Travel Goods. Apprentices and learners will enter the scheme at the ages of 15 or 16 years for a period of probation up to a maximum of six months which will count as part of the apprenticeship. Training of apprentices (boys and girls) under a form of indenture, which is obligatory, will be for a period of five years, normally to be completed before the 22nd birthday. The training of learners (girls) will be for three years. Special periods may, however, be agreed by the Committee for later entrants, both to apprenticeship and learnership. Syllabuses of practical training for apprentices and learners in each of the sections of the industry mentioned above have been drawn up, and it is anticipated that employers will, where specific provision of a suitable syllabus for their factories has not been made, try to adopt that which most appropriately fits their organisation. Apprentices must attend classes, where available, for one whole day each week (or its equivalent) with pay. Voluntary attendance at evening classes is to be encouraged. Registers of all apprentices and learners in the industry will be maintained by the Committee who, on satisfactory completion of the apprenticeship or learnership, will issue a craft certificate of qualification.

Wholesale Clothing Industry

A national scheme for the recruitment and training of apprentice tailors and cutters has been agreed. It will be administered by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council, consisting of representatives of the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, with an assessor from the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Council has power to co-opt such other representatives as it may consider necessary. Administration will be carried out by the Council through local committees consisting of representatives of the Federation and the Union, with assessors from the Youth Employment Service. The age of entry into apprenticeship will normally be the statutory school-leaving age to the 17th birthday. There is provision for a reduction in the period of apprenticeship for boys admitted after their 17th birthday. A model form of agreement prepared by the National Apprenticeship Council is available for use by members of the Federation, who may make amendments within the provisions of the scheme to suit their individual requirements. Apprenticeship will extend over a period of four-and-a-half years, commencing with a probationary period of six months, to be included in the apprenticeship. Details of the training are left to the employer, but should be as wide as possible, including as many different types of garments as practicable, and should in any case cover all processes of stock and/or measure cutting, and all processes of tailoring, including the use of machines, hand sewing, shaping and pressing. The apprentice shall be released without loss of pay for one day or its equivalent each week to enable him to attend suitable day classes for technical instruction where these are available. He should also be encouraged to attend suitable evening classes where available, and the employer should grant reasonable facilities to enable him to do so. All apprenticeships will be registered with the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council who will award a certificate to the apprentice on satisfactory completion of the apprenticeship.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication, in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957 (page 284), of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council, the Council have held four meetings under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service. At each of these meetings the Council have considered the Quarterly Bulletin, which is an appreciation of the economic situation prepared by the Treasury, and papers showing the extent of short-time and overtime working in industry.

At their meeting on 23rd October, 1957, the Council were addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor discussed the economic situation and the implications for industry of the financial measures taken by the Government in the previous month.

The Council have also considered the following subjects.

The Progress Report of the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee

At the meeting in October, 1957, the Council received the first progress report of this standing Sub-Committee of the Council which was set up in 1956 to review progress in furthering all aspects of industrial safety within the field covered by the Factories Acts. Amongst the matters which had been considered by the Sub-Committee were the accident statistics collected and published by the Department, the arrangements within industry for the consideration of industrial safety, the question of publicity and publications, safety training and industrial safety research. After discussion, the Council approved the Report and endorsed the action of the Sub-Committee.

The Efficient Use of Man-power

During the year the Council have continued their enquiry into problems impeding the efficient use of man-power. In January, 1958, the Council received a report from their Joint Consultative Committee on the survey which had been made with regard to the industries which had earlier reported joint machinery for the consideration of this problem. The replies received indicated that generally the joint machinery continued to function satisfactorily. It was agreed that a similar enquiry should be made later this year. At this meeting the Council also agreed that a report should be published on the results of the enquiry. A draft report was considered at the Council's meeting in July, 1958, and it is hoped that the report will be published later this year. Meanwhile, the Council continue to encourage those industries who have not already done so to hold joint discussions on this problem.

The Future of the Catering Wages Commission

At their meeting in July, 1958, the Council considered a paper setting out the Ministry's proposals with regard to the legislation which it was intended to introduce to repeal the Catering Wages Act, abolishing the Catering Wages Commission and converting into Wages Councils the four Catering Wages Boards now functioning. After discussion the Council expressed general agreement with the proposals but thought those most immediately concerned should have an opportunity to give their views.

Automation

During the year the Council gave further consideration to this topic, which they had first discussed in 1956. Special attention was paid to a report by the Board of Trade on an enquiry it had made into the likely extension of automation during the next few years. At their meeting in July, 1958, the Council considered the implications of automation and stressed particularly the importance of joint discussions in industry before technological changes were introduced. The employers' side of the Council have asked their member organisations to report on such experiences as they have had of automation. It is hoped that when the Council have received these reports they will be able to decide whether there is a need for further research into the subject.

Other Matters

The Council examined and approved for publication the report of their Sub-Committee on "The Recruitment and Training of Young Workers" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1958, page 95.) The Council have also considered the recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Enquiries (Cmd. 218) in their relation to the tribunals with which the Ministry are concerned.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958,* received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1958, and came into force forthwith.

The Act amends Section 151(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, so that all slaughterhouses and knackers' yards become factories within the meaning of the Factories Acts. Premises used as lairages, i.e., premises used for the confinement of animals while awaiting slaughter, are also brought within the scope of the Factories Acts, except where the lairage is part of a farm or part of a market.

* 6 & 7 Eliz. 2, Ch. 70. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The ninetieth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Bournemouth on Monday, 1st September, 1958, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Tom Yates, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 993. The number of organisations represented was 185 and the approximate membership represented was 8,337,325, including about 1,387,200 female members. The total membership showed an increase of about 32,600 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1958 and 1957 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

Trade Group	1958 Congress			1957 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying ..	5	145	724,285	5	139	717,027
Railways ..	3	43	529,073	3	50	530,224
Transport (other than Railways) ..	11	98	1,366,147	11	99	1,387,882
Shipbuilding ..	5	19	130,593	5	19	127,381
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building ..	27	124	1,542,341	26	118	1,458,020
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades ..	16	45	212,520	16	45	210,791
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing ..	18	68	558,889	19	74	588,686
Printing and Paper ..	13	57	327,171	13	59	324,900
Cotton ..	6	32	144,511	6	33	147,076
Textiles (other than Cotton) ..	22	32	100,135	22	33	102,939
Clothing ..	7	28	172,735	7	26	179,095
Leather and Boot and Shoe ..	5	23	106,960	5	19	106,940
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. ..	15	68	472,693	15	69	469,688
Agriculture ..	1	15	135,000	1	15	135,000
Public Employees ..	4	26	278,283	4	25	277,979
Civil Service ..	8	61	468,761	8	62	474,692
Non-Manual Workers ..	15	48	257,124	15	47	260,548
General Workers ..	4	61	810,104	4	62	805,841
TOTALS ..	185	993	8,337,325	185	995	8,304,709

Mr. R. Willis, General Secretary of the London Typographical Society, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Hosiery Trade

Following recent discussions the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Trade has agreed that the cost of living bonus clause of the Agreement on Wages and Conditions of Employment shall be amended as follows:—

"The basis of calculation of the Cost of Living Bonus shall be on the average of the Index of Retail Prices as published in the Ministry of Labour Gazette for the period January to June, to become payable on the first pay-day in September, and July to December, to become payable on the first pay-day in March of the following year."

The average of the Index figures for January to June, 1958, is 108. The Cost of Living Bonus payable, therefore, from the first pay-day in September is 7½d. and will remain at 7½d. for September, October, November and December, 1958, and January and February, 1959.

Hitherto the bonus has been reviewed monthly (see page 294 of the August, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE).

ABOLITION OF RUBBER MANUFACTURING WAGES COUNCIL

On 14th August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1958. The Order came into operation on 27th August.

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council was the successor to the Trade Board set up in 1939. In recent years much headway has been made in organisation and in the standards of remuneration, and for some time past the wages and conditions of employment of the great majority of workers in the trade have been regulated by the Rubber Manufacturing Joint Industrial Council. The Minister decided that statutory wages regulating machinery was no longer needed and took the necessary steps to abolish the Wages Council.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 1363) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Leather and Skins Industry in France

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the leather and skins 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 43.3.

A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other districts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A:—zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; zone E, minus 8.00 per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining.

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

Average Hourly Rates in the Leather and Skins Industry

Zone	Men (18 years and over)				
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A	2 10	3 3	3 8	4 2	5 1
B	2 7	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 10
C	2 5	2 7	2 10	3 1	3 6
D	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 11	3 2
E	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 10	3 4

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Women (18 years and over)				
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A	2 9	2 11	3 3	3 7	4 5
B	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 1	—
C	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 11	3 1
D	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 11
E	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. These payments total 27.65 per cent. to 31.05 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry concerned.

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

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

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

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear Industries in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the leather, leather goods and footwear industries in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for February, 1958, 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 work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the leather, leather goods and footwear industries. 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 meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

Leather

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:			
Skilled ..	46.4	4 0	190 3
Semi-skilled ..	47.3	3 8	180 10
Unskilled ..	45.4	3 0	138 7
Average ..	46.5	3 9	178 7
Female Workers:			
Skilled ..	43.5	3 1	138 6
Semi-skilled ..	43.8	2 7	118 6
Unskilled ..	45.2	2 4	107 4
Average ..	44.6	2 6	114 9
Average all workers ..	46.1	3 6	164 3

Leather Goods

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:			
Skilled ..	44.1	3 9	168 5
Semi-skilled ..	44.3	3 2	144 2
Unskilled ..	44.5	2 6	114 2
Average ..	44.2	3 6	158 11
Female Workers:			
Skilled ..	41.1	2 9	116 6
Semi-skilled ..	43.1	2 5	105 1
Unskilled ..	41.3	2 0	85 6
Average ..	42.2	2 3	98 0
Average all workers ..	43.0	2 9	121 2

Footwear

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:			
Skilled ..	44.0	4 0	177 11
Semi-skilled ..	44.0	3 4	146 5
Unskilled ..	42.4	2 3	98 11
Average ..	43.8	3 7	157 0
Female Workers:			
Skilled ..	42.4	3 2	135 4
Semi-skilled ..	42.8	2 9	118 6
Unskilled ..	42.3	2 2	94 3
Average ..	42.5	2 7	112 7
Average all workers ..	43.1	3 0	131 5

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 wages.

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

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

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Paper Industry in Finland

Details of hours of work and earnings in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Finnish Employers' Association. The information on wages in the paper industry given below is taken from this source and relates to the first quarter of 1958. Details of employers' contributions to compulsory social security schemes is given in *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 894 Finnish marks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the paper industry are as follows:—single shift

work, 47 hours a week; continuous shift system, ten weeks of 48 hours a week and nine weeks of 40 hours a week.

Average hourly earnings in the first quarter of 1958 were as follows:—men (18 years and over) 4s. 11d.; women (18 years and over) 3s. 5d.

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, industrial injuries and family allowances. These payments total approximately 6.0 per cent. of assessable wages.

The annual paid statutory holiday in industry is 12 days a year, rising to 18 days after five years' service.

The number of statutory public holidays is 12 days a year. Only one day (6th December) is payable by statute.

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

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.

The following Table shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1956, in the paper industry. 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 Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult Males:					
Skilled ..	47.0	3 5	161 0		
Semi-skilled ..	46.5	3 0	142 2		
Unskilled ..	47.0	2 11	134 5		
Average ..	47.0	3 2	147 3		
Adult Females:					
Semi-skilled ..	47.5	1 11	91 7		

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 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 figure 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 collective 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.

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic, 1957

The first Report on the administration of the Factories Act, 1955, in the Republic of Ireland has recently been issued by the Department of Industry and Commerce. The Act of 1955 supersedes from 1st October, 1956, the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920; it was under these Acts that previous Reports were published (see, for instance, the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1957, page 366). The Report covers the year ended 30th September, 1957.

New requirements regarding the safe use of lifts, chains, ropes, lifting tackle, lifting machines and steam and air receivers are embodied in the Act, which also strengthens generally the safety requirements of the old Acts. The health and welfare provisions of the old Acts have been extended and modernised, and the new Act further provides for the establishment of Safety Committees by the workers, together with employer representation, to assist in securing compliance with the Act. Provision is also made for the appointment of an Advisory Council with the duty of advising the Minister for Industry and Commerce in regard to the administration and enforcement of the Act and the promotion of industrial safety and welfare campaigns.

At 30th September, 1957, the total number of premises on the official register was 10,256, including 9,888 factories, 279 docks, 64 warehouses, 19 building operations and 6 works of engineering construction. During the twelve months covered by the Report, Factory Inspectors made 11,293 visits to 7,817 premises on the register. A total of 96,316 persons, including 55,606 men, 26,469 women, 5,517 boys and 8,724 girls were employed in the premises visited.

The number of persons injured in notified accidents was 1,828, including 13 who were fatally injured. It is not possible, however, to compare these figures with those for previous years because the statutory requirements regarding notification of accidents have been altered. The new requirement is that all fatal accidents, or accidents which involve the absence of the injured person from work for a period of more than three days, must be notified to the Minister for Industry and Commerce. Of the total number of persons injured, 489 (including one fatally injured) were employed in the food, drink and tobacco industries, 366 (including one fatally injured)

in the metals, engineering and vehicles industries, 220 in textiles and clothing, 91 (including one fatally injured) in the woodworking and furniture industry, 122 (including four fatally injured) in docks, buildings and warehouses, and 540 (including six fatally injured) in the other industries.

Included in the total number injured were 1,495 men, 180 women, 84 boys and 69 girls. The thirteen persons fatally injured were all men.

A Table analysing the causes of accidents shows that 391 persons were injured (one fatally) in accidents involving machinery moved by mechanical power and 88 by molten metal and other hot or corrosive substances. Falling objects injured 149 persons, and persons falling resulted in injury to 295 (nine fatal). Injuries were sustained by 130 persons in using hand tools, and 775 injuries (three fatal) were due to various other causes.

The new Act continues the requirement under which a young person taken into employment in a factory must be examined by the Certifying Doctor and certified by him to be fit for that employment. The young person may not remain in employment for longer than ten working days without being certified. "Young person" is defined in the Act as a person whose age is less than eighteen and more than fourteen years. An additional provision of the Act requires an annual medical re-examination of young persons who have been certified by the Certifying Doctor on their first employment. The annual examination must be made until the young person reaches 18 years.

During the year, 10,192 young persons were examined and certificates of fitness issued in 10,104 cases (3,474 boys and 6,630 girls). Of the 88 rejections, diseases of the ear, nose or throat accounted for 23. Other causes of rejection included pediculosis (15 cases) and diseases of the circulatory system (13 cases).

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1957

Preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1957 are given in an article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The statistics relate to accidents involving persons gainfully employed and occurring during the course of, or arising out of, their employment; deaths from industrial diseases are also included. They are compiled annually by the Department of Labour from reports received from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and certain other sources, supplemented, after careful enquiry to avoid duplication, by press reports. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, e.g., agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain of the service groups, newspaper reports are the only source of information and the statistics may be less complete than for other industries. The figures quoted for 1956 for comparison are final (revised) figures.

The preliminary figure for the number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents and industrial diseases recorded in Canada in 1957 was 1,351, a decrease of 111 compared with the final figure of 1,462 in 1956. The fatality rate (i.e., the number of fatalities per 10,000 workers) in 1957 was 2.5; this figure has fluctuated only slightly, between 2.7 in 1949 and 2.5 in 1957, during the past nine years. The number of persons with jobs during the same period increased from 4,948,000 in 1949 to 5,660,000 in 1957. During 1957 there were 17 industrial accidents which caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of both fatal and non-fatal injuries reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards increased from 553,387 in 1956 to 568,728 in 1957.

An analysis of the causes of the 1,351 fatalities that occurred in 1957 shows that 381 were the result of persons being struck by tools, machinery, or moving vehicles and other objects. Within this causation group 58 of the fatalities were caused by automobiles or trucks, 51 by falling trees, 43 by falling or flying objects in mines and quarries, and 33 by materials falling from stockpiles and loads. Accidents caused by collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible for 366 deaths, of which 163 resulted from accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling and slipping totalled 229 and those by persons being caught in, on or between machinery numbered 86. Contact with electric current caused 84 fatalities, including 81 resulting from exposure to or contact with electricity and three from lightning accidents, and exposure to poisonous gases and to dust a further 82 fatalities.

In 1957 the largest number of fatalities recorded in any one industry group was in the construction industry. The 335 fatalities in this group represented 24.8 per cent. of the total number of fatalities, compared with 312 or 21.3 per cent. in 1956. The number of fatal accidents in the transportation, storage and communications group decreased from 228, or 15.6 per cent. of the total, in 1956 to 203, or 15.0 per cent., in 1957. There was also a decrease of 69, from 250 in 1956 to 181 in 1957, in the number of deaths in the mining and quarrying group and of 62, from 197 to 135, in the logging industry. Fatalities in the manufacturing industry group accounted for 200 deaths in 1957, the same number as in 1956.

