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## CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles:</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued:</i>	
Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc., in 1958 .. .. .	1	National Insurance: Changes Affecting Late Entrants; Right of Appeal on Diagnosis of Industrial Disease; Quarterly Payment of Retirement Pensions .. .. .	11
Summary of Monthly Statistics .. .. .	7	Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for 1957 .. .. .	12
Agricultural Wages in Scotland .. .. .	8	Labour Overseas: Germany, Earnings and Working Hours; United States, Earnings in Machinery Industries, 1957-58 .. .. .	13
Agricultural Wages in Northern Ireland .. .. .	8	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. .. .. .	14
Rates of Pay in the Police Service .. .. .	8	WAGES, RETAIL PRICES, DISPUTES, ETC. .. .. .	26
Fourth Report of Oversea Migration Board .. .. .	8	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. .. .. .	34
Eleventh Annual Report of Advisory Council on Scientific Policy .. .. .	9	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS .. .. .	39
Wages Regulation Orders for Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry .. .. .	10	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .. .. .	39
Industrial Disputes Tribunal .. .. .	10		
Professional and Executive Register .. .. .	10		
Annual Abstract of Statistics .. .. .	10		
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: New Accident Report Form for Building and Civil Engineering Indus- tries; Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1957 .. .. .	10		

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

## Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc., in 1958

**D**URING 1958 there was an increase in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages of just over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The current index of weekly wage rates, based on January, 1956 = 100, was 116 at the end of December, 1958, as compared with 112 a year earlier. It is estimated that nearly  $11\frac{1}{2}$  million workpeople received increases in full-time rates of wages amounting at the end of the year to about £ $3\frac{1}{2}$  million a week, and about 339,000 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of nearly 2 hours a week during 1958.

The average level of retail prices, as measured by the retail prices index, rose by about 2 per cent. during 1958, compared with a rise of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1957. The expenditure group showing the greatest increase was housing, the index for which rose by about 7 per cent. Food prices as a whole rose by about 3 per cent., and there were smaller increases in the fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services groups.

Stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes caused the loss of over 3,450,000 working days during 1958, at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, compared with a loss of over 8,400,000 working days in the previous year. The number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1958 was about 523,000 as against 1,359,000 in 1957.

### Rates of Wages

The index of rates of wages, which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom, rose by 4 points or just over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the year, the major portion of this increase occurring during the autumn when settlements of the wages claims in the major industries became effective. In manufacturing industries alone the corresponding increase over the year was also 4 points or about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

These increases, of just over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., compare respectively with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1957,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in 1956, 7 and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1955 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 per cent. in 1954.

The following Table shows the index numbers of weekly rates of wages (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1957 and of each month in 1958 for all industries and services combined and for manufacturing industries alone:—

Date (end of month)	All Workers	
	All Industries and Services	Manufacturing Industries
1957		
December .. .. .	112	112
1958		
January .. .. .	112	112
February .. .. .	113	112
March .. .. .	113	113
April .. .. .	113	113
May .. .. .	113	113
June .. .. .	113	113
July .. .. .	114	113
August .. .. .	114	114
September .. .. .	115	114
October .. .. .	116	116
November .. .. .	116	116
December .. .. .	116	116

The above indices relate to changes in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages and are not a measure of changes in actual weekly earnings. In April and October, 1958, enquiries were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service as to the actual earnings of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom. These enquiries showed that in the two years between April, 1956, and April, 1958, there was an average increase of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in actual weekly earnings in these industries, as compared with an increase of 7 per cent. in the average level of rates of wages in the same industries. For

manufacturing industries alone the corresponding increases were also 8½ per cent. for earnings and 7 per cent. for rates of wages. The results of the October, 1958, enquiry into weekly earnings are not yet available.

Statistics which are regularly compiled of the estimated number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department, and the aggregate amount of the weekly changes, show that in 1958 nearly 11½ million workpeople received a net increase of about £3½ million a week.\*

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

The Table which follows shows the approximate number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1957 and 1958 and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which detailed statistics are available.

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Individuals reported as affected by Net Increases in Weekly Rates of Wages		Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected at the end of the Year	
	1958*	1957	1958*	1957
			£	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying	680,000	714,000	192,200	317,600
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	207,000	211,000	53,300	63,100
Chemicals and Allied Trades	225,000	236,000	72,200	85,800
Metal Manufacture	249,000	224,500	43,400	110,200
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods				
Motor Vehicles	2,698,000	2,558,500	838,600	1,198,300
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	383,000	592,000	77,900	195,100
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	43,000	37,500	15,200	13,800
Clothing	519,500	269,500	137,800	103,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	468,500	526,000	147,300	210,300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	202,000	215,500	40,500	113,200
Paper and Printing	353,500	341,000	119,300	71,400
Other Manufacturing Industries	120,500	149,500	38,400	65,800
Building and Contracting	1,201,000	1,246,000	424,400	546,900
Gas, Electricity and Water	249,500	237,500	108,000	121,200
Transport and Communication	1,027,000	1,225,500	347,700	770,200
Distributive Trades	1,108,500	1,423,500	320,200	503,400
Public Administration and Professional Services	728,000	955,000	230,200	399,500
Miscellaneous Services	319,000	761,000	89,400	247,900
Total	11,188,000	12,338,000	3,444,400	5,340,400

#### Principal Changes in 1958

Particulars are given below of the main increases in rates of wages which took place during 1958 in the principal industries and services.

**Agriculture.** The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased generally in October by 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women. For workers in Scotland minimum increases of 6s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. for women became payable in December, and in the same month the weekly rate for male workers in Northern Ireland was increased by 6s.

**Coal Mining.** National standard grade rates for adult underground and surface daywagmen and craftsmen were increased in December, with retrospective effect to September, by 1s. 3d. or 1s. 9d. a shift, according to grade.

**Brick, Pottery and Cement Manufacture.** In the Fletton brick section of the brickmaking industry an award increasing minimum time rates by 1½d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women was effective from August, and for workpeople within the purview of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries an award followed in September of 1½d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women; in the remaining sections of the industry similar increases operated from dates in July, September and October. Pottery workers were awarded increases in cost-of-living payments of 1¼d. an hour for men and ¾d. for women from March. Basic rates for cement workers were increased by 2d. an hour in June.

**Chemicals.** The minimum rates agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council for workers other than maintenance craftsmen were reviewed during the year; in March the London differential rates were increased by ¼d. an hour, and in October increases having retrospective effect to September were introduced of 1½d. and 1¼d. an hour, respectively, for male and female workers engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and chemical fertilisers, and of 1¼d. and 1d. for those employed in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry; further increases of ¾d. and ½d. were awarded with effect from November to male and female workers in the plastics group, thus establishing parity with the chemical and fertiliser groups. For workers in a section of the heavy chemicals industry outside the Joint Industrial

Council agreement, increases of 1¼d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women operated from August. In drug and fine chemical manufacture there were increases from September of 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women. An award became operative in April increasing wages rates in the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing industry by 5s. 6d. a week for men and 3s. 9d. for women.

**Iron and Steel.** In the pig iron and iron and steel manufacturing industries fluctuations during the year in the flat-rate additions to wages, in accordance with movements in the official index of retail prices, resulted in net increases of about 5d. a shift.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.** Increases negotiated for male workers in the engineering and allied industries were 7s. 4d. a week for skilled grades, 6s. 8d. for intermediate grades and 6s. for unskilled grades, payable from October, and there were corresponding increases in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry; for women in these industries engaged on women's work the general increase was 5s. 6d. a week with small occupational variations in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

**Textiles.** Wage rates in the Yorkshire wool textile industry were increased in April by 3 per cent. For silk industry operatives there were increases of 5s. a week for men and 3s. 9d. for women in November. In the same month, the general base rate for adult male workers in the carpet manufacturing industry was increased by 2s. 6d. a week with an equivalent 3 per cent. advance on all other rates; in this industry and in certain other textile and hosiery finishing processes in Lancashire, the Midlands and in Scotland, fluctuating cost-of-living additions to basic rates showed overall increases of varying amounts by the end of the year. Workers engaged in rayon yarn production received increases of 1¼d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women in October.

**Clothing.** With effect from various dates during the period March to August, there were increases of 2d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women in the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Acts for workpeople employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirt making, corset making and the hat, cap and millinery trade. In boot and shoe manufacture day-wage rates subject to sliding-scale variations were increased by 5s. a week in February.

**Food, Drink and Tobacco.** Workpeople employed in cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture received increases in May of 6s. a week for men and 4s. for women, and increases of 7s. 6d. and 5s. for workers covered by agreements of the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group Joint Industrial Council were payable in June. In July the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for bakery workers in England and Wales were increased according to age and occupation by amounts up to 2d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women, and increases of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women, operative since February under the terms of an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Bakery Industry, were given statutory effect. In the tobacco manufacturing industry there were increases in May of 6s. and 4s. 6d. a week for men and women respectively.

**Sawmilling and Furniture.** District minimum rates laid down in the national agreement for the sawmilling industry in England and Wales were increased with effect from May by 2d. an hour for male machinists, sawyers and labourers, and 1¼d. for female labourers. In the furniture manufacturing and allied industries adjustments during the year of the supplementary cost-of-living allowance under sliding-scale arrangements gave a net increase of ¼d. an hour for men with proportional amounts for women and juveniles.

**Printing.** In the general printing industry in Great Britain and in periodical and newspaper production, other than certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland, the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 5s. a week in January and by a further 3s. in July for male workers, and by 3s. 9d. and 2s. 3d. for female workers. In national newspaper production the cost-of-living bonus payable to London and Manchester staffs was increased in March and June and decreased in September, giving a net increase of 4s. a week. For newspaper staffs in Scotland new minimum rates consolidating the cost-of-living bonus previously paid were established in January, and a new cost-of-living bonus granted, these adjustments resulting in increases of varying amounts according to occupation; the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 2s. a week in July.

**Building and Civil Engineering Construction.** In building and civil engineering construction sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices resulted in increases from February of 1d. an hour for adult workers and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Further increases of 1d. an hour came into effect from June in Great Britain and from October in Northern Ireland.

**Gas, Electricity and Water Supply.** Workers, other than maintenance craftsmen, employed in gas undertakings were awarded an increase in standard scheduled rates of 2d. an hour from the beginning of August; a further increase of ¼d. an hour for gas fitters and an increase of 2½d. for maintenance craftsmen had effect from the end of the same month. In the electricity supply industry all workers were granted a productivity allowance of 8s. 3d. a week operative from May and in October craftsmen received an additional 1d. an hour on basic rates. An increase of 2d. an hour was agreed in August for labourers and graded workers employed in water supply undertakings in England and Wales, and fully skilled engineering craftsmen received an increase of 2½d. an hour in October.