The largest number of industrial fatalities recorded in any one province in 1957 was 444 in Ontario, a decrease of 11 compared with the previous year. Of the total for 1957 for Ontario, the highest number in any one industry group was 111 in the construction industry. In addition, there were 80 fatalities in manufacturing, 52 in mining and 48 in transportation, storage and communication. In Quebec, 319 fatalities were recorded and in British Columbia there were 228. The total for Quebec included 96 in construction, 58 in manufacturing, 48 in transportation, storage and communication, and 46 in logging; the total for British Columbia included 52 in logging, 49 in construction and 33 in mining.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

During July the number in civil employment increased by 5,000 to 23,088,000. There were seasonal increases in food, drink and tobacco, in agriculture and fishing and in hotels and catering; a smaller seasonal increase occurred in distribution. The largest decreases were in metals, engineering and vehicles, textiles and clothing, and building and contracting.

The Employment Exchanges filled 130,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 6th August. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 6th August was 203,000. This was 11,000 less than in July.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 26th July was 156,000, which was 31,000 less than in June.

There were 446,000 persons registered as unemployed on 11th August, of whom 403,000 were wholly unemployed and 43,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th July and 11th August unemployment rose by 34,000, the wholly unemployed rising by 41,000 and the temporarily stopped falling by 7,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in August was 2.0 per cent., compared with 1.9 per cent. in July and 1.2 per cent. in August, 1957. There were 195,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—48.5 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of July was 24,086,000, an increase of 13,000 compared with the end of June.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-July, 1957	End-May, 1958	End-June, 1958	End-July, 1958	Change during July, 1958
Number in Civil Employment	23,265	23,077	23,083†	23,088	+ 5
Men ..	15,382	15,302	15,302†	15,297	..
Women ..	7,883	7,775	7,786	7,791	+ 5
Wholly Unemployed§	246	400	370	383	+ 13
Temporarily Stopped§	11	60	62	45	- 17
Total Registered Unemployed§	257	460	432	428	- 4
H.M. Forces and Women's Services ..	693	619	614	609	- 5
Men ..	678	605	600	595	- 5
Women ..	15	14	14	14	..
Total Working Population†	24,210	24,102	24,073†	24,086	+ 13
Men ..	16,239	16,198	16,169†	16,174	+ 5
Women ..	7,971	7,904	7,904	7,912	+ 8

* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1958.

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

‡ Revised figure.

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

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ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	End-July, 1957	End-May, 1958	End-June, 1958	End-July, 1958	Change during July, 1958
Agriculture and Fishing	1,030	992	1,002	1,017	+ 15
Mining and Quarrying ..	867	858	854	852	- 2
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	534	530	529	530	+ 1
Metal Manufacture ..	579	563	558	554	- 4
Vehicles ..	1,226	1,246	1,241	1,235	- 6
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	2,814	2,799	2,785	2,774	- 11
Textiles ..	930	877	864	856*	- 8
Clothing (inc. footwear) ..	673	657	648	642	- 6
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	925	918	929	946	+ 17
Other Manufactures ..	1,591	1,570	1,565	1,562	- 3
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,272	9,160	9,119	9,099	- 20
Building and Contracting ..	1,517	1,495	1,498†	1,493	- 5
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	379	379	378	378	..
Transport and Communication	1,726	1,711	1,715	1,714	- 1
Distributive Trades ..	2,948	2,965	2,979	2,982	+ 3
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,229	4,228	4,247	4,264	+ 17
National Government Service	542	530	530	528	- 2
Local Government Service ..	755	759	761	761	..
Total in Civil Employment	23,265	23,077	23,083†	23,088	+ 5

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of July, 1957, and May, June and July, 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.

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

* Cotton—226,000. Wool—193,000. Other textiles—437,000.

† Revised figure.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-July, 1957	End-May, 1958	End-June, 1958	End-July, 1958	End-July, 1957	End-May, 1958	End-June, 1958	End-July, 1958	End-July, 1957	End-May, 1958	End-June, 1958	End-July, 1958
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	771.4	762.6	758.9	756.6	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	788.8	780.0	776.3	774.0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	253.5	244.2	243.5	242.9	79.8	77.0	76.5	76.2	333.3	321.2	320.0	319.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	72.0	67.5	66.7	66.3	8.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	80.1	74.5	73.5	73.1
China and Earthenware	30.1	29.7	29.7	29.7	39.4	38.5	38.3	38.3	69.5	68.2	68.0	68.0
Glass (other than containers)	35.9	36.4	36.3	36.1	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.4	49.0	49.0	48.7	48.5
Glass Containers	20.9	21.0	21.1	20.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	26.6	26.9	27.0	26.7
Cement	14.9	13.7	13.7	13.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.3	15.1	15.1	15.2
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	79.7	75.9	76.0	76.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.5	91.8	87.5	87.7	87.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	380.5	380.9	380.6	381.0	151.1	147.5	146.9	146.8	531.6	528.4	527.5	527.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.2	19.0	18.8	18.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.8	19.6	19.4	19.3
Chemicals and Dyes	188.2	191.7	191.7	192.1	50.8	51.0	50.7	50.7	239.0	242.7	242.4	242.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	37.0	36.0	36.0	36.2	64.6	63.6	63.6	64.0
Explosives and Fireworks	28.6	25.8	25.8	25.8	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.6	42.7	39.7	39.3	38.8
Paint and Varnish	29.0	29.3	29.3	29.3	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.2
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	18.6	17.9	17.9	17.9	47.6	46.9	46.9	46.9
Mineral Oil Refining	33.2	34.7	34.7	34.7	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.5	40.4	42.3	42.2	42.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.7	24.1	24.1	24.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	32.2	31.5	31.5	31.6
Metal Manufacture	511.2	497.8	492.7	489.6	67.1	64.4	63.7	63.2	578.3	562.2	556.4	552.8
Blast Furnaces	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	22.7	23.1	22.9	22.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	215.8	214.1	211.0	210.0	19.7	19.6	19.2	19.0	235.5	233.7	230.2	229.0
Iron Foundries	100.9	97.3	96.0	95.0	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.7	115.8	111.4	109.9	108.7
Plate and Sheet Manufacture	12.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	13.8	8.6	8.6	8.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.9	18.3	18.3	18.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	22.4	19.7	19.7	19.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	43.5	42.9	42.7	42.3	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	52.1	51.2	51.0	50.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	95.5	94.5	94.2	94.0	20.5	20.0	19.9	19.8	116.0	114.5	114.1	113.8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,652.3	1,647.2	1,640.4	1,635.4	466.0	458.9	455.2	452.2	2,118.3	2,106.1	2,095.6	2,087.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	203.2	193.7	192.3	191.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	212.3	202.8	201.4	200.2
Marine Engineering	75.3	74.7	74.7	74.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	79.4	78.6	78.5	78.3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.9	34.9	34.6	34.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	40.1	40.1	39.8	39.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	29.4	29.8	29.9	29.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	32.8	33.2	33.3	33.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	98.8	95.6	94.5	93.9	21.8	20.9	20.6	20.5	120.6	116.5	115.1	114.4
Stationary Engines	23.8	23.5	23.3	23.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	27.7	27.4	27.2	26.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	50.1	46.2	45.3	45.0	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.5	58.9	54.0	53.2	52.5
Ordnance and Small Arms	47.8	47.6	47.3	47.4	11.7	11.4	11.1	11.1	59.5	59.0	58.4	58.5
Constructional Engineering	79.4	80.0	80.3	80.8	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	86.6	87.0	87.4	87.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	563.5	565.5	563.1	561.0	128.5	128.9	128.1	126.9	692.0	694.4	692.2	687.9
Electrical Machinery	152.7	158.6	158.8	159.1	49.3	49.8	49.6	49.5	202.0	208.4	208.4	208.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	42.0	41.7	41.3	41.0	22.4	20.9	20.4	20.0	64.4	62.6	61.7	61.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	36.4	36.6	36.4	36.3	24.3	22.9	22.6	22.3	60.7	59.5	59.0	58.6
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	72.4	71.6	71.3	71.1	63.5	57.8	57.6	57.6	135.9	129.4	128.8	128.7
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	25.4	26.3	26.4	26.4	25.1	26.7	26.3	26.3	50.5	53.0	52.7	52.8
Batteries and Accumulators	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.2	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	18.0	19.4	19.3	18.8
Other Electrical Goods	106.2	109.4	109.4	109.2	70.7	71.4	70.8	70.4	176.9	180.8	180.2	179.6
Vehicles	1,017.2	1,035.4	1,031.8	1,027.6	175.1	177.0	175.2	173.4	1,192.3	1,212.4	1,207.0	1,201.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	268.1	280.0	279.7	278.1	41.2	41.0	40.4	39.9	309.3	321.0	320.1	318.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	244.1	251.0	251.3	251.9	42.7	44.2	44.1	44.1	286.8	295.2	295.4	296.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	220.0	216.0	215.0	214.1	37.0	35.1	34.6	34.4	257.0	251.1	249.6	248.5
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	127.9	132.6	131.8	130.8	42.9	45.3	44.8	44.0	170.8	177.9	176.6	174.8
Locomotive Manufacture	71.2	70.2	69.6	69.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	76.0	75.0	74.3	73.7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	81.6	80.9	79.7	78.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	85.6	84.8	83.6	82.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	329.6	331.4	330.1	329.1	180.2	176.1	174.5	173.2	509.8	507.5	504.6	502.3
Tools and Cutlery	25.7	25.6	25.3	25.1	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.5	42.1	41.7	41.0	40.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.3	24.6	24.5	24.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	17.1	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.6
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.4	35.8	35.4	35.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.4	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	39.1	39.3	39.1	38.9
Hollow-ware	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.6	29.4	28.0	28.2	28.1	56.9	55.5	55.7	55.7
Brass Manufactures	31.6	31.3	31.2	31.1	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.8	48.7	48.4	48.1	47.9
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.6	157.0	156.6	156.3	83.8	81.9	81.2	80.6	239.4	238.9	237.8	236.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.2	90.3	89.9	89.7	55.6	55.9	55.8	55.1	146.8	146.2	145.7	144.8
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	60.0	58.9	58.6	58.3	33.0	32.3	32.2	31.8	93.0	91.2	90.8	90.1
Watches and Clocks	9.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	7.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	16.7	18.1	18.2	18.1
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.4
Musical Instruments	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2
Textiles	395.0	379.2	375.7	373.8	525.8	488.5	479.1	473.1	920.8	867.7	854.8	846.9
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	50.4	47.8	47.2	46.7	96.5	88.4	86.5	85.0	146.9	133.7	131.7	131.7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	34.9	33.3	32.8	32.6	67.9	64.3	62.4	61.1	102.8	97.6	95.2	93.7
Woolen and Worsted	92.9	88.6	87.9	87.5	116.3	104.9	102.7	101.6	209.2	193.5	190.6	189.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	29.8	26.0	25.8	25.8	9.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	39.5	34.2	34.0	34.0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	21.5	20.1	19.8	19.6	28.7	25.6	24.9	24.4	50.2	45.7	44.7	44.0
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	8.9	6.4	6.1	6.0
Jute	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	17.6	15.8	15.5	15.4
Rope, Twine and Net	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	35.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	88.7	83.5	82.6	82.0	123.7	118.0	117.0	116.2
Lace	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.0
Carpets	15.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	14.9	15.4	15.2	15.2	30.6	32.1	31.9	31.9
Narrow Fabrics	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.6	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.6
Made-up Textiles	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	19.0	18.7	18.3	18.1	27.8	28.0	27.5	27.4
Textile Finishing, etc.	59.2	57.6	57.2	56.9	29.5	28.4	28.2	27.9	88.7	86.0	85.4	84.8
Other Textile Industries	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.4	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.5	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	38.9	36.8	36.5	36.3	27.4	24.2	24.1	24.0	66.3	61.0	60.6	60.3
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellingmongery	25.9	24.2	24.0	23.8	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	33.0	30.6	30.3	30.0
Leather Goods	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	15.4	13.3	13.2	13.2	23.6	21.4	21.2	21.2
Fur	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.1
Clothing	180.2	175.2	173.2	172.2	444.7	434.1	427.4	422.5	624.9	609.3	600.6	594.7
Tailoring	70.9	69.2	68.2	67.9	187.4	183.3	180.3	178.5	258.3	252.5	248.5	246.4
Dressmaking	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	80.1	79.8	78.9	77.9	91.2	91.0	89.0	89.0
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	66.2	64.7	63.8	63.3	75.2	73.6	72.6	72.0
Hats, Caps and Millinery	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	12.3	11.7	11.6	11.7	19.2	18.0	17.9	18.0
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	33.4	33.2	32.8	32.4	42.5	41.9	41.5	41.1
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	57.8	55.5	54.8	54.2	61.7	57.9	56.5	55.2	119.5	113.4	111.3	109.4
Repair of Boots and Shoes	15											

Unemployment at 11th August, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th July and 11th August, 1958, were as follows:

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th July	276,132	11,545	114,857	9,304	411,838
11th August .. .	281,955	28,952	114,153	20,543	445,603
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 5,823	+ 17,407	- 704	+ 11,239	+ 33,765

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th August represented 2.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 14th July was 1.9.

An analysis of the figures for 11th August according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	52,028	64,802	144,499	261,329	20,626	281,955
Boys under 18	12,088	12,864	3,302	28,254	698	28,952
Women 18 and over	21,095	27,643	45,564	94,302	19,851	114,153
Girls under 18	8,546	8,275	1,927	18,748	1,795	20,543
Total ..	93,757	113,584	195,292	402,633	42,970	445,603

The total of 445,603 includes 59,557 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 11th August, 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 14th July, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Great Britain ..	64,116	77,666	147,801	289,583	21,324	310,907
London and South-Eastern ..	14,038	13,410	20,942	48,390	750	49,140
Eastern and Southern ..	5,950	6,140	10,861	22,951	323	23,274
South-Western ..	4,506	4,721	8,579	17,806	146	17,952
Midland ..	4,407	7,531	10,947	22,885	2,303	25,188
North-Midland ..	2,620	3,376	7,464	13,460	661	14,121
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,633	6,007	11,518	22,158	2,314	24,472
North-Western ..	10,503	12,693	23,853	47,049	7,263	54,312
Northern ..	4,125	6,363	10,638	21,126	794	21,920
Scotland ..	9,013	11,535	29,662	50,210	5,506	55,716
Wales ..	4,321	5,890	13,337	23,548	1,264	24,812
Great Britain ..	64,116	77,666	147,801	289,583	21,324	310,907
Males						
London and South-Eastern ..	7,065	7,205	3,881	18,151	458	18,609
Eastern and Southern ..	2,548	2,280	2,642	7,470	213	7,683
South-Western ..	1,466	1,764	2,418	5,648	119	5,767
Midland ..	2,109	3,610	4,160	9,879	499	10,378
North-Midland ..	1,507	1,722	2,139	5,368	484	5,852
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,816	2,421	3,103	7,340	2,772	10,112
North-Western ..	5,433	6,466	8,349	20,248	13,263	33,511
Northern ..	1,959	2,857	3,207	8,023	1,033	9,056
Scotland ..	4,063	4,861	12,152	21,076	2,644	23,720
Wales ..	1,675	2,732	5,440	9,847	161	10,008
Great Britain ..	29,641	35,918	47,491	113,050	21,646	134,696
Females						
London and South-Eastern ..	7,065	7,205	3,881	18,151	458	18,609
Eastern and Southern ..	2,548	2,280	2,642	7,470	213	7,683
South-Western ..	1,466	1,764	2,418	5,648	119	5,767
Midland ..	2,109	3,610	4,160	9,879	499	10,378
North-Midland ..	1,507	1,722	2,139	5,368	484	5,852
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,816	2,421	3,103	7,340	2,772	10,112
North-Western ..	5,433	6,466	8,349	20,248	13,263	33,511
Northern ..	1,959	2,857	3,207	8,023	1,033	9,056
Scotland ..	4,063	4,861	12,152	21,076	2,644	23,720
Wales ..	1,675	2,732	5,440	9,847	161	10,008
Great Britain ..	29,641	35,918	47,491	113,050	21,646	134,696
Total						
London and South-Eastern ..	21,103	20,615	24,823	66,541	1,208	67,749
Eastern and Southern ..	8,498	8,420	13,503	30,421	536	30,957
South-Western ..	5,972	6,485	10,997	23,454	265	23,719
Midland ..	6,516	11,141	15,107	32,764	2,802	35,566
North-Midland ..	4,127	5,098	9,603	18,828	1,145	19,973
E. and W. Ridings ..	6,449	8,428	14,621	29,498	5,086	34,584
North-Western ..	15,936	19,159	32,202	67,297	20,526	87,823
Northern ..	6,084	9,220	13,845	29,149	1,827	30,976
Scotland ..	13,076	16,396	41,814	71,286	8,150	79,436
Wales ..	5,996	8,622	18,777	33,395	1,425	34,820
Great Britain ..	93,757	113,584	195,292	402,633	42,970	445,603