**Transport and Communication.** Basic rates of pay of British Railways conciliation staff were increased by approximately 3 per cent. from the end of June, and a similar increase was agreed for railway grades employed by the London Transport Executive; from the same date there were increases for railway workshops (British Railways) staff of 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 3s. 6d. or 4s. for women. Drivers and conductors operating the Central London road services of the London Transport Executive received an increase of 8s. 6d. a week in June, and in July settlements were reached affecting semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staffs in garages and depots and drivers and conductors operating the Executive's country road services; for these groups the increase was 5s. a week generally, with 7s. 6d. for single-deck coach drivers. An increase of 5s. 6d. a week followed in September for skilled maintenance staff in garages and depots, concurrently with increases of 5s. 6d. for skilled and 5s. for semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed by the Executive in road services and railway workshops. Drivers, conductors and garage and running shed staffs employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings were awarded an increase of 7s. a week in October and similar increases were adopted for comparable grades in municipal tramways, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers engaged in goods transport by road in Great Britain were increased in July by amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a week according to age; an award increasing standard rates of pay of adult operating and ancillary grades employed by British Road Services by 5s. 10d. a week, with proportional increases for juveniles, also operated from July. The national minimum daily rate for dock labourers was increased by 1s. 4d. in September. In November increases were authorised of 15s. to 55s., according to occupation, for Merchant Navy deck, engine-room and catering department ratings on monthly rates, and of 3s. 6d. to 9s. 11d. for those on weekly rates. Civil air transport engineering and maintenance workers received increases of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled, 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled and 6s. for unskilled grades; these increases were awarded in December with retrospective effect to September for employees of Airways Corporations and to October for employees of independent operators. Revised pay scales were adopted for Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories grades, consequential increases having retrospective effect to July, 1956; for adult weekly paid staff the increases ranged from 3s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. for men and from 9s. to 15s. 6d. for women.

**Distributive Trades.** During the period June to September there were increases in the statutory minimum remuneration payable under the Wages Councils Acts to workpeople employed in a number of distributive trades. For adult shop assistants in those trades the weekly increases were: retail food, retail bread and flour confectionery (England and Wales), retail drapery, outfitting and footwear, retail furnishing, men 7s., women 5s.; retail bread and flour confectionery (Scotland) 6s. 6d., 5s.; retail bookselling and stationery 7s., 6s.; retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery (England and Wales) 6s., 4s. 6d., (Scotland) 6s. 6d., 5s.; milk distribution (England and Wales) 5s., 4s., (Scotland) 6s., 4s. In the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade there were increases in March for employees of firms which are parties to agreements of the Joint Committees for the trade in England and Wales and in Scotland; for shop assistants the increases were from 7s. to 12s. a week, according to age and area of employment for men, and from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for women. Also in March increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales, for male assistants of amounts varying, according to age and area of employment, from 3s. to 8s. a week, and for female assistants from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; in the Scottish retail meat trade similar increases for male assistants and increases of 2s. to 4s. for female assistants were introduced in June. The scale of increases adopted in July by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Pharmacy Trade in England and Wales included 14s. a week for adult male shop assistants and 10s. 6d. for female assistants. For warehouse and transport workers in the wholesale grocery and provisions trade in England and Wales increases were agreed in June of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. for women and in September the same increases were awarded to these workers in Northern Ireland. Workers employed in petroleum distribution received increases payable from August of 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men, of 5s. 6d. for female drivers, and of 1¼d., 1½d., or 1¼d. an hour for other female workers. An increase of 6s. a week effective from July was awarded to adult transport and other workers engaged in coal distribution outside the London area.

**Local Authorities.** Manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland received an increase of 3s. 8d. a week in February; in August increases of 7s. 4d. a week for men and of 6s. 5d., 5s. 6d. or 3s. 8d., according to occupation, for women were authorised for manual employees of local authorities in England and Wales, and for those roadmen whose wage rates are regulated by decisions of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen there was an increase of 7s. 4d. a week, with an additional 5s. in the London area.

**Other Industries or Services.** The minimum rates of pay determined by the Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry were increased in September by 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women. Revised rates were authorised in October for domestic and ancillary workers in the health services, the resultant increases of 7s. 4d. for men and 5s. 6d. for women being payable retrospectively from August. Increases paid to cinema theatre employees with effect from the end of September were 7s. 6d., 10s. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and grade of cinema, for men, 1¼d. an hour for women cleaners and 5s. a week for other women workers. For staff, other than service workers, employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants the

statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Catering Wages Act was increased from December by 7s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women; statutory rates for service workers remained unchanged, but for those service workers who by agreement are paid at prescribed lower rates in consideration of their employers' undertaking to make up gratuities which in any week fall short of specified amounts, these amounts were increased, according to age, by 3s. or 2s. 6d. for male workers, and by 2s. 6d. or 2s. for female workers. In hairdressing establishments the statutory minimum remuneration payable under the Wages Councils Act to male operative hairdressers was increased in July by 3s. or 5s. a week according to length of employment; for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons the increases were 2s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. The statutory rates for laundry workers in Great Britain were increased in June by 1¼d. an hour for men and for women employed as substitutes for male workers, and by 1¼d. for other female workers, and for workers in Northern Ireland by 1¼d. for men and 1d. for women in November.

#### Industries in which there was no General Change in 1958

The principal industries or services in which no general changes in rates of wages were reported in 1958 were stamped or pressed metal wares,\* cotton spinning and weaving, flax spinning (Northern Ireland), jute preparing, spinning and weaving,\* baking (national and co-operative agreements for England and Wales), biscuit manufacture, toy manufacture, retail co-operative societies, general waste materials reclamation,\* unlicensed places of refreshment, industrial and staff canteens† and licensed non-residential establishments.‡

#### Method by which Changes in Rates of Wages were arranged

The following Table sets out the amounts of the total increases which were effected by various methods during 1958.

Method	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Net Increase in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in the first column	
	Amount	Percentage of Total
Direct negotiation	£ 1,218,700	Per cent. 35.4
Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement	960,500	27.9
Wages Councils and other Statutory Wages Boards	591,600	17.2
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	331,100	9.6
Arbitration†	342,500	9.9
Total	3,444,400	100.0

#### Changes in Rates of Wages in the Years 1939-1958

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years from 1939 to 1958 and the net amount of increase or decrease in the weekly rates of wages at the end of each year.

Year	Approximate Number of Individuals reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages		Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of the Workpeople affected at the end of the year
	Net Increases	Net Decreases	Increases	Decreases	
1939	6,150,000	65,800	£ 980,900	£ 8,500	£ 972,400
1940	8,780,000	—	2,633,000	—	2,633,000
1941	8,855,000	—	2,490,000	—	2,490,000
1942	6,707,000	400	1,708,000	50	1,707,950
1943	7,237,000	152,100	1,630,900	2,900	1,628,000
1944	8,587,000	300	1,958,000	500	1,957,500
1945	7,308,000	400	1,806,100	50	1,806,050
1946	7,980,000	—	2,901,300	—	2,901,300
1947	4,973,000	300	1,735,000	50	1,734,950
1948	7,757,000	—	1,898,400	—	1,898,400
1949	5,205,500	—	1,076,100	—	1,076,100
1950	7,414,000	—	2,046,100	—	2,046,100
1951	12,262,000	—	6,569,600	—	6,569,600
1952	11,484,000	—	4,455,700	—	4,455,700
1953	9,031,500	—	2,420,400	—	2,420,400
1954	10,147,000	—	3,500,600	—	3,500,600
1955	11,911,000	—	5,153,000	—	5,153,000
1956	12,672,500	—	6,633,100	—	6,633,100
1957	12,338,000	—	5,340,400	—	5,340,400
1958†	11,188,000	—	3,444,400	—	3,444,400

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn in column one on page 2, the figures in the Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement in rates of wages in any year in comparison with that in other

\* Wages Regulation Orders increasing the minimum rates in these industries became effective in January, 1959.

† At the end of 1958 there were outstanding proposals to increase the statutory minimum rates in these industries.

‡ This heading covers arbitration facilities provided by the State, under, for example, the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945.

§ In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table, there were 8,000 workpeople in 1939, 214,000 in 1942, 33,000 in 1943, 12,500 in 1945, 48,000 in 1946, 183,000 in 1947, 98,000 in 1953 and 87,000 in 1958 who were affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount within the same year.

¶ The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948.

‡ The figures for 1958 are provisional and subject to revision.

\* The figures for 1958 are provisional and subject to revision.

† The industries included in the Table have been classified in accordance with the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

years, and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular, the figures may be affected by fluctuations in the strength of organisations and the establishment of joint councils or by changes in the proportions of men, women and juveniles and in the relative numbers in different industries or wage grades.

### Hours of Labour

During the year 1958 there was a small decrease in the index of normal weekly hours, which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours in the industries and services included in the index of weekly wage rates. The following Table shows the index numbers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1956, 1957 and 1958.

	December, 1956	December, 1957	December, 1958
All industries and services:—			
All workers .. .. .	100	99.7	99.6
Men .. .. .	100	99.7	99.7
Women .. .. .	100	99.7	99.6
Manufacturing industries:—			
All workers .. .. .	100	99.8	99.7
Men .. .. .	100	99.8	99.7
Women .. .. .	100	99.9	99.9

It is estimated that during 1958 about 339,000 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of nearly 2 hours a week.

The principal industries or services in which reductions occurred were: Forestry Commission (forest workers—47 to 46, February); iron and steel manufacture (certain bricklayers and maintenance craftsmen operating twenty-one shift rota working—48 to 42, May); flour milling (shift workers—42 to 40, June); health services (domestic and ancillary workers—46 to 44, July); soap, candle and edible fat manufacture (certain firms—45 to 44, August); H.M. Civil Service, except Post Office (messengerial and paperkeeping grades—conditioned hours, 48 to 46, August); coke and by-products manufacture (44 to 42, September); rubber manufacture (45 to 44, September); veneer and plywood manufacture (45 to 44, October); and cinema theatres (projectionists—46 to 44, other male workers 48 to 46, September).

The next Table shows the numbers of workpeople whose hours were reported as changed in each of the years 1939 to 1958, and the aggregate net amount of the change.

Year	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose normal Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours
	Increased	Reduced	
1939 .. .. .	—	396,000	- 1,412,000
1940 .. .. .	54,000	193,000	- 633,000
1941 .. .. .	16,000	10,000	+ 2,500
1942 .. .. .	4,000	19,000	+ 5,000
1943 .. .. .	8,000	141,000	- 256,000
1944 .. .. .	3,000	—	+ 4,400
1945 .. .. .	—	22,000	- 42,000
1946 .. .. .	—	2,128,000	- 5,719,000
1947 .. .. .	—	5,223,000	- 18,429,000
1948* .. .. .	—	616,000	- 1,834,000
1949 .. .. .	3,500	1,017,000	- 1,471,000
1950 .. .. .	108,500	1,500	+ 105,500
1951 .. .. .	1,100	10,000	- 26,000
1952 .. .. .	—	56,000	- 164,000
1953 .. .. .	—	300	- 1,000
1954 .. .. .	—	199,000	- 318,400
1955 .. .. .	—	179,400	- 249,300
1956 .. .. .	—	20,600	- 36,900
1957 .. .. .	—	434,100	- 1,038,400
1958† .. .. .	—	339,000	- 640,000

### Hourly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of labour are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of pay and as stated in the article in the April, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE (page 133) the series which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures for the index of weekly wage rates by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours is described as the index of hourly rates of wages. The following Table shows the index numbers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956=100) at the end of 1957 and of each month in 1958 for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries alone:—

Date (end of month)	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries		
	All Workers	Men	Women	All Workers	Men	Women
1957 December ..	112	112	112	112	112	112
1958 January ..	113	112	113	113	113	112
February ..	113	113	113	113	113	112
March ..	113	113	113	113	113	113
April ..	113	113	113	113	113	113
May ..	113	113	113	113	113	113
June ..	114	114	114	113	113	113
July ..	114	114	114	114	114	114
August ..	115	114	115	114	114	114
September ..	115	115	115	114	114	114
October ..	116	116	116	116	116	116
November ..	117	116	116	116	116	116
December ..	117	116	116	116	116	116

\* The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948.  
† The figures for 1958 are provisional and subject to revision.

As there was only a small decrease in the index of normal weekly hours during 1958 the increases in the index of hourly wage rates during this period are only slightly higher than those of the index of weekly wage rates quoted earlier in this article, namely 3½ per cent.

### Retail Prices

At mid-December, 1958, the average level of retail prices was about 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier. This compares with a rise of about 4½ per cent. during 1957, about 3 per cent. in 1956 and about 6 per cent. in 1955. Food prices in December, 1958, taken as a whole, were about 3 per cent. higher than in December, 1957. The expenditure group showing the greatest increase in the year was housing, the index for which rose by about 7 per cent. The only other groups showing significant increases were fuel and light, miscellaneous goods, and services, which rose by 1 per cent., 2 per cent. and 1 per cent., respectively. The durable household goods group showed a fall of nearly 1½ per cent., and there was also a slight fall in the average level of clothing prices.

In December, 1957, the index figure was 108, taking the level of prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100. The index remained at 108 until April when it rose to 110, the rise being due mainly to increases in food prices, together with higher rents and rates. In May the index fell to 109, mainly on account of reduction in the average prices of coal, milk and eggs, but rose again to 110 in June largely as a result of increases in the average prices of potatoes and meat. The index fell to 109 in July and to 108 in August and September, but rose again to 109 in October. The changes between June and October mainly reflected changes in food prices. The index rose to 110 in November and December on account of higher prices for coal and food. Taking 1958 as a whole the average index figure for the 12 months was 109, or about 3 per cent. higher than the corresponding figure for 1957 which was 106.

The following Table shows, for each month in 1958, the index figure for "all items" and for each of the ten main groups of items. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Group	14th Jan.	18th Feb.	18th Mar.	15th Apr.	13th May	17th June
Food .. .. .	105.4	103.9	105.7	108.7	108.5	110.9
Alcoholic Drink .. .. .	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.6	105.6	105.6
Tobacco .. .. .	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8
Housing .. .. .	117.7	118.1	118.4	120.6	121.3	122.2
Fuel and Light .. .. .	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	109.9	110.5
Durable Household Goods .. .. .	101.4	101.4	101.5	101.3	100.2	100.2
Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	103.0	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.1	103.1
Transport and Vehicles .. .. .	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.9	113.3
Miscellaneous Goods .. .. .	112.4	112.4	112.6	113.1	112.7	112.8
Services .. .. .	113.1	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5
All items .. .. .	108.1	107.6	108.4	109.6	109.2	110.2
All items (whole number)	108	108	108	110	109	110
	15th July	12th Aug.	16th Sept.	14th Oct.	18th Nov.	16th Dec.
Food .. .. .	106.0	105.2	105.6	108.1	108.4	109.2
Alcoholic Drink .. .. .	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8
Tobacco .. .. .	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8
Housing .. .. .	122.6	123.3	123.3	123.8	124.2	125.1
Fuel and Light .. .. .	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.9	116.5	116.6
Durable Household Goods .. .. .	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	102.8	102.7	102.8	102.8	102.7	102.7
Transport and Vehicles .. .. .	113.3	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.9	113.1
Miscellaneous Goods .. .. .	113.4	113.3	113.2	113.5	113.5	113.6
Services .. .. .	114.6	114.9	115.0	115.2	115.4	115.4
All items .. .. .	108.5	108.3	108.4	109.4	109.8	110.2
All items (whole number)	109	108	108	109	110	110

#### Details for Individual Groups

**Group I. Food.** The only item of food subject to price control in 1958 was milk. The index for the food group fell in January and February to its lowest level during the year. After rising between March and June, when the highest level for the year was reached, the index fell in July and August but rose again in each of the months September to December. In mid-December the index was about 3 per cent. higher than in mid-December, 1957.

There was little change during the year in the average prices of bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes.

The average price of beef rose markedly over the year. Prices of mutton, lamb, pork, sausages and liver also showed increases. Prices of bacon rose in most months and were substantially higher in December, 1958, than in December, 1957. At 16th December, 1958, the average level of meat and bacon prices, taken as a whole, was about 10 per cent. higher than at 10th December, 1957.

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

The average price of butter fell in the first five months of the year, but rose in each of the remaining months. The average prices of margarine, lard and cooking fat declined over the year. For butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, taken together, the average level of prices rose by about 4 per cent.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were reduced on 1st May and raised by the same amount on 1st October. The average price of cheese rose in every month in 1958 and showed a substantial increase over the year. As is normal, prices of eggs varied from month to month, but at 16th December showed a marked reduction compared with 10th December, 1957. For the sub-group covering milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, the average level of prices rose by less than 1½ per cent. during 1958.

The average level of prices of tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, showed a fall of about 1½ per cent. during the year.

The only appreciable change in the average price of sugar was in March when there was a marked increase. The average prices of chocolate confectionery rose in April, but there was a slight fall over the year in the average level of prices of preserves. For sugar, preserves and confectionery, taken together, the average level of prices rose by about 5½ per cent. between 10th December, 1957, and 16th December, 1958.

There was a substantial reduction in the average price of potatoes in July and a smaller reduction in August, but the average price rose in nearly all other months, particularly April, June and October, and was markedly higher at 16th December, 1958, than at 10th December, 1957. The average level of prices of other vegetables varied from month to month, but showed a fall over the year. For potatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices at 16th December, 1958, was about 6½ per cent. higher than at 10th December, 1957.

Marked reductions in July, August and September in the prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, much more than offset increases in most other months, and the average level of prices of fruit fell by about 15 per cent. over the year. This movement was due mainly to reductions in the prices of apples and pears.

**Group II. Alcoholic Drink.** There was little change in the average level of prices of alcoholic drink during 1958.

**Group III. Tobacco.** There was no change in the average level of tobacco and cigarette prices in 1958.

**Group IV. Housing.** The rents of most privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished to wage earners and small and medium salary earners continued to be subject to control throughout 1958 but increases permitted by the Rent Act, 1957, were imposed on many tenants during the year. The rents of dwellings owned by local authorities are not subject to the Rent Restrictions Acts and were not affected by the Rent Act, 1957, but the net rents of some of these dwellings were raised in 1958, in addition to increases in inclusive rents on account of changes in local rates. The rent index is also affected by the inclusion each month of the rents of newly-erected local authority dwellings, the rents of such new dwellings being generally higher than the average rent of dwellings subject to rent control.

Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales in April and in most areas in Scotland later in the year. There was a small rise during the year in the average level of costs of repairs and maintenance but a small fall in the average level of costs of materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.

As a result of all these changes the average level of housing costs rose by about 7 per cent. between mid-December, 1957, and mid-December, 1958.

**Group V. Fuel and Light.** The retail prices of household coal and coke were decontrolled in July, 1958. The index for fuel and light was affected in 1958, as in previous years, by seasonal variations in the prices of household coal. The index showed little change until May when there were seasonal reductions in the retail prices of household coal and coke. The index rose slightly in June but then showed relatively little movement until November when the main seasonal increases in the retail prices of household coal took effect. At mid-December, 1958, the index for fuel and light as a whole was less than one per cent. above that for mid-December, 1957, while the index for the coal and coke component had risen by under 2 per cent. in the same period. The average level of charges for gas and electricity showed little change during the year, but the average price of paraffin fell slightly in most months.

**Group VI. Durable Household Goods.** The items included in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings, and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines and electric irons; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly 1½ per cent. over the year.

Prices of some household appliances were reduced following reductions in the rates of purchase tax on these goods in April. In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group the average level of prices showed little change during the year; for the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group the average level of prices fell by nearly 5 per cent., while for the pottery, glass and hardware sub-group there was a rise of about one-half of one per cent.

**Group VII. Clothing and Footwear.** The average level of prices of clothing, including footwear, rose slightly during the first part of the year but subsequently fell, and, at 16th December, 1958, was rather less than one-half of one per cent. lower than at 10th December, 1957. The only sub-group showing an appreciable change over the year was that covering hose, gloves, haberdashery, millinery, clothing materials, etc., for which the index fell by about 2 per cent., partly on account of reductions in the rates of purchase tax on certain items.

**Group VIII. Transport and Vehicles.** This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling, and (2) fares and other transport. For the group as a whole the index rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. between mid-December, 1957, and mid-December, 1958.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars fluctuated seasonally but was a little lower in December, 1958, than in December, 1957. Prices of tyres were reduced in March, and petrol prices were reduced in February but those for some grades of petrol were

increased later in the year. As a result of all these changes the index figure for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling fell by about one-half of one per cent. between mid-December, 1957, and mid-December, 1958. There was a rise of nearly one per cent. in the average level of fares and other transport charges in 1958.

**Group IX. Miscellaneous Goods.** The items covered by this group are divided into three sub-groups: (1) books, newspapers, and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. Prices of some toilet requisites, camera films and other items included in the miscellaneous goods group were reduced following reductions in the rates of purchase tax on these items in April. Nevertheless, the index figure for the group as a whole rose by nearly 2 per cent. during 1958.