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th August, 1958, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th August, 1958			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	49,140	18,609	67,749	1.4	0.9	1.2
Eastern and Southern ..	23,274	7,683	30,957	1.6	1.0	1.4
South-Western ..	17,952	5,767	23,719	2.2	1.5	2.0
Midland ..	25,188	10,378	35,566	1.8	1.4	1.7
North-Midland ..	14,121	5,852	19,973	1.4	1.2	1.3
East and West Ridings ..	24,472	10,112	34,584	2.0	1.6	1.9
North-Western ..	54,312	33,511	87,823	2.9	3.0	2.9
Northern ..	21,920	9,056	30,976	2.4	2.4	2.4
Scotland ..	55,716	23,720	79,436	3.9	3.2	3.7
Wales ..	24,812	10,008	34,820	3.6	3.8	3.7
Great Britain ..	310,907	134,696	445,603	2.2	1.8	2.0

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 11th August, 1958, was 484,718, including 307,025 men, 30,217 boys, 126,223 women and 21,253 girls. Of the total, 439,365 (including 7,138 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 45,353 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th August, 1958, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls 18 years	Total
Great Britain ..	261,329	28,254	94,302	18,748	402,633
Northern Ireland ..	24,157	1,200	10,796	579	36,732
United Kingdom ..	285,486	29,454	105,098	19,327	439,365
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern ..	43,527	4,863	15,046	3,105	66,541
Eastern and Southern ..	20,801	2,150	5,923	1,547	30,421
South-Western ..	16,629	1,177	4,816	832	23,454
Midland ..	20,140	2,745	8,071	1,808	32,764
North-Midland ..	12,407	1,053	4,515	853	18,828
E. and W. Ridings ..	20,014	2,144	5,853	1,487	29,498
North-Western ..	41,519	5,530	17,021	3,227	67,297
Northern ..	18,437	2,689	6,237	1,786	29,149
Scotland ..	46,451	3,759	18,884	2,192	71,286
Wales ..	21,404	2,144	7,936	1,911	33,395
Great Britain ..	261,329	28,254	94,302	18,748	402,633
Northern Ireland ..	24,157	1,200	10,796	579	36,732
United Kingdom ..	285,486	29,454	105,098	19,327	439,365
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern ..	740	10	436	22	1,208
Eastern and Southern ..	311	12	181	32	536
South-Western ..	145	1	109	20	265
Midland ..	2,274	29	475	24	2,802
North-Midland ..	646	15	421	63	1,145
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,250	64	2,491	281	5,086
North-Western ..	7,044	219	12,463	800	20,526
Northern ..	733	61	786	247	1,827
Scotland ..	5,235	271	2,403	241	8,150
Wales ..	1,248	16	86	75	1,425
Great Britain ..	20,626	698	19,851	1,795	42,970
Northern Ireland ..	913	65	1,274	131	2,383
United Kingdom ..	21,539	763	21,125	1,926	45,353
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern ..	44,267	4,873	15,482	3,127	67,749
Eastern and Southern ..	21,112	2,162	6,104	1,579	30,957
South-Western ..	16,774	1,178	4,925	842	23,719
Midland ..	20,140	2,745	8,071	1,808	32,764
North-Midland ..	12,407	1,053	4,515	853	18,828
E. and W. Ridings ..	20,014	2,144	5,853	1,487	29,498
North-Western ..	41,519	5,530	17,021	3,227	67,297
Northern					

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 11th August, 1958. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,705	1,465	722	139	11,427	1,604	13,031	15,673	1,708	17,381
Agriculture and Horticulture	8,540	1,405	99	138	8,639	1,543	10,182	12,776	1,641	14,417
Forestry	395	54	3	—	398	54	452	430	60	490
Fishing	1,770	6	620	1	2,397	7	2,397	2,467	7	2,474
Mining and Quarrying	4,665	146	28	—	4,693	146	4,839	5,032	152	5,184
Coal Mining*	3,466	96	20	—	3,486	96	3,582	3,504	96	3,600
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	39	1	—	—	40	1	41	58	1	59
Stone Quarrying and Mining	511	13	3	—	514	13	527	733	16	749
Slate Quarrying and Mining	133	—	—	—	133	—	133	134	—	134
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	255	—	4	—	259	—	261	338	3	341
Other Mining and Quarrying	261	34	—	—	261	34	295	266	35	301
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	5,343	1,261	262	48	5,605	1,309	6,914	5,932	1,344	7,276
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	1,719	297	195	18	1,914	315	2,229	2,044	315	2,359
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	798	415	7	1	805	416	1,221	821	432	1,253
Glass (other than containers)	660	257	7	5	667	262	929	675	269	944
Glass Containers	588	157	29	24	617	176	793	624	177	801
Cement	97	4	—	—	97	4	101	109	4	113
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,481	136	24	—	1,505	136	1,641	1,659	147	1,806
Chemicals and Allied Trades	4,171	2,038	32	10	4,203	2,048	6,251	4,356	2,070	6,426
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	258	1	—	—	259	1	259	258	1	259
Chemicals and Dyes	1,975	557	19	6	1,994	563	2,557	2,109	567	2,676
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	189	384	—	—	189	384	573	191	387	578
Explosives and Fireworks	425	683	—	1	425	684	1,109	427	685	1,112
Paint and Varnish	385	103	3	1	388	104	492	401	106	507
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	262	225	2	1	264	226	490	271	238	509
Mineral Oil Refining	283	35	3	—	286	35	321	284	35	329
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	394	50	5	1	399	51	450	405	51	456
Metal Manufacture	9,433	1,067	7,381	119	16,814	1,186	18,000	16,965	1,189	18,154
Blast Furnaces	258	19	3	—	261	19	280	290	19	309
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	3,567	240	5,014	25	8,581	265	8,846	8,626	266	8,892
Iron Foundries	2,532	298	509	45	3,041	343	3,384	3,089	344	3,433
Tinplate Manufacture	704	214	105	13	809	227	1,036	810	227	1,037
Steel Sheet Manufacture	544	35	744	—	1,288	35	1,323	1,291	35	1,326
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	644	55	938	—	1,582	55	1,590	55	1,645	1,700
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,184	206	68	36	1,252	242	1,494	1,269	243	1,512
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	27,474	5,616	1,141	230	28,615	5,846	34,461	30,328	6,053	36,381
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	9,605	168	258	11	9,863	179	10,042	10,605	183	10,788
Marine Engineering	560	59	16	—	576	59	635	600	60	660
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	403	34	18	5	421	39	460	430	40	470
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	206	17	16	—	222	17	239	228	17	245
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	795	134	128	18	923	152	1,075	926	154	1,080
Stationary Engines	125	22	7	—	132	22	155	134	23	157
Textile Machinery and Accessories	608	124	305	56	913	180	1,093	1,034	234	1,268
Ordnance and Small Arms	505	267	2	—	507	267	774	267	—	774
Constructional Engineering	1,399	51	2	1	1,401	52	1,453	1,440	52	1,492
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	9,591	1,636	348	37	9,939	1,673	11,612	10,525	1,706	12,231
Electrical Machinery	880	346	3	46	883	392	1,275	958	400	1,358
Electrical Wires and Cables	409	252	—	—	409	252	661	421	255	676
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	290	315	29	15	319	330	649	321	330	651
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	780	992	2	20	782	1,012	1,794	852	1,075	1,927
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	190	259	—	3	190	262	452	190	262	452
Batteries and Accumulators	127	127	2	—	129	127	256	134	128	262
Other Electrical Goods	1,001	813	5	17	1,006	830	1,836	1,022	867	1,889
Vehicles	9,266	1,843	530	245	9,796	2,088	11,884	10,264	2,194	12,458
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,456	483	204	208	2,660	691	3,351	2,740	694	3,434
Motor Repairs and Garages	3,012	443	22	30	3,034	473	3,507	3,284	499	3,783
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,560	322	49	—	1,609	322	1,931	1,716	353	2,069
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	1,075	477	139	6	1,214	483	1,697	1,231	495	1,726
Locomotive Manufacture	431	42	1	—	432	42	474	432	43	475
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	619	33	112	—	731	33	764	732	33	765
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	113	43	3	1	116	44	160	129	77	206
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	5,604	2,713	377	175	5,981	2,888	8,869	6,072	2,924	8,996
Tools and Cutlery	465	197	33	12	498	209	707	504	210	714
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	327	237	127	93	454	330	784	458	331	789
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	483	41	84	1	567	42	609	579	42	621
Wire and Wire Manufactures	361	160	25	11	386	171	557	389	171	560
Hollow-ware	418	504	30	14	448	518	966	460	527	987
Brass Manufactures	363	203	14	3	377	206	583	380	208	588
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,187	1,371	64	41	3,251	1,412	4,663	3,302	1,435	4,737
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	885	659	125	317	1,010	976	1,986	1,026	1,033	2,059
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	518	318	105	19	623	337	960	629	384	1,013
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	126	154	10	297	136	451	587	141	453	594
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	152	158	7	1	159	159	318	161	165	326
Musical Instruments	89	29	3	—	92	29	121	95	31	126
Textiles	7,990	8,496	8,166	16,013	16,156	24,509	40,665	18,477	29,158	47,635
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	1,255	1,288	3,212	7,758	4,467	9,046	13,513	4,498	9,083	13,581
Cotton Weaving, etc.	740	1,380	1,862	4,386	2,602	5,766	8,368	2,612	5,775	8,387
Woolen and Worsted	2,002	1,412	724	1,839	2,726	3,251	5,977	2,780	3,377	6,157
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	451	277	182	59	633	336	969	735	376	1,111
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	326	456	366	671	682	1,127	1,819	716	1,163	1,879
Linen and Soft Hemp	178	383	204	297	382	680	1,062	3,943	5,698	9,641
Jute	693	471	40	37	733	508	1,241	520	1,261	1,781
Rope, Twine and Net	138	280	6	19	144	299	443	192	544	736
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	411	931	572	556	983	1,487	2,470	1,284	1,737	3,021
Lace	77	68	6	14	83	82	165	86	108	194
Carpets	146	240	18	11	164	251	415	182	300	482
Narrow Fabrics	326	456	8	15	84	191	275	86	201	287
Made-up Textiles	221	509	12	60	282	609	891	269	959	1,228
Textile Finishing, etc.	931	454	941	245	1,872	699	2,571	2,173	852	3,027
Other Textile Industries	345	171	13	46	358	217	575	366	220	586

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

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	823	408	57	30	880	438	1,318	903	465	1,368
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	525	152	43	8	568	160	728	578	172	750
Leather Goods	199	226	4	20	203	246	449	213	259	472
Fur	99	30	10	2	109	32	141	112	34	146
Clothing	4,449	6,074	865	2,530	5,314	8,604	13,918	5,484	10,457	15,941
Tailoring	2,327	2,736	409	1,317	4,021	6,757	6,757	2,792	4,361	7,153
Dressmaking	185	1,229	10	451	1,680	1,875	2,011	201	1,885	2,086
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	108	617	2	247	767	974	1,399	139	1,782	1,921
Hats, Caps and Millinery	108	128	8	18	116	146	262	121	156	277
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	134	380	6	75	140	455	595	156	797	953
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	1,196	973	419	422	1,615	1,395	3,010	1,635	1,432	3,067
Repair of Boots and Shoes	391	43	11	—	402	43	445	440	44	4

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 9th July and 6th August, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 9th July, 1958		Four weeks ended 6th August, 1958		Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec., 1957, to 6th August, 1958 (35 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	67,112	80,197	56,830	80,207	581,082
Boys under 18	8,763	29,223	16,345	26,009	127,169
Women aged 18 and over	43,579	60,079	37,047	55,821	339,850
Girls under 18	8,419	45,066	19,299	41,200	127,016
Total	127,873	214,565	129,521	203,237	1,175,117

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th August, 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 6th August, 1958.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th August, 1958					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th August, 1958				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,354	842	3,948	115	7,259	21,054	1,156	526	298	23,034
Mining and Quarrying	307	455	11	11	782	2,878	729	24	33	3,664
Coal Mining	177	423	9	3	609	2,461	668	8	10	3,147
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	961	344	230	165	1,700	638	569	519	1,028	2,754
Products other than Coal	886	586	555	398	2,325	1,485	600	889	729	3,703
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,071	207	591	460	2,329	1,485	600	889	729	3,703
Metal Manufacture	704	302	111	77	1,194	1,015	624	154	180	1,973
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	6,517	1,822	1,582	918	10,839	8,310	2,676	3,394	1,864	16,244
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2,590	103	24	16	2,733	709	151	22	6	888
Engineering	3,150	1,437	722	523	5,832	6,081	2,063	1,657	1,226	11,027
Electrical Goods	777	282	836	379	2,274	1,520	462	1,715	632	4,329
Vehicles	1,784	1,103	445	362	3,694	5,836	1,442	900	558	8,736
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	886	586	555	398	2,425	1,242	837	867	1,139	4,085
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	172	169	229	134	704	410	301	402	416	1,529
Textiles	700	462	947	964	3,073	604	1,005	2,596	3,544	7,749
Cotton	209	95	297	250	851	169	269	942	912	2,292
Wool	158	109	175	205	647	118	321	455	882	1,776
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	118	92	113	66	389	78	123	243	385	829
Clothing (including Footwear)	258	238	993	1,538	3,027	428	836	5,442	5,375	12,081
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,526	859	4,621	1,366	9,372	1,079	744	2,849	2,126	6,798
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	840	724	242	149	1,955	905	867	504	589	2,865
Paper and Printing	532	399	557	966	2,454	552	548	748	1,928	3,776
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	328	129	323	408	1,188	269	215	452	913	1,849
Printing	204	270	234	558	1,266	283	333	296	1,015	1,927
Other Manufacturing Industries	504	205	650	314	1,673	511	305	726	788	2,330
Building and Contracting	20,233	1,893	135	182	22,443	14,530	1,965	261	315	17,071
Building	14,573	1,510	86	123	16,292	11,874	1,571	147	211	13,803
Gas, Electricity and Water	440	82	64	70	656	454	334	95	110	993
Transport and Communication	3,514	439	401	278	4,632	6,926	825	1,056	540	9,347
Distributive Trades	3,840	3,485	4,408	6,888	18,621	3,490	5,298	7,615	10,710	27,113
Insurance, Banking and Finance	217	180	258	630	1,285	742	817	701	1,260	3,520
Public Administration	3,071	286	1,053	295	4,705	3,310	631	1,813	645	6,389
National Government Service	1,320	80	689	152	2,241	1,902	225	1,257	341	3,725
Local Government Service	1,751	206	364	143	2,464	1,408	406	556	304	2,674
Professional Services	771	357	2,064	1,010	4,202	1,019	1,815	4,132	2,237	9,203
Miscellaneous Services	4,510	814	12,841	1,943	20,108	2,711	962	19,365	4,403	27,441
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	518	143	384	115	1,160	258	196	727	232	1,413
Catering	3,145	347	9,825	678	13,995	1,551	358	10,829	1,192	13,910
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	278	165	759	493	1,695	131	120	1,302	1,080	2,633
Grand Total	56,830	16,345	37,047	19,299	129,521	80,207	26,009	55,821	41,200	203,237

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th August, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	17,029	16,158	4,323	7,012	12,080	21,079	4,221	12,044	37,653	56,293
Eastern and Southern	8,120	12,939	2,086	3,743	4,114	7,737	2,290	4,816	16,610	29,235
South-Western	4,236	8,180	884	1,230	2,067	3,445	1,067	2,082	8,254	14,937
Midland	3,672	8,568	1,812	3,881	1,734	3,424	1,781	4,618	8,999	20,491
North-Midland	3,174	6,891	783	2,317	1,820	3,324	1,063	3,506	6,840	16,038
East and West Ridings	3,405	6,201	1,145	2,878	2,532	2,772	1,513	4,151	8,595	16,002
North-Western	7,948	8,314	2,311	2,045	5,296	7,313	3,175	4,474	18,730	22,146
Northern	3,431	4,459	839	1,502	2,330	2,214	1,418	2,341	8,018	10,516
Scotland	3,585	4,023	1,539	877	3,422	3,155	1,868	2,398	10,414	10,453
Wales	2,230	4,474	623	524	1,652	1,358	903	770	5,408	7,126
Great Britain	56,830	80,207	16,345	26,009	37,047	55,821	19,299	41,200	129,521	203,237

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 26th July was 695,100, compared with 698,200 for the five weeks ended 28th June, and 709,500 for the four weeks ended 27th July, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 532,900 in July, 611,200 in June, and 534,600 in July, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole or any week.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th July, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 28th June, 1958	4 weeks ended 27th July, 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	46,600	- 200	- 900
Durham	99,600	- 400	- 2,200
North Eastern	135,900	- 400	- 2,200
North Western	56,300	- 400	- 1,800
East Midlands	102,700	- 500	- 1,000
West Midlands	57,500	- 300	- 2,200
South Western	103,800	- 500	- 2,800
South Eastern	7,100	- 100	- 200
England and Wales	609,500	- 2,800	- 13,300
Scotland	85,600	- 300	- 1,100
Great Britain	695,100	- 3,100	- 14,400