The index figure for the sub-group covering books, newspapers and periodicals rose by 2½ per cent. during the year. The index for the medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc., sub-group rose in most months and was about 2½ per cent. higher at mid-December, 1958, than at mid-December, 1957, while the index for the stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc., sub-group showed little change over the year as a whole.

**Group X. Services.** This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc., charges, (2) entertainment, and (3) other services. The index for the group as a whole rose by about one per cent. over the year.

There was a reduction in the average charge for telephone calls in January, and the index for the postage and telephones sub-group fell by about 3 per cent. over the year. Charges for admission to some Scottish League football matches were raised in August and this was the largest element in a rise of nearly one per cent. in the entertainment sub-group over the year. The average level of charges for services such as shoe repairing, laundering and hair-dressing rose in every month from February onwards and was about 2 per cent. higher at mid-December, 1958, than at mid-December, 1957.

#### "All Items" indices from January, 1956, to December, 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	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110

### Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

Stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1958 resulted in a loss of nearly 3,463,000 working days at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. About 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment were involved in these stoppages, and the loss of time for each worker involved averaged about 8½ working days during the year. The total number of days lost during 1957 was 8,412,000. Of the 3,463,000 working days lost during 1958, nearly 3,462,000 were lost through stoppages beginning in that year and only about 1,000 through stoppages which had started in the previous year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in these stoppages was about 523,100†, of whom nearly 700 were involved in stoppages which had begun in the previous year and continued into 1958. Of the total of about 523,100 workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1958, about 67,300 were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year (1957) was about 1,359,000.

The number of stoppages which came to the notice of the Ministry as beginning in 1958 was 2,627, compared with 2,859 in 1957.

#### Principal Stoppages of Work in 1958

The largest stoppage of work, judged by the number of workers involved and the number of working days lost, was that involving some 49,300 transport workers (drivers, conductors and garage staff) employed in road passenger transport in the Greater London area. The stoppage, which lasted from 5th May to 20th June and resulted in a loss of nearly 1,604,000 working days, was caused by dissatisfaction with certain features of an Industrial Court award.

A protracted stoppage directly involving about 1,700 transport workers (drivers and mates) at Smithfield Market began in April

\* 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 given for 1958 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 406,000 in 1958, compared with approximately 1,207,000 in 1957. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 166,000 and 186,000.

over a claim for a 15 per cent. increase in basic wages following the raising of the speed limit for certain vehicles. As a result of the action by the drivers and mates some 600 porters and pullers-back were laid off on 28th April. This stoppage lasted until 24th June and caused a loss of 120,000 working days, work being resumed following the appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of a Committee of Investigation. A summary of the Report of the Committee was published on page 252 of the July, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

On 12th May 2,200 market workers at Smithfield withdrew their labour as a protest against the dismissal of the 600 workers rendered idle by the stoppage of work by the transport workers referred to above; 65,300 working days were lost before work was resumed on 24th June, when the transport workers returned to work.

Dock workers also became involved in the Smithfield dispute when, on 13th May, certain cold store workers ceased work in sympathy with the transport workers. They were joined by nearly

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A review of employment and unemployment in 1958 will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE. That issue will also contain a Table showing the numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1958, derived from the count of national insurance cards.

3,900 London dock workers, causing a loss of 110,000 working days. Work was resumed on 21st June.

Objection to the use of unregistered labour on work of men involved in the preceding stoppage led to a cessation of work by other dock workers in the London area on 21st May. There was a temporary resumption of work for the period 24th-27th May, but the numbers involved then increased. Dock workers at Tilbury also ceased work and the total number of workers involved increased to nearly 16,000 (14,300 in London Docks and 1,700 in Tilbury). The majority of workers had returned to work by 23rd June and full normal working was resumed on 26th June, by which date the total loss in working days amounted to 220,000.

The largest stoppage during the year in the shipbuilding industry occurred in Northern Ireland, where more than 500 platers ceased work on 3rd March in support of a claim for an increase in wages for certain work in excess of that offered by the employer. The claim had been referred to the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland), by the Northern Ireland Minister of Labour, on 28th February. The trade union, however, did not appear before the Tribunal, which found against the claim. During the period of the stoppage, which ended on 16th May to enable negotiations to be continued at national level, some 5,200 workers became indirectly involved, and the total loss was nearly 236,000 working days.

In the motor body manufacturing industry a stoppage of work in support of a claim for an increase in wages involved nearly 1,500 workers at Swindon and lasted from 28th April to 28th May, causing a loss of about 29,000 working days.

In October there was a stoppage of work by 4,500 aircraft maintenance workers employed at London Airport to protest against the alleged dismissal of workers who had refused to work overtime because of dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations for a wage increase. This stoppage resulted in a loss of some 25,000 working days. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute. A summary of the Report of the Court of Inquiry was published on page 463 of the December, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

In the building and contracting industry a dispute over a bonus scheme and other grievances involving steel fixers and their labourers on a London building site started on 15th September. This dispute, in conjunction with earlier disputes, resulted in a closure of the site to permit a re-phasing of the work, and as a consequence, about 1,000 workers were eventually involved. By 8th November, when the re-phasing programme was completed, over 20,000 working days had been lost.

The largest stoppage of the year in the coal mining industry began on 5th March when about 2,820 fillers and other workers at a Doncaster colliery ceased work because of dissatisfaction with payment for alternative work and, subsequently, the Manager's cancellation of a meeting arranged to discuss the grievances when they refused to end a "go slow". The stoppage ended on 14th March and resulted in the loss of nearly 12,700 working days.

### Industrial Analysis

In the following Table the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1958 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1957. The figures for each industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily add up to the rounded totals for all industries at the bottom of the Table.

Industry Group	1958*			1957		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	700	1,000	3	800	5,000
Coal Mining	1,964	248,200†	450,000	2,224	265,400†	514,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	1	‡	‡	2	‡	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	5	700	2,000	11	4,900	29,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	300	‡	3	100	‡
Metal Manufacture	35	10,100	34,000	41	58,900	437,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	97	22,100	335,000	74	188,500	2,328,000
Engineering	74	15,400	74,000	60	425,400	2,716,000
Vehicles	84	72,900	161,000	70	168,200	867,000
Other Metal Industries	11	2,300	4,000	26	37,100	244,000
Textiles	18	2,000	11,000	27	5,600	37,000
Leather, etc.	—	—	—	1	200	‡
Clothing	11	3,700	10,000	9	3,600	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	10	5,600	18,000	12	2,200	4,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	12	1,600	10,000	15	1,600	6,000
Paper and Printing	6	1,300	4,000	2	300	1,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	13	2,600	5,000	12	6,800	34,000
Building and Contracting	176	26,900	150,000	126	16,500	84,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	7	1,400	5,000	2	100	1,000
Transport, etc.	83	100,000	2,117,000	121	167,100	998,000
Distributive Trades	10	3,500	67,000	15	4,600	91,000
Other Services	7	1,800	2,000	11	1,000	8,000
Total	2,627‡	523,100†	3,463,000	2,859	1,359,000	8,412,000

### Stoppages in the Years 1939-1958

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

Year	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers* involved in Stoppages		Aggregate Number of Working Days Lost in Year in Stoppages	
		Beginning in Year		In progress in Year	
		Directly	Indirectly	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year
1939	940	000's	000's	000's	000's
1940	922	246	91	1,352	1,356
1941	1,251	225	74	299	938
1942	1,303	297	63	361	1,076
1943	1,785	349	107	457	1,527
1944	2,194	454	103	559	1,805
1945	2,293	716	105	826	3,687
1946	2,205	447	84	532	2,827
1947	1,721	405	121	529	2,138
1948	1,759	489	131	623	2,389
1949	1,426	324	100	426	1,935
1950	1,339	313	120	434	1,805
1951	1,719	269	33	303	1,375
1952	1,714	336	43	379	1,687
1953	1,746	303	112	416	1,792
1954	1,989	1,329	41	1,374	2,157
1955	2,419	402	46	450	2,441
1956	2,648	599	60	671	3,781
1957	2,859	464	43	508	2,036
1958*	2,627	1,275	81	1,359	8,398
		455	67	523	3,462

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

\* The figures for 1958 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 406,000 in 1958, compared with approximately 1,207,000 in 1957. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 166,000 and 186,000.  
 ‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
 § A stoppage in September involved electrical workers in two industry groups but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.  
 || A stoppage of engineering workers which began in March, 1957, involved workers in many industry groups. It was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together, as was a small stoppage of local authority workers which affected two industry groups.

† Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total (see footnote † above). Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The total number of workpeople (other than seamen) whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in Great Britain during 1958 was 1,183. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen serving on vessels registered in the United Kingdom which were reported during the year was 199.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in this article are provisional. Corrected figures for accidents reported under the Factories Act, 1937, will be published in the April, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

—	Number	—	Number
<b>Mines and Quarries</b>		<b>Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937.</b>	
Coal Mines:		Ships	30
Underground	289	Docks, Wharves, Quays and	207
Surface	37	Buildings	52
Other Stratified Mines	9	Works of Engineering Construction	8
Miscellaneous Mines	11	Warehouses	661
Quarries	41		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>Factories</b>		<b>Railway Service</b>	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	18	Brakemen, Goods Guards	5
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	35	Engine Drivers, Motormen	9
Metal Extracting and Refining	12	Firemen	8
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	61	Guards (Passenger)	4
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	58	Labourers	6
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	24	Mechanics	1
Shipbuilding	46	Permanent Way Men	54
Other Metal Trades	17	Porters	12
Cotton	3	Shunters	10
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	2	Other Grades	23
Other Textile Manufacture	4	Contractors' Servants	3
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	3		
Tanning, Currying, etc.	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>
Food and Drink	15		
General Woodwork and Furniture	18	<b>Seamen</b>	
Paper, Printing, etc.	14	Trading Vessels	182
Rubber Trades	4	Fishing Vessels	17
Gas Works	11		
Electrical Stations	11	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199</b>
Other Industries	8		
		<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>	<b>1,382</b>

## Industrial Diseases

The total number of cases reported in Great Britain during 1958 under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 469, of which 17 were fatal. During the year, 55 cases of lead poisoning were reported. Reported cases of anthrax numbered 6, of epitheliomatous ulceration 177, and of chrome ulceration 205.