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 1,960 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,160; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,200. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 4,260.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.52 in July, 4.39 in June and 4.81 in July, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.99, 4.80 and 5.34.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in July, and in June, 1958, and July, 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)

	July, 1958	June, 1958	July, 1957
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	9.28	8.16	9.82
Involuntary	8.03	7.74	6.03
All workers:			
Voluntary	6.69	6.00	7.22
Involuntary	7.51	7.33	5.79

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.56 tons in July, compared with 3.51 tons in the previous month and 3.54 tons in July, 1957.‡

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.26 tons in July; for June, 1958, and July, 1957, the figures were 1.26 and 1.22 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.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th August was 4,262; this figure included 3,147 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,115 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th July and 11th August, 1958 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 15th July	4,230
„ notified during period	468
„ filled during period	79
„ cancelled or withdrawn	315
„ unfilled at 11th August	4,304

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 19th August, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 15th July, 1958, and 20th August, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	19th Aug., 1958	15th July, 1958	20th Aug., 1957	19th Aug., 1958	15th July, 1958	20th Aug., 1957
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	74.2	76.7	74.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Remainder	64.2	65.9	62.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
Eastern	38.5	38.6	37.2	1.7	1.8	1.6
Southern	31.1	32.1	30.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
South-Western	44.1	44.4	42.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
Midland	67.8	69.4	66.1	3.8	4.2	3.5
North Midland	46.5	48.4	45.8	4.6	4.8	3.9
East and West Ridings	73.0	74.7	71.4	8.0	8.1	6.5
North-Western	131.7	134.1	131			

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 56, compared with 104 (revised figure) in the previous month and 98 (revised figure) in August, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 8 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 5 in the previous month and 9 in August, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1958. The figures in this article are provisional.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Coal Mines : Underground .. 17 Surface .. 2	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 4
Other Stratified Mines .. 1	Building Operations .. 10
Miscellaneous Mines .. 1	Works of Engineering Construction .. 2
Quarries .. 1	Warehouses
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 22	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS .. 26
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. 1	Engine Drivers and Motormen .. 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 1	Firemen .. 1
Metal Extracting and Refining	Guards (Passenger) ..
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	Labourers
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 5	Permanent Way Men .. 3
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture ..	Porters 1
Shipbuilding .. 2	Shunters 1
Other Metal Trades ..	Other Grades .. 1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ..	Contractors' Servants ..
Food and Drink ..	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 8
General Woodwork and Furniture	Total (excluding Seamen) 56
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	Seamen
Rubber Trades	Trading Vessels .. 8
Gas Works	Fishing Vessels
Electrical Stations .. 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 8
Other Industries	Total (including Seamen) 64

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Smelting of Metals	Pitch and Tar 8
Electric Accumulator Works	Mineral Oil 2
Paint and Colour Works ..	TOTAL 10
Other Industries .. 1	Chromic Ulceration
TOTAL 1	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 3
Aniline Poisoning .. 1	Chromium Plating .. 10
Compressed Air Illness .. 1	Other Industries
Anthrax	TOTAL 13
Hides and Skins	Total, Cases .. 26
Other Industries	II. Deaths
TOTAL	Nil

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 21st July, 1958.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	725	110	835
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,271	201	1,472
Persons who completed courses during period ..	590	76	666

Up to 21st July, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 93,341.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th August, 1958.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,889,100 in April, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 0.9 per cent. compared with April, 1957.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.2 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 4.2 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 1.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 5.5 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1957.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 541,593 in March, compared with 538,462 in the previous month and 564,630 in March, 1957. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 16,392 at the end of March, compared with 16,504 at the end of the previous month and 14,736 at the end of March, 1957.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in July is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 50,199,000. This was 0.4 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, and 3.9 per cent. lower than for July, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in July, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 11.0 per cent. compared with July, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 5,294,000, compared with 5,437,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,007,000 at the middle of July, 1957.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 96,749, compared with 98,833 in the previous month and 66,258 in June, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 62,271 working days. The total number of working days lost in June by persons wholly unemployed was 2,906,724, while 1,877,062 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of June the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 29,375 (provisional figure), or 4.2 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 7.0 per cent. at the end of May and 5.0 per cent. at the end of June, 1957.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of July was 356,139, compared with 401,328 at the end of the previous month and 390,250 at the end of July, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 66,081, 79,823 and 76,835.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 16th August was 50,097, compared with 50,407 at 19th July and 54,296 at 17th August, 1957.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of March was 2,096,839, of whom 1,337,672 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,134,244, including 1,372,298 wholly unemployed, and at the end of March, 1957, it was 2,111,073, including 1,316,482 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of July, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 83,354, compared with 78,399 at the end of the previous month and 40,327 at the end of July, 1957. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 13,177 at the end of July, compared with 14,675 at the end of June and 8,061 at the end of July, 1957.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £261,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,052,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £700 for 9,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected manual workers employed by Local Authorities in England and Wales and distributive workers in the retail furnishing, retail bread and flour confectionery, retail food and retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture, water supply undertakings in England and Wales and glass container manufacture. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected a small group of iron and steel workers in the Midlands and iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

The National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers) in England and Wales adopted increases of 7s. 4d. a week for men and of 3s. 8d., 5s. 6d., or 6s. 5d., according to occupation, for women; roadmen within the purview of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen also received an increase of 7s. 4d. a week with an additional 5s. in the London area. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople in retail furnishing and allied trades in Great Britain, the retail bread and flour confectionery trade in England and Wales, the retail food trade in Scotland and retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales were increased by varying amounts according to age and occupation; for shop assistants in the first three groups the increases for men and women aged 22 years or over were 7s. and 5s. a week respectively, and in the retail newsagency group 6s. and 4s. 6d. at 23 years or over.

In the iron and steel industry generally, small increases were payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Hosiery manufacturing operatives in the Midlands received a cost-of-living bonus increase of ½d. in the shilling on basic wages. An increase of 2d. an hour was agreed for workers, other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen, employed in water supply undertakings in England and Wales. An award increasing basic minimum time rates of adult workers by 1d. an hour became operative in the glass container manufacturing industry.

Of the total increase of £261,000, about £160,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £73,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils

Acts; about £18,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; about £7,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in January-August, 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 eight 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 £
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	—	—
Mining and Quarrying ..	23,500	6,300
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	136,500	27,900
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	61,500	15,700
Metal Manufacture ..	166,500	20,500
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,000	400
Vehicles ..	118,000	30,500
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	41,500	10,400
Textiles ..	357,000	62,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	22,000	7,700
Clothing ..	517,000	137,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	331,500	105,100
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	170,000	37,800
Paper and Printing ..	284,000	98,600
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	31,000	8,200
Building and Contracting ..	1,201,000	419,100
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	157,500	63,400
Transport and Communication ..	667,000	205,700
Distributive Trades ..	950,000	273,300
Public Administration and Professional Services	545,000	157,100
Miscellaneous Services ..	171,500	42,800
Total ..	5,954,000	1,731,200

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £4,526,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 10,865,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours for workpeople employed by certain firms in the soap, candle and edible fat manufacturing industry were reduced from 45 to 44. Conditioned hours for messengerial and paperkeeping grades in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office were reduced from 48 to 46.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 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 (Decreases in Italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	4 Aug.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 2.4d. to 10s. 3.6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 1.8d.) for boys under 18.
	Cumberland (8)	18 Aug.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased‡ by 3d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 8s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 5d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	3 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 6.7d.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 4.045d. to 6s. 5.02d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 3.28d. to 8s. 4.64d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 2.46d. to 6s. 3.48d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 1.64d. to 4s. 2.32d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland (9)	18 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased‡ by 3d. a shift (9s. 2d. to 8s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1½d. (4s. 7d. to 4s. 5½d.) for boys.‡
	South and West Durham	4 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.) for boys under 18.
	Cornwall and Devon (10)	First full pay week following 11 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the granite quarrying industry	Increase of 1d. an hour to all adult operatives. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 4s. 8d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 4s. 6d., polishers 4s. 4½d., power crane drivers 4s. 3d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 4s. 2d.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decrease in italics)
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough (22)	First full pay period following 8 Aug.	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 20 and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers, either as a flat-rate payment or by the adjustment of piecework rates, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 3s. 9d. an hour; women 18 and over 2s. 9½d.*
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of the first full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases† of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 20 and over—(Group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sandblasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 4d. an hour, Provincial areas 5s. 2d.; (Group 2) bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9½d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. 2d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 8½d., 4s. 6½d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 4s. 7½d., 4s. 5½d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 6½d., 4s. 4½d.; (Group 3) leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 5d., 4s. 3d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 4d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 2d.; women 20 and over 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (29)	Beginning of the first full pay period following 13 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change for day workers: men 21 and over, general labourers 3s. 6½d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 3s. 7½d., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 3s. 8½d., sorters 3s. 7½d., foundry gas makers and furnacemen 3s. 7½d. or 3s. 8½d., according to daily melting capacity of furnace; youths and boys 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20; women 21 and over 2s. 6½d. an hour, girls 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 4½d. at 20. London rates are higher by 1½d. an hour for male workers 18 and over, 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, and 1d. for workers under 18‡.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)§	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 6-7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (13-83d. to 14d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 5-02d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 3-35d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-91d. to 7d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	Pay day in week commencing 24 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. a week, according to classification of employer, for men 21 and over, of 5s. or 4s. 6d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class "A" employers 17s. 6d. a week, class "B" 15s. 6d.; women 20 and over—class "A" 120s., class "B" 114s.; youths and boys 6s. 6d. at 15 rising to 156s. class "A" or 145s. class "B" at 20‡ and under 21; girls 6s. 6d. at 15 rising to 117s. class "A" or 111s. class "B" at 19 and under 20 .
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	28 July	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 districts 17s. a week, grade 2 170s., grade 3 168s., grade 4 166s., Scotland 172s.; minimum rates for women 18 and over employed in the sack shop, packing small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and messroom attendance are 70 per cent. of the minimum adult male rates.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland¶	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 6-7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (13-83d. to 14d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 5-02d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 3-35d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-91d. to 7d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 7d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain** (43)	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 6-7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 5-02d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 3-35d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain†† (43)	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit-men, slagmen, ladlenners, furnace helpers, gas producer-men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 6-7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (13-83d. to 14d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 5-02d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (10-37d. to 10-5d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 3-35d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-91d. to 7d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain†† (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain†† (43)	do.	Roll turners employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0-17d. an hour (13-83d. to 14d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (10-37d. to 10-5d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-09d. (6-91d. to 7d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain†† (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	31 Aug.	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 decreased† by 3-9d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 2-8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 2-925d. (6s. 5-025d. to 6s. 2-1d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1-95d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 1-4d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths under 18.

* These increases were the result of an award (No. 1128) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 365 of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ These increases were the result of an award (No. 2702) of the Industrial Court. See page 365 of this GAZETTE.

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

|| See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

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

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

†† These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	North-East Coast Area*	3 Aug.	Semi-skilled craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0-17d. an hour (13-83d. to 14d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire† (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 7-2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10-2d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 3-6d. or 3s. 10-5d. to 3s. 11-1d.) for those under 18.
	England and Scotland‡	do.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0-17d. an hour (13-83d. to 14d.) for men 21 and over, by 0-13d. (10-37d. to 10-5d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-09d. (6-91d. to 7d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1-16d. a shift (8s. 3-18d. to 8s. 4-34d.) for men, by 0-773d. (5s. 6-091d. to 5s. 6-864d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (4s. 0-43d. to 4s. 1-01d.) for boys.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 3d. to 6s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 6-7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 5-02d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 3-35d.) for those under 18.
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (63) (245)	8 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers other than learners, of 1½d. for female workers other than learners, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for male learners, and of ½d. to 1½d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed as knife hands or press hands 3s. 8d. an hour, all other male workers except learners 3s. 6d., male learners 1s. 4d. at 16 rising to 3s. 0½d. at 20; all female workers except learners 2s. 5½d., female learners 1s. 3½d. at 16 rising to 1s. 11½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.
Shirtings and Costume Cloth Manufacture	Glasgow, West of Scotland and Carlisle	First full pay period in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 3 per cent. on basic rates. Rates after change include: male timeworkers—tape dressers 190s. a week, beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers 178s. 3d., power loom tenters 213s. 9d.; piecework basis time rates for beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers to yield at least 197s. 9d. a week, tenters 229s. 9d.; female timeworkers 18 and over—warpers, winders, pickers and darners 99s.; juveniles 55s. 6d. at 15 rising to 91s. 3d. at 17‡; piecework basis time rates for weavers and winders to yield at least 114s. 9d. a week.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase† of 3 per cent. (65 to 68 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands¶ (92)	First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by ½d. in the shilling (7½d. to 8d.) on basic wages.
	Scotland (Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in Aug.	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus increased† 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 63s. 4d. a week at 15 rising to 155s. 4d. at 21 and over; female workers 53s. 10d. at 15 rising to 104s. 10d. at 18 and over.
	Hawick (93)	Pay day in week ending 22 Aug.	Female pieceworkers	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased† by 2s. 11d. (26s. 3d. to 29s. 2d.).
	Hawick (93)	do.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 4s. 6d. (50s. 6d. to 55s.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (36s. to 39s.) 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 55s. for men and 39s. for women: journeymen 165s. 3d., journeywomen 113s. 10d.
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in Aug.	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Increase† of 5 per cent. (5 to 10 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings and static bonus.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Aug.	Male weavers	New minimum rates introduced for weavers on double-cloth looms of 2s. 5d., 2s. 7d. or 2s. 9d. an hour, according to width of loom, for male jacquard weavers, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 5d. or 2s. 7d. for other male weavers. (The rates for workers on single-cloth looms remain unchanged.)
Surgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (96)	First pay day on or after 18 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over 155s. 6d. a week, women 18 and over 110s. 6d.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain (97) (244)	25 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 6d. a week (or 1-46d. an hour) for men 21 or over, of 3s. 6d. (or 0-93d.) for women 18 or over except late entrants, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and late entrants; increase of 4s. (or 1-06d.) in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 142s. 3d. a week (3s. 1-93d. an hour), youths and boys 47s. 3d. (1s. 0-89d.) at 16 rising to 118s. (2s. 7-47d.) at 20; women 18 or over except late entrants 93s. 6d. (2s. 0-93d.), girls 44s. 9d. (1s. 0-2d.) at 16 rising to 71s. 9d. (1s. 7-13d.) at 17, late entrants 60s. 9d. (1s. 4-2d.) during first 3 months' service rising to 80s. (1s. 9-33d.) during fourth 3 months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages 101s. (2s. 2-93d.).**
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire†† (98)	First full pay period on or after 14 July	Transport workers	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 158s. a week, teammen 163s., drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of up to and including 1 ton 162s., over 1 and up to 5 tons 163s., over 5 tons 170s. (vehicles with trailer attached 1s. a day extra), statutory attendants and mates 156s.

* This increase affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

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

‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

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

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

¶ Including Hincley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366 of this GAZETTE.