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

—	Cases	Deaths	—	Cases	Deaths
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>			<b>Anthrax</b>		
Operatives engaged in:			Wool Handling	—	—
Smelting of Metals	4	—	Horsehair	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	2	—	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	5	—
Shipbreaking	11	—	Other Industries	1	—
Printing	—	—	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>
Other Contact with Molten Lead	7	—			
White and Red Lead Works	2	—	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>		
Pottery	2	—	Pitch and Tar	139	5
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	Mineral Oil	38	11
Electric Accumulator Works	5	—	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>16</b>
Paint and Colour Works	8	—			
Coach and Car Painting	—	—	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>		
Shipbuilding	—	—	Manufacture of Bichromates	112	—
Paint used in other Industries	—	—	Dyeing and Finishing	—	—
Other Industries	14	—	Chrome Tanning	—	—
Painting of Buildings	—	—	Chrome Plating	8	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>—</b>	Other Industries	5	—
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>—</b>
Phosphorous Poisoning	3	—	Toxic Jaundice	1	1
Carbon Bisulphide Poisoning	—	—	Compressed Air Illness	11	—
Mercurial Poisoning	4	—	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>17</b>
Arsenical Poisoning	—	—			
Manganese Poisoning	—	—			
Aniline Poisoning	7	—			
Chronic Benzene Poisoning	—	—			
ing	—	—			
Toxic Anaemia	—	—			

## 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 14 to 33.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during November by 35,000 (—33,000 males and —2,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,043,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 16,000 and all other industries and services a decrease of 19,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 23,000 from 24,149,000 to 24,126,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 482,978 to 479,920 between 17th November and 8th December, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 53,049 to 51,807. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 591 among males and 3,709 among females.

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken

as 100), remained unchanged in December at 116. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during December resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £208,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 781,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £250 for 2,500 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in coal mining, agriculture in Scotland and Northern Ireland, licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, and glass container manufacture.

### Retail Prices

At 16th December, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956=100), the same figure as at 18th November, compared with 108 at 10th December, 1957.

### Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during December in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,200. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 42,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 98, and, in addition, 10 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## 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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## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 24th November, 1958, with effect from 8th December, 1958, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years or over, from 145s. a week to 151s. 6d. a week in all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum rate is raised from 165s. 9d. to 173s. 3d., for those employed as grieves or stewards, or stockmen from 162s. 6d. to 169s. 9d., and for those employed as horsemen or tractormen from 160s. 6d. to 167s. 9d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. 4½d. an hour, an increase of 1½d. an hour. The differential rates of wages for overtime employment for ordinary week-day overtime and for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday are increased by 2½d. an hour to 4s. 10d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

For female general workers, 21 years or over, the Orders fix a weekly minimum of 115s. 3d. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 110s. 3d. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids the previous minimum rate of 126s. is raised to 131s. 6d. and for women employed as horsewomen or tractorwomen the minimum rate is raised from 124s. 9d. to 130s. 3d. The minimum hourly rate at age 21 for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d. For overtime employment the minimum differential rates for ordinary week-day overtime, for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday are advanced by 1½d. an hour to 3s. 7½d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according to age.

The wages payable to milkers for the daily hand-milking of one cow is increased from 14s. to 14s. 6d. a week and the rate for each

additional cow hand-milked daily remains unchanged at 2s. 6d. a week.

There is no change in (a) the allowances payable to workers who, by the conditions of their employment, are required to provide board and lodging for other workers, (b) the values assigned to the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, (c) the hours of work in respect of which minimum rates are payable, and (d) the provisions relating to holidays with pay, except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration.

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 13th November, with effect from 8th December, 1958, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

The Order raises the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers, aged 20 years and over, by 6s. 0d. a week in all districts. The revised rates range from 149s. 0d. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 142s. 0d. a week in the County of Fermanagh. For men in casual employment the general minimum rate is raised by 1s. 0d. a day to 24s. 10d. a day in the County Borough of Belfast and to 23s. 8d. a day in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

There are no changes in the provisions relating to hours of work, but the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash are varied by increases in the values fixed for board and lodging and for certain individual meals.

They provide for increases ranging from £20 to £50 a year in scales of pay for all federated ranks; the maximum of the scale for sergeants is now reached after 2 years of service in the rank instead of 3 years, as previously. Special provision is made regarding the increments of sergeants who were promoted to that rank on or after 23rd April, 1955, and before 22nd April, 1958.

The revised scales are set out in the Table below. (Particulars of the scales previously in operation are contained on page 220 of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1958", see page 216 of the June, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE).

## RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE SERVICE

The Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland, under powers conferred on them by section 4 of the Police Act, 1919, section 11 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1956, and section 1 of the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956, have made Regulations prescribing revised scales of annual pay for the federated ranks of the police (i.e., police officers below the rank of Superintendent) in England and Wales and Scotland. The Regulations for England and Wales (S.I. 1958 No. 1882) were made on 12th November, 1958, and those for Scotland (S.I. 1958 No. 2009 (S.109)) on 24th November, 1958, and the revised scales of pay take effect from 22nd April, 1958.

England, Wales and Scotland

Annual Rates of Pay

	Men						Women			
	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Station Sergeant (England and Wales only)	Sergeant	Acting Sergeant (England and Wales only)	Constable	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Sergeant	Constable
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
On appointment as constable or on promotion as the case may be . . .	980	865	815	745	710	510	880	780	670	460
After 1 year of service in the rank . . .	1,015	895	815	770	—	510	915	805	695	460
After 2 years of service in the rank . . .	1,050	930	835	795	—	570	945	835	715	515
After 3 years of service in the rank . . .	—	—	—	—	—	585	—	—	—	525
After 4 years of service in the rank . . .	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	540
After 5 years of service in the rank . . .	—	—	—	—	—	615	—	—	—	555
After 6 years of service in the rank . . .	—	—	—	—	—	635	—	—	—	570
After 7 years of service in the rank . . .	—	—	—	—	—	655	—	—	—	590
After 8 years of service in the rank . . .	—	—	—	—	—	675	—	—	—	610
After 9 years of service in the rank . . .	—	—	—	—	—	695	—	—	—	625

## FOURTH REPORT OF THE OVERSEA MIGRATION BOARD

The Fourth Report of the Oversea Migration Board has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 619), price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). The Chairman of the Board is the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Joint Secretaries are provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The Board's function is purely advisory. The Third Report was published in December, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1958, page 10).

In the first Chapter the Board again refer to the need for improved and more complete migration statistics, and express the hope that it will be possible to fill the gaps in our knowledge of this important subject as a result of investigations which have been proceeding. Meanwhile the Board have felt the same handicaps as on previous occasions in examining the volume and characteristics of United Kingdom emigration and their impact upon our man-power resources. The Report makes substantial use of miscellaneous data from Commonwealth sources in order to arrive at certain general conclusions.

Chapter II of the Report surveys the broad pattern of emigration

and immigration during 1957. The gross emigration total for that year was estimated at about 230,000, and was among the highest on record. It represented a loss of about 0.4 per cent. of our population. About half of our emigrants consisted of housewives, and children under the age of 15 years. From the available information the Board conclude that, although the volume of emigration rose substantially in 1957, there was no evidence that the overall pattern, or its broad cross-section, underwent any significant change. United Kingdom emigration is still primarily to the countries of the Commonwealth, which took 87 per cent. of the total. Over 175,000 people went to the five main receiving countries of the Commonwealth. Canada alone received 109,000, and this contributed to Canada's highest intake for forty-four years.

In a brief examination of Scottish emigration overseas, the Board estimate that, with a population of about 10 per cent. of the United Kingdom total, Scotland contributed about 13 per cent. of all United Kingdom emigration. Its immigration intake was, however, lower in proportion.

The Board comment on the striking increase in migration by air, especially to Canada. Altogether about one in three United Kingdom emigrants in 1957 travelled by air. There seems every

reason to suppose that air transport will continue to attract a substantial proportion of our migration traffic.

In considering the effect of emigration upon our economy the Board felt that regard should be had to the balancing effects of immigration. The Report, therefore, examines available data, primarily from Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance sources. It is disclosed that new entrants into insurance from overseas totalled about 188,000 in 1957. About 30,000 came from British Colonial territories, about 30,000 from Commonwealth countries, 60,000 from foreign countries and 68,500 from the Irish Republic. The figures are gross, and as they refer to entrants into National Insurance they relate entirely to persons over school-leaving age and do not include non-working dependants. Furthermore, they relate to Great Britain only and do not include Northern Ireland. After adjusting the totals to eliminate the non-recurring element of Hungarian refugees and British refugees from Egypt, it is clear that immigration was still running at a high level in 1957 and was only slightly below the 1956 total.

Turning to the migration movement in 1958, the Board reports a marked decline in emigration, which might not exceed 133,000 for the year. Immigration is, however, still running at a high level, so that there may be a net inward balance of migration in 1958 compared with an estimated net outward flow of about 70,000 in 1957.

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 597), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage). The Report covers the period 1st July, 1957, to 30th June, 1958.

In their previous Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1957, page 396) the Council discussed the distribution of the national effort in scientific research and development. They then proposed to consider further whether the arrangements for financing research in the universities were satisfactory, and the present Report examines these arrangements. Scientific research in the universities is financed in three ways:—(a) by the universities out of general income which is provided mainly by Treasury recurrent grants made on the recommendations of the University Grants Committee; (b) by the Research Councils and the Royal Society; and (c) by other bodies, e.g., other Government Departments, charitable foundations such as the Nuffield Foundation, and industry. The first two of these categories together account for the greater part of university research, and, as a number of distinct bodies all providing money from public funds are involved, a review of the arrangements was thought necessary to ensure that lack of effective liaison did not cause gaps in the country's research effort. As a result of the review the Council say that they agree with the University Grants Committee, the Research Councils and the Royal Society in favouring the retention of a system involving sources of finance additional to that provided by the University Grants Committee. The main considerations leading to this conclusion were that newly emerging subjects might fail to receive timely support if they had to compete for funds with well-established university activities, and that development of research under the stimulus of an exceptional man might not receive financial support if this appeared to make disproportionate demands on a university budget. These difficulties could hardly be avoided without additional sources of finance unless the University Grants Committee adopted a policy of providing universities with " earmarked " grants for research. The Council quote a passage from a recent report of the University Grants Committee giving reasons, which the Council accept, for not adopting such a policy, and showing the desirability of multiple sources of funds. Other matters discussed in the Report, concerning the financing of research in universities, include the transfer of financial responsibility for a line of research once it has become well established from Research Councils to university authorities, the detection and filling of gaps in the research effort by co-ordination of the activities of the various responsible bodies, the universities' need of more modern equipment for general research purposes, and the need for an increase in the number of technicians employed in the scientific departments of universities.

In a section on scientific man-power, the Report gives figures showing the progress achieved in increasing the supply of scientists and engineers. The total number of new university graduates in science and engineering in the academic year 1956-57 was 7,800, an increase of more than 6 per cent. compared with the figure of 7,350 in 1955-56. The increase in graduations in engineering was 13 per cent. (2,650 compared with 2,350), but in pure science it was only about 3 per cent. (5,150 compared with 5,000). New members admitted to the professional institutions in 1957 by virtue of qualifications other than a university degree numbered about 5,000 in the professional engineering institutions and about 200 in the case of the two scientific institutions the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Institute of Physics. Thus the total of professional scientists and engineers who qualified for the first time in 1957 was about 13,000. The Council say that the closest estimate they can now make of the corresponding figure for 1955 is about 11,000. The number of students admitted to full-time courses in university departments of science and technology has shown in recent years, the Report says, an average annual increase of over 10 per cent. In October, 1957, the number was 11 per cent. higher than in October, 1956. There was little difference in the rate of increase as between science and technology students. The number of students attending advanced courses in technical colleges also

In concluding their survey of migration in 1957, the Board reaffirm the recommendation on emigration policy made in their Second Report published in August, 1956. This reads as follows: " That the United Kingdom should continue to encourage emigration to other parts of the Commonwealth, provided that there is no radical change in the composition of those migrating according to age, sex and occupation, or in the economic position of this country: and that this encouragement should include financial assistance to the extent that provision can be made in present circumstances."

Chapter III of the Report examines in some detail the recent economic developments in the five main receiving countries of the Commonwealth, and surveys emigration prospects.

Believing that reciprocal social insurance agreements may influence emigration, the Board devote Chapter IV to an outline of the agreements concluded between the United Kingdom and other countries inside and outside the Commonwealth.

The Board have noted with interest the continuing work of the various voluntary bodies concerned with migration (of adults as well as of children) and, as the extent and value of their activities is not widely known, details regarding the principal societies have been summarised in Chapter V.

The Report concludes with a number of statistical Tables from United Kingdom and Commonwealth sources.

increased. Over 10,000 Higher National Diplomas and Certificates were awarded in 1957, compared with 9,300 in 1956 and 8,600 in 1955, and the Report comments that this is an indication that the expansion programme for the technical colleges has already produced results. It says that probably at least half of those who obtain Higher National Diplomas or Certificates seek admission sooner or later to a professional institution. It is noted in the Report that a second survey of scientific and engineering man-power is being undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The survey is similar to the one carried out in 1955-56 which provided the material for the report on " Scientific and Engineering Man-power in Great Britain " (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 404). The Council say they consider that such surveys should be carried out at regular, but not too frequent, intervals so that a firmer statistical basis may gradually be built up from which to assess the present position and to forecast future requirements. In addition, an analysis of the results of the second survey should throw light on changes which are taking place in the main groups of industry in the period 1956-59. The Report contains also a note on the efforts which are being made by the Council's Committee on Scientific Man-power to obtain regular and accurate information about the emigration of scientists and engineers from this country.

In reviewing plans to expand the output of qualified scientists and engineers the Report says that university building plans, intended to provide for an increase to about 124,000 students by the mid-1960s, have been framed in the expectation that about two-thirds of the additional students will read for degrees in pure science or technology. If this happens, the number of students in these departments will increase from 35,000 in October, 1957, to about 55,000 by 1966, and the number of scientists and engineers graduating from universities may be expected to be just over 12,000 a year. If both universities and technical colleges succeed in carrying out their plans, they will together be providing about 22,500 scientists and technologists a year by 1970. The Report refers to the trend towards an increase in the numbers of children staying on at school until the age of 17, and says that this suggests there should be no lack of young people of ability to fill the larger number of places in the universities and technical colleges, always provided that the schools can find enough teachers of science and mathematics. Some recent developments in the attempt to remedy the shortage of science and mathematics teachers are also reviewed in the Report.

Other sections of the Report are devoted to problems arising in connection with scientific and technical literature, and to overseas scientific relations. The Council say that they hope that more employers will follow the Government's example in providing courses in the Russian language for research staffs. The recent development in the translation of Russian journals is, the Report says, undoubtedly helping to make scientists more aware of Russian work, but it is clear that, with the rapidly-growing output, the only long-term solution is for enough of our scientists to become as conversant with the Russian language as they are with German and other European languages. The Report notes also progress towards the establishment of a National Scientific Reference Library, which the Council have previously advocated.

With regard to overseas scientific relations, the Council draw attention to the value of scientific attachés in assisting Ambassadors with the steadily increasing number of matters requiring scientific advice. They say that the territory at present covered by one attaché is in some cases too large and that appointments should not be limited to countries having a high current level of technical development.

Appendices to the Report include a Table analysing Government expenditure on civil research and expenditure by the Research Councils in the current financial year and in some earlier years. Other Tables set out figures of the numbers of science and mathematics graduate teachers in schools and technical colleges in England and Wales and in Scotland in 1957 and earlier years, and the numbers of first degrees and diplomas awarded in recent years in pure science faculties and in technology faculties.

## WAGES REGULATION ORDERS FOR RUBBER PROOFED GARMENT MAKING INDUSTRY

The establishment of a Wages Council for the rubber proofed garment making industry was reported in the October, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE (page 364).

The Minister of Labour and National Service has now made Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the first proposals of the Wages Council for fixing statutory minimum remuneration and holidays and holiday remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Wages Council operates.

The Orders, which have effect from 2nd January, 1959, prescribe statutory minimum remuneration for all workers (except foremen and forewomen) and holidays with pay for all workers (except homeworkers) to whom the statutory minimum remuneration applies.

The minimum remuneration, which varies according to the worker's sex, occupation, age and/or experience, includes special rates for male and female learners and relates to a week of 44 hours, exclusive of overtime. The Orders provide rates for time and piece workers, enhanced rates for overtime and for all work on Saturdays, Sundays and customary holidays and for the payment of guaranteed weekly remuneration to certain workers; the amount of the guarantee is 34 hours' pay at the appropriate time rate. Provision is also made for workers to be allowed up to two weeks holiday and six customary holidays with pay each year and for payment of accrued holiday remuneration on termination of employment.

Employers in the trade who have not received the Wages Council's Notices of the Orders should apply to the Secretary of the Wages Council, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, for copies of Notices R.P.G.(3) and R.P.G.(4).

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES TRIBUNAL

Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Revocation) Order, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1958, page 414), the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, will cease to have effect on 1st March, 1959, and the Industrial Disputes Tribunal will therefore come to an end on 28th February. In order to enable the Tribunal to deal by that date with outstanding cases already reported, the Minister of Labour and National Service has set up three Divisions of the Tribunal. The Minister is empowered to take this step under the provisions of the 1951 Order. Two Divisions will be under the direction of Lord Terrington, K.B.E., for whom other appointed members of the Tribunal will as usual act as Chairman when necessary. The third Division will be under the direction of Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C.

The last date for reporting disputes and issues to the Minister was 9th December.

## PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

A Professional and Executive Register has been established in Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance to give a service similar to that provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in this country (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1957, page 127).

The Employment Exchanges holding the Professional and Executive Register in Northern Ireland are as follows:—Special Local Office, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Corporation Street, Belfast, and Special Local Office, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Bishop Street, Londonderry.

\* The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2049), and The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) (Holidays) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2050).

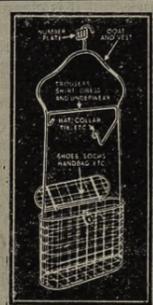
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## ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 95, 1958, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 1s. net (£1 2s. 3d. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations and by Boards of nationalised industries. It brings together statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for the year 1938 and for each of the years 1948 to 1957. Some of the Tables include figures for the early months of 1958. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1958 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population, Vital Statistics and Public Health; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Balance of Payments; National Income and Expenditure; Public Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain (under "Public Health"); distribution of total man-power, estimated numbers of employees, numbers registered as unemployed, employment vacancies unfilled, average weekly earnings and average hours worked weekly, index of weekly wage rates, trade unions, and industrial stoppages (under "Labour"); British Railways, average weekly earnings (under "Transport and Communications"); and the interim index of retail prices, from 1948 to 1956, and the index of retail prices, from 1956 onwards (under "Prices").

A list of new Tables and other revisions in the contents of this issue of the Abstract is given in the introduction. The new Tables include distribution of total man-power in Northern Ireland (under "Labour"); average weekly earnings of agricultural workers in Great Britain (under "Production"); and average weekly earnings on British Railways, as noted above. A Table on the size of manufacturing establishments (Great Britain) appeared in the Annual Abstract, No. 94, 1957, but is not included in the present issue. The statistical Tables in the Abstract are supplemented by an Index of Sources, showing the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken or to which reference may be made. The Abstract contains also a general index and a Table of units of measurement.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### New Accident Report Form for Building and Civil Engineering Industries

Following discussions with representatives of industry on the Joint Advisory Committee for Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries, the form which occupiers are required to use for reporting accidents or dangerous occurrences arising in these industries has been revised, and will in future be Form 43B instead of Form 43 as hitherto.

Form 43B, though not widely different from the occupier's point of view from the present form, has been designed to permit of an improved analysis of accidents arising in these industries and should be brought into use as from 1st January, 1959.

Form 43B 1958 is now on sale and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 2d. net (4d. including postage) or 1s. 6d. for 25, 4s. 6d. for 100.

### Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1957

The annual report on "Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1957" has been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net (5s. 5d. including postage). It contains information interesting and useful to all industrial users and public supply engineers on the subject of electrical safety.

The Report draws attention to the increasing use, mainly in rural electrification schemes, of Protective Multiple Earthing, i.e., a method of protection in which the consumer's earth continuity conductor is connected to the system neutral conductor at or near the consumer's terminals. The Report points out that unless the auxiliary earths are very effective there may be danger in such a system if the neutral conductor breaks. The application of electrical instrumentation to safety problems is also discussed and a number of applications are mentioned, such as the use of strain gauges (which measure strains and stresses in structures or machines) to give warning of an excessive over-turning movement on cranes, and the employment of telecommunication techniques for enhancing safety in industry. Special precautions in instrumentation and control at nuclear energy power plants and factories are also mentioned.

The Report contains detailed analyses of the numbers of electrical accidents reported in 1957; the main figures have already been given in the Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for 1957

(see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1958, page 376). It mentions that in spite of the continued rapid increase in the use of electricity for power, the number of accidents per year is now virtually steady and, if anything, falling. There are, in fact, only a little over 20 per cent. more electrical accidents than in 1938; and it is shown that this increase is very largely accounted for by the number of cases of welder's conjunctivitis or eye-flash, which are comparatively trivial. These welding accidents are to a large extent a result of changes in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

The design and installation of electrical equipment used in the manufacture and application of volatile fuels and chemicals require special consideration. Certain principles which enable safety to be achieved are already well established, the Report says, and British practice is second to none in this respect. This is reassuring in view of the rapid development and extension now taking place in British industry. As an example, the refining and storage of petroleum products are now practised in this country to an extent undreamed-of a few years ago.