†† This increase applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Textile Finishing Trades Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)* (100)	First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. (9 to 10 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	Scotland (117) (244)	20 Aug.	Men, youths and boys — Branches other than felt hat and hood manufacturing branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 1½d. for late entrants, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: cutters, blockers, body makers or finishers, stiffeners or shapers (with at least 3 years' experience after age 18) 3s. 7d. an hour, other workers 21 or over except late entrants 3s. 2½d., youths and boys 1s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20, late entrants 2s. 4d. during first 6 months, 2s. 5½d. during second 6 months; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 3s. 4½d.†
			Felt hat and hood manufacturing branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 1½d. for late entrants, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers on certain specified operations (with at least 3 years' experience after age 18) 3s. 7d. an hour, other workers 21 or over except late entrants 3s. 2½d., youths and boys 1s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20, late entrants 2s. 4d. during first 6 months, 2s. 5½d. during second 6 months; piecework basis time rates—workers on certain specified operations (after 3 years' experience after age 18) 3s. 9d., all other workers of any age 3s. 4½d.†
			Women and girls — Wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. 4½d. an hour, learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 0½d. during third year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 6d.†
			Felt hat and hood manufacturing branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers (including home workers) other than learners 2s. 4½d. an hour, learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 0½d. during third year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 6d.†
			Other branches	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners, area A 2s. 3d. an hour, area B 2s. 1½d., learners 1½d. or 10½d. during first year rising to 1s. 9½d. or 1s. 7½d. during fourth year; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age 2s. 4d. or 2s. 2½d.†
Flour Milling	Great Britain (120)	25 Aug.	Mill operatives	Mill classifications reduced from five to three resulting in adjusting increases for employees of mills previously classified B and C varying from 1s. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and hours of work, for adult male workers, of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for male juveniles; increases (in addition to adjusting increases in the case of employees of mills previously classified B and C) of 8s., 6s. or 5s. a week, according to classification of mill, for adult male workers, of 5s. 6d., 4s. or 3s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men—first roller men on shift work, class A mills 23s. 6d. a week, class B (formerly AA and B) 22s. 6d., class C (formerly BB and C) 21s.; shift workers minimum rates 185s. 6d., 179s., 174s., general labourers on day work 174s., 169s. 6d., 165s.; women 20 and over packing small bags 121s., 117s. 6d., 113s. 6d., other women 18 and over 125s. 6d., 121s., 117s.
			Provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms	Mill classifications reduced from five to three resulting in adjusting increases for adult male workers employed in mills previously classified B and C varying from 1s. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and hours of work; increases (in addition to adjusting increases in the case of employees of mills previously classified B and C) of 8s., 6s. or 5s. a week, according to classification of mill, for adult male workers. Rates after change: flaked maize roller men, pellet and cube machinists and stone dressers on shift work, class A mills 227s. 6d. a week, class B (formerly AA and B) 218s., class C (formerly BB and C) 203s. 6d. (plus 5s. a week for chargehands), shift workers minimum rates 185s. 6d., 179s., 174s., general labourers on day work 174s., 169s. 6d., 165s.
	Great Britain (except London) (120)	do.	Transport workers	Mill classifications reduced from five to three resulting in adjusting increases varying from 6d. to 3s. a week, according to occupation and previous classification, for workers employed on mechanically driven vehicles at mills previously classified B and C; increases (in addition to adjusting increases in the case of employees of mills previously classified B and C) of 8s., 6s. or 5s. a week, according to classification of mill, for workers on mechanically driven vehicles, and of 6s. for horse carmen. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity, class A mills, grade 1 170s. 6d. a week, grade 2 177s., class B (formerly AA and B) 178s., 174s. 6d., class C (formerly BB and C) 176s., 172s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 8 tons, A 191s., 187s., B 188s., 184s., C 185s., 181s., over 8 and up to and including 16 tons, A 200s., 196s., B 197s., 193s., C 194s., over 16 tons, A 213s., 209s., B 210s., 206s., C 207s., 203s., statutory attendants and mates (grades 1 and 2) 176s. 6d., 171s. 6d., 165s., horse carmen (all classes)—pair horses grade 1 179s. 6d., grade 2 175s. 6d., single horse 173s. 6d., 170s. 6d.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (140)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May‡	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases in district minimum rates of 2d. an hour for male machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female machinists. Rates after change for qualified male machinists and sawyers: Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff including Barry, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Humber and district, Liverpool, London, Newport, Preston district, Swansea, Tees, Tyne and district, Wear and Widnes 4s. 8d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 4s. 7½d., Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants., Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Plymouth, Sheffield, Somerset (agreed part), South Coast, and West Riding of Yorkshire 4s. 7d.¶
			Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—Blyth, Hartlepool, Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district, Preston district, Tees, Tyne and Wear 3s. 11d. an hour, Barrow-in-Furness, Berwick, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hants., Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding the North-East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 3s. 10d.; female labourers 19 and over 2s. 9d.¶

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

† 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 366 of this GAZETTE.

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

¶ In Liverpool an additional ½d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime privileges.

¶ These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms who are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home-grown timber.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sawmilling (continued)	Scotland (141)	Pay day in week ending 9 Aug.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, of 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 7d. an hour, male dilutees 4s. 1d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 4s. 3½d. during third 3 months and 4s. 7d. thereafter; female dilutees 2s. 8½d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 1½d. during third 3 months and 3s. 4d. thereafter.*
			Labourers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male labourers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rate after change for male labourers 19 and over 3s. 9½d. an hour.*
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales	First complete pay week in Aug.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases† of 3s. a week (15s. to 18s.) in the cost-of-living bonus for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers.
	Scotland	First full pay week in Aug.	do.	Increases† of 3s. a week (15s. to 18s.) in the cost-of-living bonus for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (145)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (25 to 27½ per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period in Aug.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase† of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 4s. 5½d. an hour, Provincial districts 4s. 4½d., labourers 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d.
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in August	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (62s. to 63s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (40s. 4d. to 41s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 July	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (6s. 6d. to 8s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	do	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (51s. 6d. to 53s.) for workers 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for younger workers.
Building	England and Wales	28 July	Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 26s. a shift (day or night), Provinces 24s. 9d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain	21 July	Certain operatives	Increases of 6d. a day (2s. to 2s. 6d.) in the allowance paid to operatives engaged on exceptionally dirty work or work under abnormal conditions, and of 1d. an hour (1d. to 2d.) in the allowance paid to operatives working in swings or cradles or on ladders.
Water Supply	England and Wales (173)	First full pay week commencing on or after 3 Aug.	Workpeople other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week.‡
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (184-185)	21 July	Operating and ancillary grades employed by British Road Services	Increases in standard rates of pay of 5s. 10d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 1d. for those 18 to 21, of 2s. 11d. for those under 18, of similar increases for women drivers and of proportional amounts for women bank staff. Standard rates after change for adult male workers include: drivers of motor vehicles up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity, London 169s. 10d. a week, Provinces 163s. 10d., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 176s. 10d., 170s. 10d., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 181s. 10d., 176s. 10d., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 188s. 10d., 183s. 10d., over 18 tons 197s. 10d., 192s. 10d.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons 181s. 10d., 177s. 10d., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 189s. 10d., 185s. 10d., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 201s. 10d., 197s. 10d., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 206s. 10d., 202s. 10d., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 211s. 10d., 207s. 10d., over 45 tons 236s. 10d., 232s. 10d.; general haulage and parcels service—bank foremen (general haulage) 175s. 10d., 172s. 10d., bank foremen (parcels service) 181s. 10d., 178s. 10d., warehouse and yard foremen 175s. 10d., 172s. 10d., checker/loaders 168s. 10d., 163s. 10d., assistant yard foremen 168s. 10d., 165s. 10d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, van guards 161s. 10d., 158s. 10d., heavy haulage foremen 240s. 10d., 236s. 10d., Foremen 229s. 10d., 225s. 10d., junior foremen 218s. 10d., 214s. 10d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 189s. 10d., 185s. 10d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 201s. 10d., 197s. 10d., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 211s. 10d., 207s. 10d., heavy brakesmen and steersmen 181s. 10d., 178s. 10d., leading hands 180s. 10d., 177s. 10d., general hands 168s. 10d., 165s. 10d., labourers 164s. 10d., 161s. 10d.; mates, indivisible load where carrying capacity of vehicles is over 6 and up to and including 20 tons 164s. 10d., 161s. 10d., over 20 tons 168s. 10d., 165s. 10d.; furniture warehousing and removal—porters (furniture removals) 159s. 10d., 157s. 4d., porters (overseas removals) 162s. 10d., 160s. 4d., packers (furniture removals) 161s. 10d., 159s. 4d., packers (overseas removals) 168s. 10d., 166s. 4d., drivers-in-charge (furniture removals) packers-in-charge 177s. 10d., 172s. 10d., depot foremen (furniture removals) or general foremen (overseas removals) 186s. 10d., 183s. 10d.; miscellaneous grades—gatemen, hoistmen, timekeepers, yardmen 165s. 10d., 161s. 10d., bill posters, fuel issuers, vehicle washers 161s. 10d., 158s. 10d.; women drivers of vehicles continue to receive the appropriate male rate of pay
	Northern Ireland	30 June	Workpeople employed in the Road Freight Section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Increase of 5s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and under carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 160s. a week, elsewhere 158s.; over 2 tons 167s. 6d., 165s. 6d. (plus 1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers and drivers of 6 or 8-wheeled heavy vehicles); assistants on lorries 158s. 6d., 152s. 6d., loaders (Belfast Quay) 163s. 6d., porters 154s. 6d., 152s. 6d., checkers 167s., 158s.; juniors, Belfast and Londonderry 60s. 6d. at 15 rising to 118s. 6d. at 20, elsewhere 57s. 6d. to 115s. 6d.; youths engaged as Lister truck drivers shall be paid 10s. a week more than other juniors.

* Under this agreement a special payment of 40s. was made to adult male workers employed since 1st May, 1958, and who are still working, with proportional payments to apprentices.

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

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

§ This increase took effect as the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applies to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows: Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire 4s. 0½d., South Eastern 4s. 3½d., outer special area 4s. 1½d., London (Metropolitan Water Board) grade B labourers 4s. 3½d.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hide and Skin Market Trade	England and Wales	First pay day in week com- mencing 4 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for workers 20 and over, of 6s. for youths, and of 4s. 6d. for boys. Minimum rates after change: yard foremen acting as hide and/or skin classers in charge of six or more men 199s. 1d. a week, acting in charge of five or less 193s. 11d., hide and/or skin classers 188s. 7d., assistant classers 172s. 11d., hide trimmers (skilled) 169s. 3d., labourers 20 and over 165s. 6d.; youths and boys 79s. 7d. at 16 rising to 137s. 9d. at 19; workers in the London area, within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross, to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.
Retail Food Trades	Scotland (201) (245)	4 Aug.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s., 8s. or 10s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 162s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 230s. where weekly trade is £810, shop manageresses 127s. where weekly trade is under £50 to 209s., plus in each case 1s. a week for each additional £20 of weekly trade above £810; temporary shop managers and manageresses continuously employed—managers during first 2 weeks of employment 161s., during third and fourth weeks 171s., manageresses 121s., 126s., manageresses in shops normally in the charge of a manager 126s., 136s., thereafter appropriate weekly minimum remuneration for a shop manager or manageress.*
			Transport workers (central and retail)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 5s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: central transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 87s. 9d. a week at under 18 rising to 149s. 6d. at 21 or over, area 2 85s. 9d. to 145s. 6d., drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 152s. 6d., area 2 148s. 6d., of over 5 tons 156s. 6d., 152s. 6d.; retail transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1½ and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 149s. 6d., area 2 145s. 6d., of over 5 tons 153s. 6d., 149s. 6d.*
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. to 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—male workers, area 1 153s. 6d. a week, area 2 149s. 6d., female workers 112s., 108s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, other transport workers, and all other workers—male workers, area 1 61s. 6d. at 15 rising to 149s. 6d. at 22 or over, area 2 59s. 6d. to 145s. 6d., female workers 53s. 6d. to 109s., 51s. 6d. to 105s.*
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade	England and Wales (204) (244)	11 Aug.	Managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s., 8s. or 10s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 161s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is less than £70, to 241s. 6d. where weekly trade is more than £730, Provincial A area 157s. 6d. to 237s. 6d., Provincial B area 151s. 6d. to 231s. 6d.; manageresses, London 140s. to 220s., A 136s. to 216s., B 129s. to 209s.†
			Other workers (except trans- port workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. to 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: indoor workers—male workers, London area 67s. a week at under 16 rising to 150s. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 62s. to 146s., Provincial B area 59s. to 140s., female workers, London 57s. to 113s., A 52s. 6d. to 109s., B 49s. to 102s. (first assistants to receive 5s. above these rates); the minimum remuneration for any of the aforementioned indoor workers entering the trade 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; roundworkers, London 73s. 6d. at under 16 to 156s. 6d. at 21 or over, A 70s. 6d. to 152s. 6d., B 67s. 6d. to 146s. 6d.; assistant roundworkers—male workers, London 67s. 6d. at under 16 to 150s. at 21 or over, A 64s. 6d. to 146s., B 61s. 6d. to 140s., female workers, London 56s. 6d. to 121s., A 53s. 6d. to 117s., B 50s. 6d. to 111s.†
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 5s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 102s. a week at under 18 rising to 161s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 100s. to 157s. 6d., Provincial B area 96s. to 151s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 and up to 5 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 164s. 6d., A 160s. 6d., B 154s. 6d., of over 5 tons 168s. 6d., 164s. 6d., 158s. 6d.†
Retail Pharmacy Trade	England and Wales (214)	Pay day in week com- mencing 14 July	Qualified shop managers, man- ageresses and pharmacists	Increases in minimum rates of 18s. 6d. a week for shop managers and manageresses, and of 17s. for male and female pharmacists. Minimum rates after change include: pharmacists—males, London, first year after qualifying 239s. a week, second year 249s., third year 259s., Provincial A area 234s., 244s., 254s., Provincial B area 229s., 239s., 249s.; females, London 232s., 242s., 252s., A 227s., 237s., 247s., B 222s., 232s., 242s.
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 8s., 9s. or 10s. a week, according to age, for unqualified male assistants, of 7s., 8s. or 9s. for unqualified female assistants, of 7s. to 14s. for male shop assistants and all other male workers (other than apprentices), and of 7s. to 10s. 6d. for female shop assistants (other than apprentices). Minimum rates after change: unqualified assistants (with not less than 3 years' continuous experience in pharmacy and engaged wholly or mainly in dispensing)—males, London 141s. a week at 20 rising to 188s. 6d. at 24, Provincial A area 135s. to 182s. 6d., Provincial B area 129s. to 176s. 6d., females, London 122s. to 169s. 6d., A 117s. to 164s. 6d., B 112s. to 159s. 6d. (female assistants with Apothecaries Hall Certificate to receive 5s. less than the unqualified male assistant rate); shop assistants (other than apprentices)—males, London 62s. at under 16 rising to 157s. 6d. at 22 or over, A 57s. to 153s., B 54s. to 146s., females, London 54s. to 118s., A 51s. to 113s. 6d., B 47s. to 105s. 6d.; all other male workers (other than apprentices), London 61s. to 148s., A 56s. to 143s. 6d., B 53s. to 142s.
			Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for shop managers, and of 8s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 171s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is under £60, to 227s. 6d. where weekly trade is £475 and under £500, Provincial A area 166s. to 222s., Provincial B area 159s. to 215s.; shop manageresses—London 147s. to 203s., A 141s. 6d. to 197s. 6d., B 134s. to 190s.*
			Other workers (except trans- port workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for men 21 or over, of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 5s. for women 21 or over, and of 3s. or 4s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—male workers, London area 164s. a week, Provincial A area 159s. 6d., Provincial B area 152s. 6d., female workers 123s., 118s., 110s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, stockhands or van salesmen—male workers, London 62s. at under 16 rising to 157s. 6d. at 22 or over, A 57s. to 153s., B 54s. to 146s., female workers, London 54s. to 118s., A 51s. to 113s. 6d., B 47s. to 105s. 6d.; all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, London 61s. at under 16 rising to 148s. at 22 or over, A 56s. to 143s. 6d., B 53s. to 142s., female workers, London 54s. to 112s., A 51s. to 107s., B 47s. to 100s. 6d.*
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 5s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 91s. a week at under 18 rising to 157s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 88s. 6d. to 153s., Provincial B area 84s. to 146s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 162s., 157s. 6d., 151s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 166s., 162s., 155s., of over 5 tons 170s. 6d., 166s., 159s. 6d.*