Under the heading of "Safety" the adequacy of the conductors commonly used for temporarily earthing switch-gear and busbars is discussed, together with some aspects of switch-gear failures, in particular isolating switches, "auto-reclose" switches and the on-load tap changing equipment of large transformers.

A section of the Report deals with problems associated with industrial electrical control gear and circuitry, and practical advice is given to enable users to avoid some of the circumstances which lead to danger and accidents. Industrial electric heating is also dealt with, and there is, as usual, a section devoted to portable electrical equipment. In connection with portable electrical equipment the Report notes that important progress is being made towards the production of "all-insulated" and "double-insulated" portable electric tools.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Changes Affecting Late Entrants

On 15th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958. The Regulations came into operation on 19th December. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 459) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 37 (Session 1958-59). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

These Regulations allow people who (being over school-leaving age on 5th July, 1948) are unable to satisfy the contribution conditions for retirement pension or widow's benefit, because they entered insurance too late to reach the minimum yearly contribution average of 13 required for these benefits (for example, elderly persons coming to this country from abroad), to receive a refund of the appropriate portion of their national insurance contributions.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 2124) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

### Right of Appeal on Diagnosis of Industrial Disease

On 12th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958. These Regulations, which came into operation on 5th January, amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, so as to enable a claimant to appeal from, or the Minister to refer, a decision of a medical board on a diagnosis or recrudescence question relating to any prescribed disease other than pneumoconiosis or byssinosis. Hitherto the decision of a medical board on such a question has been final. The appeal or reference is to a medical appeal tribunal and the right will apply to decisions given on or after 5th January. The Regulations also make provision for the review of decisions made by medical appeal tribunals on such questions. The medical appeal tribunals, each of which consists of doctors of consultant status sitting with a legally-qualified chairman, already consider appeals against medical boards' assessments of the extent of disablement due to an industrial accident or disease.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1958 No. 2112) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### Quarterly Payment of Retirement Pensions

As announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 15th December, 1958, a new, alternative method of paying retirement pensions quarterly in arrears by crossed postal drafts which the pensioner can pay into his banking account is to start on 1st February.

A special leaflet explaining the new method and containing an application form can be obtained from any local Pensions and National Insurance Office. Retirement pensioners who wish to have their pension paid in this way should apply now to their local office if they have not already done so.

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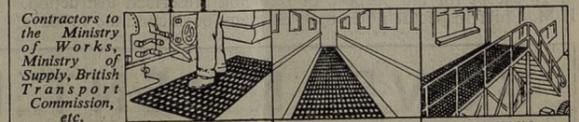
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## REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1957

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for the year 1957 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net (5s. 4d. including postage). This is the first Report under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, which came into operation on 1st January, 1957. It deals (in separate sections) with all the topics which were formerly dealt with in separate Reports made under earlier legislation. It also covers electrical matters, which were formerly dealt with in a published Report by H.M. Principal Electrical Inspector.

### Coal Mines

A total of 1,435 coal mines were working at the end of 1957. Of these, the National Coal Board operated 905 and 530 were working under licence from the Board.

H.M. Inspectors, excluding Inspectors of Horses, made 24,444 inspections during the year, 4,194 of these being made on the afternoon and night shifts. Of the total, 15,729 were underground inspections and 8,715 were on the surface. Complete inspections were carried out at 609 coal mines, while in many mines individual working districts were visited several times. H.M. Inspectors of Horses visited 611 mines during the year, and made a total of 2,442 inspections. The number of horse examinations made was 26,856. A total of 9,913 inspections were made by workmen's inspectors at 1,082 separate mines. In a note on the work and staffing of the Inspectorate H.M. Chief Inspector says that the end of the year saw the Inspectorate still lamentably below its authorised strength.

Under the general heading of accidents the Report says that 395 men were killed and 1,918 injured during 1957, compared with 328 and 1,748 respectively in 1956 (the lowest figures ever recorded). For the purpose of these statistics a person is included as "killed" if he dies as a result of an accident within a period of a year and one day from the date of the accident. The numbers of injured persons relate to all those persons injured in the types of accidents which are required to be reported immediately to H.M. Inspectors, either because of the severity of the resulting injury or by reason of the cause of the accident; they include all persons who sustain (i) any fracture of the head or of any limb, or any dislocation of a limb, or any serious personal injury, and (ii) all persons injured in accidents caused by any explosion of gas or coal dust or any explosive, or by electricity or overwinding or other dangerous occurrence which is required to be reported. The increase in the numbers of accidents in 1957, the Report says, is regrettable but not necessarily significant as an indication that the downward trend in accidents has halted. Nevertheless, there was cause for concern in the increases in the classes of accidents arising from falls at the working face and from explosions of firedamp. A disturbing general feature in connection with explosions of firedamp during the year was a failure to meet adverse conditions by means which are recognised as normal good practice.

The Report contains detailed statistical analyses of the numbers of reported accidents in 1957, with comparative figures for earlier years, and examines and discusses the figures for 1957 according to the main causation groups. The figures show that more accidents were caused by falls of ground than by any other single cause. Due to this cause 169 men were killed and 609 were injured in 1957, compared with 158 and 579, respectively, in 1956. Accidents in connection with underground haulage and transport resulted in 96 men being killed and 462 injured in 1957, these figures being little different from those for 1956. Shaft accidents accounted for 10 deaths and 27 injuries, compared with 13 and 15 in the previous year. During 1957 there were seven major explosions of firedamp, in which a total of 47 men were killed and 73 injured. Special Reports have been made under Section 121 of the Act in respect of five of these explosions; the Chief Inspector held Public Inquiries into the other two explosions and the Reports have also been published. Seven men were suffocated by natural gases during the year, and in accidents involving the use of explosives underground 5 men were killed and 244 others injured, compared with 11 and 255 in 1956. With regard to electrical accidents, the Report says that there were 3 deaths from electric shock, 2 underground and one on the surface; in 48 non-fatal accidents 53 persons were involved, including 31 electricians and 3 apprentice electricians. In accidents at the surface of mines 27 men were killed and 207 were injured, compared with 35 killed and 183 injured in 1956. Accidents occurring in the operation of machinery (including haulage machinery) and falls from high exposed positions accounted for the majority of these surface casualties.

The Report says that an interesting development in rescue organisation has been the introduction by the National Coal Board of a requirement that rescue station officials must qualify at an examination, the rules and syllabus for which have been drawn up by the Institution of Mining Engineers.

In reviewing training and education the Report comments on the effect of the Mines (Employment of Young Persons) (Appointed Day) Order, 1957, which came into force on 1st July, 1958, and prohibits the employment below ground of any boy under the age of 16 except for the purpose of receiving prescribed instruction. H.M. Chief Inspector notes that, as many boys continue to leave

school at the age of 15, the industry now has the opportunity to establish a comprehensive scheme of training, with emphasis on the practical and mechanical sides, for boys who intend to make their careers in mining.

The Report, in describing health and medical services, says that the National Coal Board employed 80 medical officers, including one part-time, at the end of the year. The number of State Registered Nurses had increased during the year from 330 to 363, including eight who were employed on a part-time basis. The number of medical treatment centres in operation increased from 307 to 344; a further 18 were under construction and 64 were planned. The number of new entrants under 18 years of age to employment in coal mining who were medically examined during 1957 was 20,870. Of this total, 744 were found unfit for employment at a coal mine. Since 1st January, 1957, the medical examination of men over 18 has not been statutorily required.

Tables in the Report show the number of new cases of pneumoconiosis diagnosed for the first time during 1957, with figures for earlier years for comparison. Compared with 1956, there was a fall of 1,097 in 1957 in the total number of new cases accepted by the Pneumoconiosis Boards. The Report says that, although the figures are still far from satisfactory, the general trend is downward and the national total for 1957 is the lowest since 1952. Some details are also given about new injury benefit awards made in respect of prescribed industrial diseases other than pneumoconiosis during the first nine months of 1957. The Report comments that the figure of 9,995 cases for January-September, 1957, compared with 10,964 for the corresponding period in 1956, suggests that the downward trend mentioned in the last Report is still continuing.

In a section on dust prevention and suppression, the Report reviews the methods adopted to minimise the amount of dust caused in the various operations of transportation, cutter-loading, mechanical cutting of coal seams with dirt bands, and pneumatic stowing. One of the Tables gives, by National Coal Board Divisions, details of the measures in operation underground during 1957 and of the results obtained.

### Other Stratified and Miscellaneous Mines

In the section dealing with other stratified mines the Report notes that the most important mines in this class are the mines of stratified ironstone in Northamptonshire, the North Riding of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and those of oil shale in Scotland. The remaining mines, which are comparatively small, work the fireclay which is to be found in all the principal coalfields. In this category of "other stratified mines" 6 men were killed and 15 were injured during 1957, compared with 2 and 22 respectively in 1956.

Other types of mines are treated as a group in the Report, under the general heading of "Miscellaneous Mines". The largest mines in this general class are those of haematite, lead, barytes, gypsum, anhydrite, slate, tin and salt. Among recent developments the Report notes that, at some of the larger haematite, anhydrite and gypsum mines, a high degree of mechanisation has been attained in loading and haulage. As a result of accidents in the miscellaneous group of mines during 1957 there were 9 men killed and 29 injured, compared with 6 and 27 respectively in 1956. In giving details of some of these accidents, caused by falls of roof, explosives, and electricity, the Report draws attention to the need for stricter observance of the normal safety rules and precautions.

### Quarries

In describing recent developments the Report says that, except for a few quarries where special conditions obtain, quarry faces are now highly mechanised. It is the rule rather than the exception to find the overburden removed and transported to the waste tips by mechanical power, and the mineral at the face and stock heaps loaded by excavators or the pneumatic tyred loading shovel. Hand drilling in the harder rocks is now practically unknown. A number of the changes which have taken place are illustrated by photographic plates in the Report. Haulage of the mineral to the processing plants, improved drilling techniques, improved methods in the use of excavators, and new techniques in the use of explosives, are all discussed in this section of the Report. Accidents in quarries during 1957 resulted in 31 men being killed and 122 injured, compared with 42 and 101 respectively in 1956. A Table in the Report analyses the figures for 1957 and some earlier years by the main causation groups. Haulage and transport accidents, in which 10 men were killed and 26 injured during the year, are still the largest cause of accidents. Two men were killed and 21 were injured by explosives, and in accidents from falls of ground 8 men were killed and 21 were injured. A number of the accidents are described in the Report, and H.M. Chief Inspector comments that, though these accidents happened in dissimilar circumstances, they had the common feature of being caused by carelessness, rashness or over-confidence. The final section of the Report, dealing with matters of health and welfare in quarries, contains brief notes on the use of protective clothing, the installation of dust extracting units, especially at those quarries where the deposit being worked contains a large amount of silica, other dust prevention devices, and on canteens and first aid.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

The German Federal Statistical Office carries out, at quarterly intervals, a survey of earnings and working hours of manual workers in the principal industries in the German Federal Republic. Summaries of the results of the surveys are published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the monthly journal of the Federal Statistical Office, and a full report is also published separately. The latest report, relating to the survey for August, 1958, gives details separately for seven groups of industries and for 35 industries within those groups, together with general averages for all industries exclusive of building and for all industries including building.