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 325 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The Order also specifies certain improvements in benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	England and Wales (216) (245)	25 Aug.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. a week for shop managers, and of 6s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 167s. a week where the number of staff is one or none, 172s. where the number is two, and 177s. where the number is three, Provincial A area 163s., 168s., 173s., Provincial B area 157s., 162s., 167s.; shop manageresses, London 128s. 6d., 133s. 6d., 138s. 6d., A 124s. 6d., 129s. 6d., 134s. 6d., B 118s. 6d., 123s. 6d., 128s. 6d.*
			Clerical and other workers (except transport workers and street newsvendors)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s. or 6s. a week, according to age and occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 3s. or 4s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 4s. or 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 3s. or 3s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 24 or over—male workers, London area 153s. a week, Provincial A area 149s., Provincial B area 143s., female workers 112s. 6d., 108s. 6d., 102s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 24, grade II clerks and all other workers—male workers, London 63s. at 15 rising to 147s. at 23 or over, A 60s. to 143s., B 57s. to 137s., female workers, London 55s. to 108s., A 51s. to 104s., B 48s. to 98s. The minimum remuneration payable to workers 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.*
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 5s. or 6s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 89s. a week at under 18 rising to 147s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 87s. to 143s., Provincial B area 83s. to 137s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 155s., A 151s., B 145s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 159s., 155s., 149s., of over 5 tons 163s., 159s., 153s.*
National Government Service	Great Britain	1 Jan., 1957†	Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paper- keepers and chief paper- keepers in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office	Increase of 6s. 6d. a week for men over existing rates operative from 1st July, 1957. Rates after change: London—messengers, 171s. 6d. a week on over, rising to 176s. after 1 year's service, senior messengers 183s. 6d. rising to 202s. after 4 years, paperkeepers 182s. 6d. rising to 193s. 6d. after 3 years, senior paperkeepers 197s. 6d. rising to 216s. 6d. after 4 years, chief paperkeepers 215s. 6d. rising to 233s. after 4 years. For women, increases over existing rates operative from 1st January, 1958, range from 5s. to 7s. a week (according to occupation and period of service) and take account of a revision of the Stage IV transitional equal pay scale from that date.‡
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (222-223)	Pay day in the week com- mencing 4 Aug.	Manual workers (except female workers in the school meals service, staff canteens, day nurseries and civic res- taurants) and workers whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries§	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s. 4d. a week) for adult male workers, of 1½d. (5s. 6d.) or 1½d. (6s. 5d.), according to the appropriate percentage of the adult male rate, for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men in the general classes—London, group I occupations 180s. 6d. a week, group II 184s. 2d., group III 187s. 10d., group IV 191s. 6d., group V 195s. 2d., group VI 198s. 10d., Zone A 169s. 6d., 173s. 2d., 176s. 10d., 180s. 6d., 184s. 2d., 187s. 10d.; Zone B 166s. 6d., 170s. 2d., 173s. 10d., 177s. 6d., 181s. 2d., 184s. 10d.; road workers, sewer workers and plant operators—London, grade A 4s. 2½d. an hour, grade B 4s. 5½d., grade C 4s. 6½d., grade D 4s. 7½d., grade E 4s. 8½d., Zone A 3s. 1½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 4½d., 4s. 5½d., Zone B 3s. 10½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 4½d.; ambulance staffs—drivers, London 207s. a week, Zone A 196s., Zone B 193s., attendants 193s. 10d., 182s. 10d., 179s. 10d.; home helps, London 3s. 5d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 1½d., Zone B 3s. 0½d.; female attendants—lavatory attendants group I and bath attendants group I, London 153s. 7d. a week, Zone A 144s. 3d., Zone B 141s. 8d., bath attendants group III 159s. 10d., 150s. 5d., 147s. 11d.
	England and Wales (237)	do.	Female workers in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries	Increases of 1d. an hour (3s. 8d. a week) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: helpers or general assistants—London 2s. 1½d. an hour, Zone A 2s. 10½d., Zone B 2s. 9½d., school meals supervisory assistants 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., assistant cooks 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., cooks 3s. 3½d., 3s. 0½d.
	England and Wales (228)	Pay day in the pay week con- taining 4 Aug.	Roadmen employed by County Councils	Increase of 2d. an hour (7s. 4d. a week) in minimum rates of wages, and of an additional 5s. a week (6s. to 11s.) in the London area "weighting" allowance. Minimum rates after change: London area (Metropolitan Police District) 183s. 9d. a week, Zone A 172s. 9d., Zone B 169s. 9d.¶
Health Services	Great Britain (231)	23 June**	Building craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 12 miles circle) and Liverpool special district, craftsmen 4s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 3d., London outer zone (12-15 miles) 4s. 9d., 4s. 2½d., Grade A districts and Scotland 4s. 8d., 4s. 1½d., Grade A 4s. 7½d., 4s. 1d.
Catering	Londonderry	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 July	Assistants and apprentices em- ployed by licensed vintners	Increases of 7s. a week for assistants, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: assistants 143s. 3d. a week during first year after apprenticeship, 153s. 6d. during second year, 169s. 6d. after 5 years; men in charge of stock and 1 apprentice 174s. 6d., men in charge of 2 (not more) assistants and 1 apprentice 179s. 6d.; apprentices 52s. 2d. during first year of apprenticeship, 63s. 7d. during second year, 85s. 6d. during third year.††

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	First pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed by Grade 2 firms	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.‡‡
Catering	Londonderry	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 July	Assistants and apprentices em- ployed by licensed vintners	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 46.§§
National Government Service	Great Britain	4 Aug.	Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paper- keepers and chief paper- keepers in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office	Conditioned hours reduced from 48 to 46 (gross) a week.

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

† These increases were agreed in August, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

§ Variations in rates of pay for female workers in civic restaurants are regulated by decisions of the Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board.

¶ Semi-skilled engineering workers, engineering craftsmen, and building and civil engineering workers.

‡‡ This increase applies to Authorities affiliated to the Constituent Regional Councils of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen. It does not apply to the County Councils of Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Cheshire, Durham, Glamorgan, Lancashire, London, Middlesex, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

§§ This increase was agreed in August, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

|||| These increases were the result of an award (No. 1228) of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). See page 324 of the August issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

||||| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Index of Rates of Wages

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

All Industries and Services .. 114
Manufacturing Industries only .. 113

At 31st August, 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, both figures being the same as at the end of July.

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.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112
1958	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114				

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages ..	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957 } ..	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1956, March ..	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June ..	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September ..	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
December ..	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January ..	106.5(-)	106.4	107.6	106.5(+)
February ..	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.9
March ..	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
April ..	108.0	107.9	108.1	107.9
May ..	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June ..	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
July ..	111.2	110.5(-)	112.3	111.1
August ..	111.5(-)	111.0	112.6	111.5(-)
September ..	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
October ..	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8
November ..	111.9	111.8	113.4	112.0
December ..	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.2
1958, January ..	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March ..	112.5(+)	114.4	112.7	112.7
April ..	112.6	112.8	114.5(-)	112.7
May ..	112.7	113.1	114.7	112.9
June ..	113.3	113.6	115.3	113.4
July ..	113.5(+)	114.0	115.6	113.7
August ..	113.9	114.5(-)	115.9	114.0

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to April, 1958, are given in an article on pages 329 to 337 of this GAZETTE. As stated in this article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April,

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

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

	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services ..	1.545	1.598	1.687	1.561
Manufacturing industries only ..	1.517	1.631	1.708	1.545

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

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only All workers

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

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages ..	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } ..	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1956, March ..	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
June ..	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
September ..	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January ..	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February ..	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
April ..	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May ..	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June ..	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July ..	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August ..	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September ..	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
October ..	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9
November ..	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.0
December ..	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January ..	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March ..	112.5(+)	113.4	112.5(+)	112.5(+)
April ..	112.6	112.7	113.5(+)	112.6
May ..	112.7	113.1	113.9	112.9
June ..	112.9	113.4	114.1	113.1
July ..	113.1	113.5(+)	114.3	113.3
August ..	113.3	113.8	114.5(+)	113.5(-)

1958, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 8½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 7 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were also 8½ per cent. for earnings and 7 per cent. for rates of wages.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

1st April, 1958

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

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or through any bookseller

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 188. In addition, 24 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 212 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 28,600. The aggregate number of working days lost during August at the establishments concerned was nearly 69,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	11	147	158	17,700	29,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	2	8	10	2,100	8,000
Engineering ..	4	3	7	700	4,000
Vehicles ..	2	5	7	2,800	11,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	—	1	1	800	6,000
All remaining industries and services ..	5	24	29	4,500	11,000
Total, August, 1958 ..	24	188	212	28,600	69,000
Total, July, 1958 ..	14	199	213	36,200	93,000
Total, August, 1957 ..	21	217	238	51,100	209,000

Of the total of 69,000 days lost in August, 50,000 were lost by 23,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 21,600 were directly involved and 2,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 19,000 days lost by 4,900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 199 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during August, 95, directly involving 6,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 44, directly involving 5,600 workers, lasted two days; 24, directly involving 3,700 workers, lasted three days; 23, directly involving 4,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 4,700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 188 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 20, directly involving 2,000 workers, arose out of demands

for advances in wages, and 70, directly involving 10,200 workers, on other wage questions; 1, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 2,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 74, directly involving 5,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 1,600 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST EIGHT 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 eight months of 1958 and 1957:—

Industry Group	January to August, 1958			January to August, 1957		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	1	700	1,000	2	800	4,000
Coal Mining ..	1,412	182,200†	342,000	1,484	178,500†	372,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	—	—	—	2	‡	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	4	600	2,000	7	4,600	24,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Metal Manufacturing ..	24	8,100	30,000	27	56,700	431,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	54	14,400	276,000	55	187,200†	2,308,000
Engineering ..	38	9,700	30,000	41	418,700	2,687,000
Vehicles ..	52	48,500†	129,000	44	137,400†	774,000
Other Metal Industries ..	9	1,900	3,000	20	35,600	227,000
Textiles ..	10	700	4,000	21	4,800	35,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	1	200	‡
Clothing ..	9	2,500	5,000	8	3,200	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	7	2,500	12,000	9	1,800	3,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	9	600	7,000	10	1,400	5,000
Paper and Printing ..	4	900	3,000	1	‡	‡
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	9	1,600	3,000	9	6,600	33,000
Building and Contracting ..	109	14,200	85,000	76	11,000	57,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	700	3,000	1	100	1,000
Transport, etc. ..	61	90,700	2,402,000	86	155,900	976,000
Distributive Trades ..	6	2,800	66,000	9	4,000	88,000
Other Services ..	4	1,700	2,000	10	1,000	6,000
Total ..	1,826	385,000†	3,405,000	1,915‡	1,209,500†	8,038,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Barnborough (one colliery)	1,195	190	23 July	9 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with allocation of tonnage output	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Shipwrights, riggers and other ship- yard workers—Falmouth (one firm)	180	1,450	23 July	12 Aug.	The dismissal of a number of shipwrights for refusing to dock a ship when employer failed to accept trade union proposals for a revised agreement concerning such work	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Fitters, semi-skilled workers and labourers employed in the manufac- ture of sewing machines— Manchester (one firm)	125	—	22 May	12 Sept.	Reduction in piece work prices allegedly without prior consultation	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manu- facture of motor car accessories— London (one firm)	330	—	4 July	15 Aug.	Imminent redundancy	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
Sheet metal workers, painters, trimmers, finishers, storemen and labourers employed in vehicle body building—Birmingham (one firm)	205	800	11 Aug.	20 Aug.†	The dismissal of certain workers for refusing to transfer to the night shift	Work resumed pending negotiations.
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:— Workers employed in the manu- facture of processed cheese— Liverpool (one firm)	830	—	13 Aug.	23 Aug.**	Refusal to work with a non-unionist	Amicable settlement.

* 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 138,000 and 38,000 respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 143,000 and 132,000 respectively. The net numbers of individuals involved in shipbuilding and ship repairing stoppages in the period January to August, 1957, were approximately 168,000. For all industries the net totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 326,000 and 1,124,000.

‡ 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.

** Work was resumed on the day shift of 20th August.

*** The last shift involved in the stoppage was the night shift of 22nd/23rd August.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th AUGUST, 1958

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

At 12th August, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 15th July and with 106 at 13th August, 1957.

The main change during the month was in the food group in which reductions in the average prices of potatoes and apples were partly offset by a number of small increases.

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

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th AUGUST, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 12th August, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12th AUGUST, 1958 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	105.2	350
II. Alcoholic drink	105.8	71
III. Tobacco	107.8	80
IV. Housing	123.3	87
V. Fuel and light	110.7	55
VI. Durable household goods	100.1	66
VII. Clothing and footwear	102.7	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	113.1	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	113.3	59
X. Services	114.9	58
All items	108.3	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 12th August was therefore 108.3, taken as 108.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of potatoes, apples, green vegetables and bacon were partly offset by increases in the average prices of beef, butter, eggs and fish. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105, compared with 106 for the previous month.

Housing

The main change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by one-half of one per cent. but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 123.

Transport and Vehicles

Reductions in the prices of second-hand cars were partly offset by increases in the prices of petrol, and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

Services

The main change in this group was an increase in the charge for admission to some Scottish League football matches. The average level of charges for Services rose slightly, but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 115.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear and miscellaneous goods, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 111, 100, 103 and 113 respectively.

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

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	—	—	—	—

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 370 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
France (Paris)	July, 1956—June, 1957 = 100			
All items	July, 1958	119.8	+ 0.4	+17.6
Food	" "	118.7	+ 0.5	+17.8
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All items	July, 1958	120	+ 1	+ 4
Food	" "	126	Nil	+ 2
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All items	July, 1958	122	- 1	+ 1
Food	" "	121	- 4	- 5
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948—June, 1949 = 100			
All items	June, 1958	106.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Food	" "	107.0	+ 0.7	+ 4.4
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All items	June, 1958	182.4	+ 0.2	+ 4.3
Food	" "	198.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.1
Other Countries				
Australia (6 Capital cities)	1952-53 = 100			
All items	Mar., 1958	115.8	+ 0.9†	+ 2.1
Food	" "	114.4	+ 2.0†	+ 1.2
Canada	1949 = 100			
All items	July, 1958	124.7	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Food	" "	121.4	- 1.3	+ 3.2
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All items	June, 1958	104.5	- 0.7	+ 1.4
Food	" "	105.43	- 1.57	+ 0.05
India*	1949 = 100			
All items	June, 1958‡	114	+ 1	+ 2
Food	" "	115	+ 1	+ 2
New Zealand	1955 = 100			
All items	June, 1958	1,081	+12†	+25
Food	" "	1,069	+12†	+12
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All items	Apr., 1958	218.5	+ 0.9	+ 9.6
Food	" "	258.0	+ 2.6	+12.9

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

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

‡ Figures for the latest month are provisional.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 1128 to 1137.* Three of these are summarised below ; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1128 (8th August).—Parties : Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Conciliation Board for the Fletton Brick Industry 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 in the rates of wages for all adult workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1½d. an hour in the time rates of adult male timeworkers, with proportionate increases for women and juveniles, and equivalent increases for pieceworkers, either as flat rate payments or by the adjustment of piecework prices.

Award No. 1131 (14th August).—Parties : Members of the Llanelly Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers in their employment. **Claim :** For the payment of wage rates equal to those agreed, with effect from 20th October, 1957, for similar workers employed by member firms of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers. **Award :** The Tribunal found that the claim as set out had not been established but awarded increases in the day rates, according to grade of worker, of 1½d. or 2d. an hour in respect of adult male workers, with increases of 1d. or 1½d. an hour for male workers under the age of 21 years, 1½d. or 1d. an hour for adult female workers and ¾d. or 1d. an hour for female workers under the age of 21 years.

Award No. 1132 (14th August).—Parties : Members of the Swansea, Neath and District Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers in their employment. **Claim :** For the payment of wage rates equal to those agreed, with effect from 20th October, 1957, for similar workers employed by member firms of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers. **Award :** The Tribunal found that the claim as set out had not been established but awarded increases in the day rates, according to grade of worker, of 1½d. or 2d. an hour in respect of adult male workers, with increases of 1d. or 1½d. an hour for male workers under the age of 21 years, 1½d. or 1d. an hour for adult female workers and ¾d. or 1d. an hour for female workers under the age of 21 years.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2699 to 2703. Three of the awards are summarised below ; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2701 (8th August).—Parties : Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim :** For revised grading and salary structure. **Award :** The Court, without prejudice to the subsequent consideration by the parties as to the scales to be applied outside the Hospital Service, found, and so awarded, that staff in the categories hereafter appearing, employed in the Hospital Service, shall be dealt with as follows :—Existing male staff to continue on their present salary scales pending completion of the review of the grading structure which each of the employing authorities is to undertake in accordance with the agreement reached between the parties ; this review to be completed not later than 1st November, 1958. On completion of the said review

* See footnote * in second column on page 370.

and subject to the applicability of the new agreed definitions of the several grades, the following arrangements for assimilation of staff to the agreed new salary scales to be introduced with effect as from 1st July, 1958 :—**Staff in Grades A.1 and A.2.** To be assimilated to the new Clerical Grade on the principle of corresponding points as normally applied but with an immediate "transitional" advance of 50 per cent. of the difference between their current rate and the salary to which they would become entitled on 1st July, 1959 ; the full rate on the new scale to be paid as from the latter date, when the new clerical scale shall become fully operative. New entrants to the Clerical Grade after 1st July, 1958, but prior to 1st July, 1959, to be paid the transitional salary to which they would have become entitled had they been in post on 1st July, 1958. **Staff in Grade B.** The corresponding point in the new clerical scale to be the salary which, at 1st July, 1958, would represent an advance of not less than £20 on current rates. Staff who, as a result of the employing authority's review, are placed in the Clerical Grade to reach their proper scale point not later than 1st July, 1959 ; 50 per cent. of the amount of increase this would represent to be paid as from 1st July, 1958. Staff in post on 1st July, 1958, who, as a result of the review, are placed in the Higher Clerical Grade, to receive an advance, as from 1st July, 1958, of 50 per cent. of the difference between their current rates and the second point in the higher clerical scale (£600), the latter rate to become payable as from 1st July, 1959. New entrants to the Higher Clerical Grade between 1st July, 1958, and 1st July, 1959, to be paid the transitional salary to which they would have become entitled had they been in post on 1st July, 1958. **Staff in Grade C.** Staff in post on 1st July, 1958, to receive an advance, as from that date, of 50 per cent. of the difference between their current rates and the salary on the higher clerical scale to which they would become entitled on 1st July, 1959, on the principle of corresponding points as normally applied ; the full proper scale figure to become payable as from the latter date. **Staff in Grade D.** Staff in post on 1st July, 1958, who, as a result of the review, are placed in the Higher Clerical Grade, to receive an advance as from that date of 50 per cent. of the difference between their current rates and the salary to which they would become entitled on 1st July, 1959, on the principle of corresponding points as normally applied ; the full proper scale figure to become payable as from that latter date. Staff in post on 1st July, 1958, who, as a result of the review, are placed in the General Administrative Grade, to receive an advance, as from 1st July, 1958, of 33½ per cent. of the difference between their current rates and the third point in the general administrative scale (£820) ; a further advance of a like sum to be paid as from 1st July, 1959, the full rate to become payable as from 1st July, 1960. New entrants to the General Administrative Grade between 1st July, 1958, and 1st July, 1959, to receive a commencing salary of £644. New entrants between 1st July, 1959, and 1st July, 1960, to receive a commencing salary of £732. **Staff in Grade E.** Staff in post on 1st July, 1958, to receive an advance, as from that date, of 33½ per cent. of the difference between their current rates and the salary on the general administrative scale to which they would become entitled on 1st July, 1960, on the principle of corresponding points as normally applied ; a further advance of a like sum to be paid as from 1st July, 1959, the full proper scale rate to become payable as from 1st July, 1960. Staff in post on 1st July, 1958, who, as a result of the review, are placed in the Senior Administrative Grade, to receive an advance, as from that date, of 25 per cent. of the difference between their current rates and the fourth point in the senior administrative scale (£1,120), a second advance of a like sum to be paid as from 1st July, 1959, and a third advance of a like sum as from 1st July, 1960, the full proper scale rate (£1,120) to become payable as from 1st July, 1961. New entrants to the Senior Administrative Grade between 1st July, 1958, and 1st July, 1959, to receive a commencing salary of £800. New entrants between 1st July, 1959, and 1st July, 1961, to receive a commencing salary of £907. **Staff in Grade G.** Staff in post on 1st July, 1958, to receive an advance, as from that date, of 25 per cent. of the difference between their current rates and the salary on the senior administrative scale to which they would become entitled on 1st July, 1961, on the principle of corresponding points as normally applied, a second advance of a like sum to be paid after one year's service, and a third advance of a like sum after two years' service, the full proper scale rate to become payable as from 1st July, 1961. **Incremental progression.** In the case of each grade, when the full proper salary on the relevant new scale has been reached, incremental progression to be in accordance with customary practice. **Present Senior Administrative Officers.** In view of the terms of Sir Noel Hall's Report the Court find that questions relating to Senior Administrative Officers are outside their terms of reference. **Award No. 2702 (13th August).—Parties :** Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for

the Glass Container Industry. *Claim*: For an increase of 3d. an hour on all adult rates with pro rata increases for juveniles. *Award*: The Court awarded that the basic minimum time rates of wages of adult workers shall be increased by 1d. an hour with pro rata 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.

Award No. 2703 (26th August).—*Parties*: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. *Claim*: That farm and garden staff employed by the Prison Commission be paid on the "M" rate basis. *Award*: The Court found that the claim had not been established, and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August there were no awards of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (89), dated 6th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F. (70), dated 19th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Further information concerning either 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 August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* :—

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1308 (H.M.S. (49)), dated 6th August and effective from 20th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 358.

The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1327 (H.L. (54)), dated 11th August and effective from 25th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 357.

The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1407 (M.T. (46)), dated 21st August and effective from 5th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 1443 (M.D.S. (71)), dated 28th August and effective from 12th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and amends the definition of "rest day" in relation to certain workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during August.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposals

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

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board.—Proposal L.R. (25), dated 26th August, for fixing revised weekly remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Wages Board operates and introducing special provisions for "trainee cooks".

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

* See footnote * in second column on page 370.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 12/58 (3rd October, 1957)

Claimant's last day of unemployment before returning to work was a Saturday. He again became unemployed and claimed benefit on a Monday. The intervening period was 13 weeks and one day if Sundays were included. Held that Sundays were to be included when calculating the interval between spells of interruption of employment.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is allowed.

"The claimant was unemployed until and including Saturday, 22nd September, 1956. He recommenced employment on Monday, 24th September, 1956, and remained in employment up to and including Saturday, 22nd December, 1956. He claimed and was allowed unemployment benefit from Monday, 24th December, 1956, until and including 3rd January, 1957, but the local insurance officer decided that the claimant was not entitled to benefit from and including 4th January, 1957, by reason of the provisions of section 11(2)(c) and section 12(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"Section 11(2)(c) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that 'any two days of interruption of employment, whether consecutive or not, within a period of six consecutive days shall be treated as a period of interruption of employment, and any two such periods not separated by a period of more than thirteen weeks shall be treated as one period of interruption of employment'; section 12(1) of the Act provides that 'a person who, in respect of any period of interruption of employment, has been entitled to unemployment benefit for one hundred and eighty days shall not thereafter be entitled to that benefit for any day of unemployment (whether in the same or a subsequent period of interruption of employment) unless before that day he has requalified for benefit'.

"The claimant's appeal to the local tribunal was dismissed and he now appeals to the Commissioner. He does not dispute the insurance officer's statement of his benefit record or allege that he had requalified for benefit but he contends that as his last day of unemployment was on the Saturday preceding 13 weeks' full employment and he did not claim unemployment benefit until the Monday after his employment ceased, the two periods of unemployment were separated by more than 13 weeks. Whether this contention should succeed depends upon whether Sunday, 23rd December, should be omitted in calculating the interval of 13 weeks between the two spells of unemployment. If it is excluded that interval would be exactly 13 weeks; if it is included it would be 13 weeks and 1 day.

"The insurance officer now concerned submits that to include Sunday, 23rd December, 1956, in calculating the period of 13 weeks would produce the inequitable result that for the purpose of calculating the extent of a period of interruption of employment Sunday was to be disregarded but for the purpose of calculating the extent of the interval between two periods of interruption of employment Sunday was not to be disregarded. On the other hand it might be thought that since by virtue of section 11(2)(d) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, Sunday 'shall not be treated as a day of unemployment' and therefore cannot form part of 'a period of interruption of employment' it should follow that the period of employment which was current on Saturday, 22nd December, 1956, continued without 'interruption' until Monday, 24th December, 1956.

"It seems to me, however, that the decisive objection to the insurance officer's submission is that section 11(2)(d) seems plainly to be concerned with days as opposed to weeks and it provides that Sunday shall be disregarded in computing any period of consecutive days. I can see no justification for interpreting the paragraph as though the words 'or weeks' had been added to it. As the insurance officer points out Decision R(S) 3/56 lends support to the claimant's contention. The claimant's appeal must be allowed."

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 370.

† 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).

Decision No. R(U)13/58 (13th December, 1957)

An apprentice deck officer completed his apprenticeship and took up a full-time training course for a second mate's certificate. His former employer paid him £14 a month during the course and for some weeks after he had finished it. The training course was not one approved by the Minister. Held that he was entitled to benefit after the course ended. The payment by his employer was gratuitous.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable from 11th May, 1957, to 29th June, 1957 (both days included) but that unemployment benefit is payable from 1st July, 1957, to 21st July, 1957 (both days included).

"The claimant, who is described as an apprentice deck officer aged 19 years, claimed unemployment benefit on 11th May, 1957, and following days. The local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable from 11th May, 1957, to 21st July, 1957, on the ground that the claimant had failed to prove that he was unemployed. This decision was in due course affirmed by the local tribunal, and the claimant's association now appeals to the Commissioner.

"The period covered by the local insurance officer's decision falls into two parts calling for separate consideration. During the earlier part, namely from 11th May, 1957, to 29th June, 1957, the claimant was in full-time attendance at a course of instruction for the purpose of obtaining his second mate's certificate. A person who is attending a full-time course of instruction with the intention of completing that course cannot normally be regarded as available for employment while in such attendance; and if he is not available for employment he is not entitled to unemployment benefit. It is true that special provision is made by regulation for the case of mariners attending certain courses of instruction. Regulation 14(1)(b) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] provides that for the purposes of unemployment benefit a mariner employed as master or a member of the crew of any ship or vessel shall be deemed to be available for employment in an employed contributor's employment on any day on which he is attending at a training course or course of instruction approved by the Minister in his case, and any such day shall be treated as a day of unemployment. In the case of the claimant the Minister has not given approval to the course of instruction in question. It necessarily follows that regulation 14(1)(b) does not help him. There are no other provisions whereby he could be deemed to be available for employment while attending his course. In accordance with the ordinary rule, therefore, since he was not available for employment while in attendance at the course of instruction, he is not entitled to unemployment benefit during the period of such attendance; that is up to and including Saturday, 29th June, 1957.

"As from 1st July, 1957, however, the situation is different. From that date the claimant was no longer in attendance at college, and there is no reason to doubt that he was available for employment. The decision refusing benefit from 1st July onwards appears to have been based on the view that the claimant was an indentured apprentice deck officer in receipt of £14 a month up to 21st July, 1957, and that he was accordingly not unemployed. It has now been ascertained, however, that the claimant had in fact completed his apprenticeship and left the service of his former employers; and that the payment of £14 a month which was made to him was a purely *ex gratia* payment. The insurance officer now concerned with the case accepts that this was the true position, and he submits that the receipt of the money in question does not warrant a finding that the claimant was not unemployed. This submission is in accordance with Decision 6084 of the Umpire under the repealed Unemployment Insurance Acts, in which the following principle is stated—(2) When, however, weekly payments are made to ex-employees entirely as an act of grace on the part of the employer with the intention of assisting the recipients whilst out of work, the relation of employer and employees no longer subsists and the recipients are properly regarded as being unemployed. . . . In my opinion this principle is equally applicable in dealing with claims for unemployment benefit under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957. I agree, therefore, that since no other question of doubt arises on the claim in respect of the period from 1st July, 1957, to 21st July, 1957, the claimant is entitled to receive unemployment benefit for that period.

"To the extent stated, the appeal of the claimant's association (which is to that extent supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the case) is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 14/58 (9th January)

A man left his home to seek work in another part of the country, intending to return to local employment when possible. He claimed an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of his five illegitimate children, who were living at home with their mother with whom he normally resided. Held that the woman was "for the time being residing with him". These words in Section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, are to be interpreted in the light of Section 78(3) regarding the temporary absence of one of two persons residing together.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that, from and including 18th April, 1957, an increase of unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant in respect of the five illegitimate children of himself and Mrs. H. "On 18th April, 1957, the claimant, who was at that time in Hampshire, claimed unemployment benefit for himself and an increase thereof in respect of five illegitimate children of his who were living with their mother, Mrs. H., in Sunderland. An enquiry of the Family Allowances Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and

National Insurance confirmed that the five children were in the family of Mrs. H., of which the claimant was not a member for family allowances purposes.

"The local insurance officer in Hampshire disallowed the claim for an increase for the children on the ground that they were living with their parent (mother) and could only be included in the parent's family. An appeal by the claimant against that decision was dismissed by the local tribunal. The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"Section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (as in force at the relevant date) provides that where the beneficiary is a man, a child of the family of 'any woman for the time being residing with him' shall be treated as a child of his family if the child is an illegitimate son or daughter of theirs.

"It is not in dispute that the children with whom this appeal is concerned are illegitimate children of the claimant and Mrs. H. and are in Mrs. H.'s family under the Family Allowances Act, 1945. Accordingly if the claimant can show that at the relevant time Mrs. H. was for the time being residing with him the children may, for the purposes of section 23 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, be treated as children of his family.

"Section 78(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides 'that two persons shall not be deemed to have ceased to reside together by reason of any temporary absence of either or both of them. . . . In my judgment the phrase used in the above-mentioned section 23(2), i.e., 'for the time being residing with him', is to be interpreted in the light of section 78(3), that is to say, a temporary absence of the claimant does not mean that he has ceased to be residing with Mrs. H.

"In Decision R(P) 7/53 it was said that the established test for deciding whether absence had ceased to be temporary, within the meaning of section 78(3) above-mentioned, was whether it had lasted for more than a year; that was not a hard and fast rule, for there might be cases in which it could be said long before the year was up that the absence was not going to be temporary; but, unless there were special features, the test that an absence continued to be temporary until it had lasted a year ought to be adhered to.

"Applying that test, it is perfectly plain in this case that the claimant's absence from Mrs. H. was a temporary one. He left his home in Sunderland, where he had been living with Mrs. H., on 17th April, 1957, to seek work in the south of England. He returned home on 1st September, 1957. He has since then, I understand, been living in Sunderland at the same address with Mrs. H. and is employed locally. His absence lasted much less than a year altogether. It had lasted only one day at the time when he made the claim now in question. He always hoped and intended to return home to Mrs. H. It was not the first time that he had worked away from home and then returned.

"Accordingly I hold that at the time of the claimant's claim Mrs. H. was residing with him within the meaning of section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and that therefore the five illegitimate children of the claimant and Mrs. H. are to be treated as children of his family for the purposes of the said section 23.

"The claimant's appeal, which is supported by the insurance officer now concerned, is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 15/58 (27th February)

Claimant declared that she would take employment on only three days a week. Held that she was entitled to benefit for the three days on which she used to work but was not available for employment on the other days. Reg. 6(1)(aa) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations was not relevant because she had not imposed restrictions regarding employment she was prepared to accept on those days but was refusing the possibility of employment altogether.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that on Wednesday, 23rd October, 1957, and on each succeeding Thursday, Saturday and Wednesday, unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant.

"The claimant, a married woman who lives in a small village in Gloucestershire, was employed from June, 1955, to 19th October, 1957, as a lady's maid on three days a week, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The employment came to an end because her employer left the district to go to London. The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit on 22nd October, 1957. On 18th November, 1957, she secured a new situation for three full days a week as before.

"On 25th October, 1957, she completed a form declaring that she was not available for full-time employment from Monday to Saturday each week, but was available for employment on Monday, Tuesday and Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (those were the days and hours for which she had worked in her last situation); and she gave as her reason for limiting the amount of work she would accept that she had household duties in looking after her husband and one boarder. She has since added that her health will allow her to take only three full days' employment a week; she has to travel to work and a full day's work involves an absence from home of twelve or thirteen hours.

"In these circumstances the insurance officer decided that the claimant was not available for employment, and was therefore not entitled to unemployment benefit, on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. It is not disputed, as I understand, that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit on each of the three days for which she used to work—that is on Monday, Tuesday and Friday—but the insurance officer decided that on the other three days of the week the claimant was not available for employment because she did not seek and could not accept employment on those other three days, owing to her health and her household duties, and therefore those other three days were not days of unemployment.

"The claimant appealed to the local tribunal, who allowed her appeal on the ground that the claimant's 'restriction on working is due to ill health'.

"The local tribunal were perhaps relying upon regulation 6(1)(aa) which was added to the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143]. The regulation (so far as now material) provides that, for the purposes of unemployment benefit, where in respect of any day a person places restriction on the hours or other conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept, and as a consequence has no reasonable prospects of securing employment, that day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment, unless the restrictions are reasonable in view of his physical condition.

"In my view that regulation does not help the claimant in the present case. The claimant was not restricting her hours or conditions of employment on the days in question; she was refusing the possibility of employment altogether. The phrase in the regulation 'where in respect of any day a person places restriction on the . . . hours . . . or other conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept . . . ' clearly implies that on the day in question the person is prepared to accept employment of some kind. The regulation therefore does not help the claimant in respect of days on which she was not prepared to accept employment of any kind. In my judgment on those days she was clearly not available for employment at all.

"In her observations to the Commissioner the claimant states 'I have always been available for work any day of the week'. In view of her household duties and her health which prevent her working a full week, I presume that by this she means that, as long as her employment is limited to three days a week, it does not matter to her which days those are; e.g., instead of working on Monday, Tuesday and Friday she might perhaps work on some other three days of the week. Even so, she could not be available for employment, and therefore could not be entitled to unemployment benefit, on a day of the week on which she was not prepared to accept employment. If, after 19th October, 1957, she would accept employment on only three days a week, she could not be entitled to unemployment benefit for more than three days a week.

"The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 16/58 (10th March)

A steel worker whose normal working week had previously been one of six days had been on short-time, working on only four days a week, for more than a year. By agreement he was guaranteed employment and was under obligation to his employer for four days a week. In the week in question he did no work and received 4 days' pay. Held that at the date in question he was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week and that in the week in which that day occurred he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case. The remaining days in the week were not days of unemployment.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant for 23rd and 24th August, 1957.

"I am informed that this is a test case affecting thirty-eight workers employed at a black plate rolling mill. The question at issue is whether unemployment benefit is or is not payable for Friday and Saturday, 23rd and 24th August, 1957. The insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable inasmuch as the claimant was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week, but who had, in the week in which 23rd and 24th August, 1957, occurred, been employed to the full extent normal in his case. The insurance officer's decision was founded upon regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], which is in the following terms:—'6—(1) For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit—(e) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and . . . —(ii) is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday . . .), but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case'.

"The claimant appealed against the insurance officer's decision to the local tribunal who allowed the appeal on the ground that the claimant's normal working week was now, and always had been, one of six days from 6 a.m. on Monday until 12 noon on Saturday. The tribunal awarded unemployment benefit on the two days now in question. The insurance officer now appeals to the Commissioner.

"The claimant is a rollerman. The mill where he and his fellow workers are employed is of the old-fashioned type of hand mill, but it has been modernised and it is hoped that a useful place may still be found for it in the tin plate industry to deal with small orders of a kind which the large modern strip mills find uneconomic to handle. The mill's product is black plate, which is used chiefly in the hollow ware industry for making pots and pans. In January and February, 1956, a decline began in the demand for black plate and since May, 1956, the claimant's mill has been regularly working short time.

"Employment at the mill is governed by a guarantee agreement in the following terms:—'Every person to whom this agreement applies shall be entitled to receive from his employer a guarantee that employment will be made available to him for a maximum period of four normal days or shifts, as the case may be, in each working week, on the following terms and conditions, viz.: (a) Where a person is engaged in his normal occupation or job, the rate to be paid and the conditions to apply shall be those attaching to such occupation or job'.

"The rest of the terms of the guarantee of employment are not now material.

"The insurance officer does not dispute that the agreement enables the employer to command the claimant's services on only four days or shifts in each working week, and that for the other two working days of the week the claimant is free to work elsewhere. A full working week is a six-day week from 6 a.m. on Monday to 12 noon on Saturday. In fact since May, 1956, the claimant and his fellow workers have claimed and been paid unemployment benefit on two days a week, except for days of holiday. They have also been paid wages for the guaranteed four days a week when employment in the mill has not been available.

"The local tribunal were informed that in the year between 9th August, 1956, and 24th August, 1957, the mill had been completely idle on seventeen weeks (excluding holidays). In the week in question, that ending on Saturday, 24th August, 1957, the mill was completely idle, but the claimant and his fellow workers received the guaranteed four days' pay. The mill was kept ready for production so as to supply immediately any small order that came along. It was expected that the present recession in trade would prove temporary, as previous recessions had proved to be in the past, notably in 1953. The present recession was attributed to such temporary factors as the credit squeeze and the shortage of sterling amongst foreign customers. These matters were put forward on behalf of the claimant in order to show that the tinplate trade was passing through an abnormal crisis and that the claimant's short-time working in the past year or more should not be accepted as ordinary or normal.

"The local tribunal were referred to Decisions C.U. 518/49 (reported) and R(U) 13/55, but they felt that those decisions dealt with facts so widely different from those in the present case that they afforded little guidance.

"Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) dealt with a night watchman employed on a rota system of thirty-four and a half hours one week, forty-three and a half hours the next week and thirty-eight and a half hours the next. After he had been so employed for two and a half years, it was held that he was 'a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week' and that, when he had completed his term of duty according to the rota, he had 'been employed to the full extent normal in his case.' In the course of his decision, the Commissioner laid down certain principles as a general guide for dealing with such cases, but he issued a caution that 'possible circumstances are so varied that it would be unwise to suppose' that those principles were of universal application irrespective of circumstances. In the course of his decision he said

"A claimant who has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more is 'a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week,' unless there are some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case. That case may be decided when it arises.

"Similarly, if such a claimant has worked in the week in question for the number of days that he has ordinarily worked in a corresponding week during the past year, it seems to me that he has been employed in that week to the full extent normal in his case.

"I do not feel able to say that the fact that he works to this limited extent against his will justifies a contrary finding.

"It is to be observed that the words of the regulations are 'does not ordinarily work' and 'normal in his case,' that is to say, they are directed to what happens rather than to the claimant's wishes."

"In Decision R(U) 13/55 the principle laid down in Decision C.U. 518/49—that after a person had been working on only certain days for the period of a year, that mode of working must be regarded *prima facie* as his normal and ordinary mode—was applied to a bedding maker employed by a Blind Institute, and it was pointed out that what is normal must be determined on the facts as they are in relation to the particular claimant, and not on future speculations or on facts applicable to other persons.

"The first question in the present case is: on 23rd August, 1957, was the claimant 'a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week'? In my view, he was such a person. He had become so by force of circumstances. Since May, 1956, he had never worked on more than four days a week and he was guaranteed no more than four days' work a week. Whatever may have been the case in the past, before May, 1956, by August, 1957, he did not *ordinarily* work on every day in a week. I find it impossible to hold that this state of affairs was due to exceptional industrial circumstances. The circumstances which have produced it had already continued for a year and a quarter in August, 1957, and it is notorious that the existence of the old-fashioned 'hand mill' is threatened by the modern strip mills. I notice that the claimant's mill has been modernised and that it will probably be kept open to deal with small batches of orders which it would be uneconomic to work in a strip mill, but even so those prospects do not enable me to hold that in August, 1957, the claimant was a person who *ordinarily* worked on every day in a week.

"The next question is: in the week ending Saturday, 24th August, 1957, had he 'been employed to the full extent normal in his case'? In fact he did no work at all in the mill in that week and was merely paid wages for the guaranteed four days, but in my view he must be held to have been 'employed' on those four days for present purposes. He was obliged to hold his services available for his employer on those four days and was paid the rate for his occupation or job on those four days. I think he was certainly 'employed' on those days although he was not required to render actual services. Cf. Decision R(U) 22/56.

"Was he then, in the week in question, 'employed to the full extent normal in his case'? Again I hold that he was. He had a perfectly clear-cut norm or standard of employment, that is to say, the four days or shifts of employment guaranteed to him every week. However little work he actually did, he was treated as having been employed on four days, and it is the fact that since

28th May, 1956, his employment had never exceeded four days in any week. It is not as though he were a person whose employment fluctuated in amount from week to week or from time to time according to the state of trade and in whose case it might be difficult to say what was a normal working week. In the claimant's case, since the end of May, 1956, his employment had never exceeded four days in any week and the guarantee ensured that it should not be less than four days a week. By August, 1957, four days employment in a week, no more and no less, had become the normal extent of the claimant's employment. In my judgment, by August, 1957, four days a week was the full extent of employment which was normal in his case.

"In my view, therefore, on 23rd August, 1957, the claimant was a person who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week and in that week he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case. The 23rd and 24th August, 1957, therefore are not to be treated as days of unemployment, pursuant to regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) quoted above. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(U)17/58 (17th March)

Under a guarantee agreement a five-shift worker was guaranteed employment for four shifts in any pay week. In a week in which a holiday occurred the guarantee period was reduced in the same ratio as the normal working hours were reduced. In the week in which Good Friday was a recognised holiday, he had no work on Thursday and claimed benefit. The claimant's employment was also subject to a Wages Regulation Order which was not in the same terms as the guarantee agreement. Held that the normal working week was reduced by the holiday from five days to four days, i.e., by $\frac{1}{5}$ th. The guarantee, being reduced in the same ratio, was reduced to $3\frac{1}{5}$ th days. The $\frac{1}{5}$ th fell on Thursday and the claimant was not, therefore, unemployed on that day. As the guarantee agreement was the more favourable to the claimant the Wages Regulation Order did not supersede it.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed.

"At the material time the claimant was normally employed from Monday to Friday (both days included). During the week beginning Monday, 15th April, 1957, his employers had no work for him on Thursday and as 19th April, 1957, was Good Friday and a recognised holiday the claimant did not work on that day. He claimed unemployment benefit for Thursday, 18th April, 1957. This claim was disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that the claimant was employed on the terms of an agreement dated 22nd December, 1949, clause 12(A)(i) of which provided for a guaranteed week, and that having regard to the terms of that guarantee the claimant was not unemployed on Thursday, 18th April, 1957. The claimant's appeal to the local tribunal from this decision was allowed by a majority; hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned.

So far as material clause 12(A) of the agreement is as follows:— '(j) All workers who: (a) have been continuously employed for not less than three months, and (b) are capable of, available for, and willing to perform satisfactorily during working hours the work associated with their normal occupation, or reasonable alternative work where their usual work is not available, are guaranteed four shifts' employment at their appropriate time rate in any pay week. . . . (iii) When a recognised holiday comes in a pay week, the guarantee shall be reduced in the same ratio as the normal working hours have been reduced in that week. A recognised holiday is a customary holiday, a day granted in lieu of a customary holiday, or any other day granted as a holiday upon receipt of a request of the majority of the workers. . . ."

"Until the oral hearing of this appeal to the Commissioner the present case had been conducted on the footing that the material terms of the claimant's employment were all contained in the above-mentioned agreement of 22nd December, 1949, and that the only issue was whether by virtue of those terms the claimant was obliged to place himself at the employers' disposal on every working day and was therefore not unemployed on any such day. At the oral hearing before me, however, the representative of the insurance officer now concerned drew attention to paragraph 10(5) of the First Schedule to the Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1956 [S.I. 1956 No. 439] which was made under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. That Act (as amended by the Wages Councils Act, 1948) is referred to hereafter as 'the Act'. This paragraph (which is hereafter referred to as 'paragraph 10(5)') is as follows:—'Guaranteed weekly remuneration is not payable in respect of any week unless during that week, in respect of the hours normally worked by the worker (excluding any time during which he is absent with the permission of the employer), the worker is (a) capable of and available for work; and (b) willing to perform satisfactorily his usual work or such other services as may reasonably be required by the employer when his usual work is not available for him.'

"It was pointed out by the representative of the insurance officer now concerned that under paragraph 10(5) the guaranteed amount was payable subject to the workers being available for work throughout the week and that it had been held in Decision R(U) 21/56 that the effect of a stipulation to that effect was that the worker would not be unemployed on any day of the week but that the effect of a stipulation that the worker was bound to be available on a specified number of days would not prevent his being treated as unemployed on the remaining days. As his first contention the insurance officer submitted that the effect of paragraph 10(5) was that the claimant was bound to be at his employers' disposal on every working day; alternatively he contended that the claimant was so bound by clause 12(A)(i) on its true construction.

"As to the first contention:— The manifest object of the Act is to ensure certain minimum rights for the workers. One would therefore expect that the

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legislature would invalidate any stipulation in contracts of employment which would be less favourable to the worker than the provisions of the relevant Wages Regulation Order, but (in the absence of some clear indication in the Act) it should not (I think) be inferred that orders made under the Act were intended to supersede terms in the worker's contract of service which were more favourable to him than those of the relevant order. That this was not the legislature's intention seems clear from section 11 of the Act which supersedes any contractual provision for payment of less than the statutory minimum remuneration or for holiday remuneration on different conditions from the statutory conditions but does not purport to interfere with freedom of contract in any other respect. Clause 12(A)(i) is clearly more favourable to the worker than paragraph 10(5) for whereas the latter requires the worker to be at the employers' disposal for all the hours of the week which he normally works, i.e., on all his normal working days, under clause 12(A)(i) this requirement is limited to four shifts.

"It seems to me therefore (as at present advised) that the inference to be drawn from the provisions of the Act is that clause 12(A)(i) is not superseded by paragraph 10(5), but in my opinion the insurance officer's alternative submission (which was based on the assumption that clause 12(A)(i) was applicable) succeeds. This submission was (as I understood) as follows:—Clause 12(A)(iii) provides that where a recognised holiday comes in any pay week the guarantee shall be reduced in the same ratio as the normal working hours have been reduced in that week. It was not (as I understood) disputed that the claimant normally worked 5 shifts of 9 hours in a week. It was submitted for the insurance officer that the effect of the occurrence of the Good Friday holiday was to reduce the claimant's normal working hours by $\frac{1}{5}$ th and the guarantee was therefore reduced from 4 shifts to $3\frac{1}{5}$ shifts. It followed from Decision R(U) 21/56 that in the week in question the claimant was bound to place his services at the disposal of his employers for $3\frac{1}{5}$ shifts. It was rightly contended that to be unemployed on any day a worker must be free from any obligation to be at his employers' disposal throughout the whole of that day and therefore the claimant must be regarded as not unemployed from Monday to Thursday (both days included) during the week in question, as well as on Good Friday.

"I can see no answer to this reasoning. It is true that in Decision C.U. 56/57 (not reported) which dealt with a case in which the guarantee was of 4 days in any pay week it was held that in a week in which a holiday occurred the guarantee was reduced from 4 days to 3 days, not to $3\frac{1}{5}$ th days. But the guarantee dealt with in that decision was in different terms from those of the guarantee here in question; it simply provided that the period of the guarantee should be 'reduced proportionately', no reference being made to the 'ratio' or proportion by which the normal working hours had

been reduced. In the guarantee here in question it is expressly provided that the ratio of reduction of the guarantee shall be the same as that of the reduction in the week's working hours. In this case therefore there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that as the working hours have been reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ th the guarantee must be reduced by the same fraction with the result that it becomes a guarantee of $\frac{3}{4}$ th shifts. It follows that since the claimant was bound to be at his employers' disposal for 3 whole shifts and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a fourth, he could not be deemed to be unemployed on the fourth day, on which he was bound to work for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a shift if required to do so.

"The representative of the claimant's association submitted that the parties to the agreement had treated clause 12(A)(i) as meaning that the guarantee was to be reduced by one day for each day's holiday and that it was absurd to suppose that an employer would undertake to employ a worker for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a shift.

"It was not however suggested that the clause had ever been amended and it is reproduced in the terms stated above in a document entitled 'Wage Rates and Agreements Revised and Reissued 11th June, 1951' which was enclosed in a letter from the employers dated 7th February, 1958, to an officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in which they stated that the agreement was 'operative at the 18th April, 1957'. The second criticism loses its force when it is remembered that an employer can fulfil his obligation under a guarantee in these terms by paying wages equivalent to the period of employment guaranteed instead of providing work. See paragraph 12 of Decision C.U. 12/56 printed as an appendix to Decision R(U) 21/56.

"The insurance officer's appeal must be allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1363; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 14th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 342.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1308; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 6th August; The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1327; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 11th August; The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1407), dated 21st August; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1443, dated 28th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 366.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 116), dated 4th July; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 122), dated 15th July; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 125), dated 15th July. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 325).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 120; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 3rd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 257).

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Italy) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 130; price 9d. (11d.)), made on 10th July by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under 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 between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Italy on social insurance in Northern Ireland and Italy 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 that Convention.

*See footnote * in next column.

(i) *The National Insurance (Airmen) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 131), dated 29th July; (ii) The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 132), dated 29th July; (iii) The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 133), dated 30th July. These Regulations were made (i) and (ii) by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, and (iii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 297).*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 55. H.M. Forces, the Army. Openings for Boys in the Ranks.* 2nd Edition, May, 1958. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.).

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports: (i) *Volume 1, Industry L, Building Materials.* (ii) *Volume 1, Industry I, Glass (other than Containers).* (iii) *Volume 6, Industry E (Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk).* Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). (iv) *Volume 2, Industry E, Chemicals (General).* (v) *Volume 3, Industry B, Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling.* (vi) *Volume 4, Industry C, Machine Tools.* (vii) *Volume 10, Industry B, Furniture and Upholstery.* Price 2s. each (2s. 2d.). (viii) *Volume 4, Industry M, Radio and Telecommunications.* (ix) *Volume 5, Industry E, Hardware, Hollowware, Metal Furniture and Sheet Metal.* Price 2s. 6d. each (2s. 8d.). Board of Trade.

Health.—*Report of the Ministry of Health, 1957. Part 1. 1. National Health Service (including a Chapter on International Health); 2. Welfare, Food and Drugs, Civil Defence.* Cmnd. 495. Price 12s. (12s. 8d.).

Industrial Disputes.—*Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute between Employers who are Members of the Employers' Side and Workpeople who are represented on the Workpeople's Side of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Cmnd. 510. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 340.

Prices, Productivity and Incomes.—*Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes. Second Report.* Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).—See page 338.

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

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

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YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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

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

H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

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

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

TRAINING

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

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

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

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

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

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

DISABLED PERSONS

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

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

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

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

Particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

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

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

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

Inquiries should be addressed to the Regional Office.

WAGES INSPECTION

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

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

REGIONAL OFFICES

LONDON: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.1. HOLborn 8454.
NORTH WESTERN: Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester, 3. Blackfriars 3424.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN: Bryan House, 76-80 Whitfield Street, London, W.1. MUSeum 8616.
EAST AND WEST RIDINGS: 44-68 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. Leeds 32761.
SOUTH WESTERN: Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol, 8. Bristol 38481.
NORTHERN: 93A Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. Newcastle 26011.
MIDLANDS: 281-289 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4. Aston Cross 3081.
WALES OFFICE: Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff 32961.
NORTH MIDLANDS: Block 2, Government Buildings, Clifton Boulevard, Nottingham. Nottingham 46111.
SCOTLAND HEADQUARTERS: Stuart House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh, 3. Fountainbridge 2433.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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

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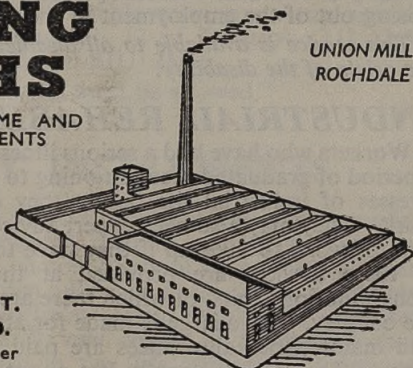
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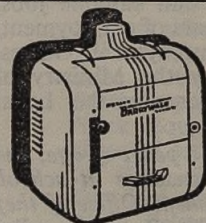
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