The Table below sets out for male workers in all industries, including mining and building, the general averages at each quarterly survey from August, 1957, to August, 1958, together with separate figures for August, 1958, for each of the industry groups, including building, and for the individual industries covered by the survey. For women, only those industries are shown which employ a large percentage of female labour. The earnings quoted are gross earnings, i.e., before deductions on account of taxes, etc. The averages for building workers take account of amounts credited, though not paid, to workers for the purpose of later adjustments to earnings when bad weather conditions cause interruption of work. The hours quoted are actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc. Details of the numbers of workers employed in the industries covered are no longer included in the survey.

The average hourly earnings of all workers (males and females) in the industries covered by the survey rose from 3s. 9d. in August, 1957, to 4s. 0d. in August, 1958. Average weekly earnings rose from 172s. 1d. in August, 1957, to 181s. 7d. in August, 1958. Average weekly hours, which were 41.5 in August, 1957, were shown by the quarterly surveys to have fluctuated during the period from August, 1957, to August, 1958; they were 43.0 in November, 1957, 43.6 in February, 1958, 39.1 in May, 1958, and 40.6 in August, 1958.

In the Table below, for the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutsche Marks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Date or Industry	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
<b>Males</b>					
<b>All Industries</b>					
August, 1957	4	1	189	7	42.2
November, 1957	4	1	194	1	43.5
February, 1958	4	3	193	2	44.2
May, 1958	4	3	197	10	39.8
August, 1958	4	3	199	2	41.4
<b>August, 1958</b>					
Mining	4	11	212	7	37.0
Coal Mining	5	1	217	0	35.9
Lignite Mining	4	3	206	10	43.1
Ore Mining	4	2	184	5	38.3
Salt Mining	4	2	196	3	42.4
Other Mining	3	10	180	10	42.9
Electricity and Gas	4	4	214	1	41.6
Raw Materials	4	5	206	9	40.9
Quarrying, Stone-Working, Lime, etc.	4	1	200	1	45.8
Iron and Steel	4	11	215	7	37.6
Non-Ferrous Metals	4	4	206	4	40.8
Mineral Oil Processing	4	6	220	8	42.5
Chemicals	4	4	208	3	41.7
Rubber and Asbestos Processing	4	4	194	7	38.2
Sawmills and Wood Processing	3	5	162	2	43.5
Paper Production	4	1	204	1	44.8
Artificial Fibres	4	5	209	10	42.3
Metal Working	4	3	196	5	39.6
Steel Construction	4	2	199	7	42.2
Mechanical Engineering	4	2	196	10	39.8
Shipbuilding	4	4	215	10	44.0
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	4	7	206	2	36.7
Electrical Engineering	4	0	185	7	39.7
Optical and Precision Engineering	4	0	181	7	39.7
Iron, Steel, Sheet Metal and Metal Goods Processing	4	2	192	11	39.1
Manufacturing Industries	4	0	183	6	41.0
Plastics Processing	3	10	181	2	41.1
Ceramics	3	10	184	3	42.3
Glass	4	3	200	3	41.9
Woodworking	3	9	171	9	40.9
Paper Processing	3	9	180	10	42.9
Printing	5	1	241	3	42.4
Leather Production	3	11	179	9	41.3
Leather Goods	3	8	165	5	41.9
Boots and Shoes	3	9	165	7	42.8
Textiles	3	9	169	0	39.1
Clothing	3	10	175	3	40.5
Musical Instruments and Toys	3	7	165	5	39.1
Food, Drink, Confectionery, Tobacco, etc.	3	11	196	1	46.5
Brewing and Malting	4	3	214	3	46.8
Tobacco	3	8	166	0	41.6
Building	4	2	196	7	46.0
<b>Females</b>					
<b>All Industries</b>					
August, 1957	2	6	110	1	38.8
November, 1957	2	7	113	10	41.3
February, 1958	2	7	111	11	41.9
May, 1958	2	8	115	9	36.4
August, 1958	2	9	117	6	37.4
<b>August, 1958</b>					
Chemicals	2	9	122	4	37.6
Electrical Engineering	2	10	121	9	36.3
Iron, Steel, Sheet Metal and Metal Goods Processing	2	8	116	11	36.7
Paper Processing	2	5	106	4	39.9
Boots and Shoes	2	9	119	10	41.7
Textiles	2	10	119	1	36.0
Clothing	2	9	114	0	35.5
Food, Drink, Confectionery, Tobacco, etc.	2	5	107	4	40.0

### Earnings in the United States Machinery Industries, 1957-58

A summary of the results of a survey of earnings of production workers in non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries in the United States of America has been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in an article in the September issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The survey was carried out between October, 1957, and April, 1958, in 21 important machinery production areas. It covered establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories and employing eight or more workers and establishments producing other non-electrical machinery and employing 20 or more workers. Of a total of more than 1,500,000 workers in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries in the United States, about two-fifths were employed in the 21 areas surveyed.

The summary shows a rise during the past two years of 10.2 per cent. in the average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries. (Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours and exclude additional payments for overtime and for work at week-ends, and on holidays and late shifts.) This increase between the winters of 1955-56 and 1957-58 compares with an increase of 4.8 per cent. during 1955 (January, 1955, to January, 1956) and 3.1 per cent. during 1954. Since January, 1945, average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers have increased by about 119 per cent. As in earlier surveys, the rise in hourly pay levels over the two-year period was shown to have varied considerably among the 21 areas, ranging from 7.1 per cent. to 18.5 per cent., but in a majority of the areas the increase was between 9 and 12 per cent. The extent of wage movement also varied between the skilled and unskilled occupations included in the study. For the 21 areas combined, straight-time hourly earnings of tool and die makers (in other than tool and die jobbing shops) rose by 9.8 per cent. (or about 25 cents an hour) and those of labourers handling materials by 12.6 per cent. (or about 22 cents). The greater percentage increase in earnings of material-handling labourers narrowed the differentials in pay levels between these two groups and continued a long-term trend in this direction.

The Table below shows, for the period October, 1957, to April, 1958, the average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and New York City, and the range of the averages for the 21 areas included in the survey.

Occupation	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles-Long Beach	New York City	21 Centres (Range)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assemblers, Class A	2.55	2.95	2.47	2.52	1.93-2.95
B	2.28	2.43	2.11	2.08	1.68-2.54
C	2.05	2.24	1.81	1.57	1.38-2.35
Electricians, Maintenance	2.78	3.00	2.68	2.55	2.16-3.81
Inspectors, Class A	2.52	2.98	2.55	2.59	2.16-2.98
B	2.28	2.46	2.26	2.22	1.90-2.63
C	1.93	2.35	1.98	1.60	1.60-2.35
Machine Tool Operators, Production Class A	2.65	3.20	2.58	2.50	2.09-3.20
B	2.33	2.47	2.21	2.09	1.78-2.47
C	2.01	2.24	1.92	1.71	1.53-2.38
Machine Tool Operators, Toolroom	2.68	2.95	2.66	2.56	2.20-2.95
Machinists, Production	—	—	2.69	2.61	2.01-2.79
Tool and Die Makers—					
Jobbing Shops	3.22	3.49	2.92	2.71	2.24-3.49
Others	2.92	3.03	2.82	2.81	2.33-3.15
Welders, Hand, Class A	2.51	2.77	2.58	2.44	1.96-2.98
B	2.33	2.52	—	2.03	1.70-2.52
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	1.83	2.19	1.77	1.68	1.36-2.19
Labourers, Material Handling	1.91	2.27	1.91	1.87	1.36-2.27

About 17 per cent. of the production workers in the 21 areas combined were employed on late shifts at the time of the current survey, compared with 19 per cent. at the time of the previous study. About 86 per cent. of the extra-shift workers were employed on the second shift. Nearly all extra-shift workers received pay differentials over day-shift rates; the differential in most areas was usually 10 cents an hour or 10 per cent. over day-shift rates for both second-shift and third-shift workers. For the majority of production workers the scheduled working hours were 40 a week, but decreases since the last survey (for 1955-56) were noted in 17 of the 21 areas in the proportion of workers whose working week was more than 40 hours. Working weeks of less than 40 hours were found in 12 areas as compared with only 6 areas in the preceding survey. Nearly all the workers covered by the survey were eligible for paid public holidays, paid vacations, and some type of insurance or pension plan. A gradual extension of all these supplementary benefits has been noted in the last few years. Public holidays for which payment was made usually numbered 6 or 7 days and at least a third of the workers in Boston and New York City received as many as 9 or more. The amount of vacation pay varied with the worker's length of service, but nearly all production workers in the 21 areas were in establishments which provided at least one week of vacation pay after one year's service. Four-fifths or more of the workers in all the 21 areas received at least two weeks' vacation pay after five years' service, and at least half of the workers in 18 out of the 21 areas received three weeks' vacation pay after 15 years of service. Among other supplementary benefits, life insurance, hospitalisation and surgical plans, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were available to about four-fifths or more of the workers in nearly all areas. Coverage under medical insurance plans providing complete or partial payment of doctors' fees was shown to have increased substantially since the survey of 1955-56.

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

## Contents of this Section

Page	Page
Employment in Great Britain in November, 1958:	Unemployment at 8th December, 1958—continued
General Summary . . . . . 14	Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed . . . . . 19
General Man-power Position . . . . . 14	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis . . . . . 20
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment . . . . . 14	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges . . . . . 22
Industrial Analysis . . . . . 14	Labour Turnover . . . . . 23
Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries . . . . . 16	Coal Mining, Employment in November . . . . . 24
Unemployment at 8th December, 1958:	Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance . . . . . 24
Summary for Great Britain . . . . . 17	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury . . . . . 24
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis . . . . . 17	Technical and Scientific Register . . . . . 25
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns . . . . . 18	Professional and Executive Register . . . . . 25
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1958 . . . . . 18	Industrial Rehabilitation . . . . . 25
Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 . . . . . 18	Employment Overseas . . . . . 25

## Employment\* in Great Britain in November

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During November the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 35,000 to 23,043,000. The main changes were reductions, mainly seasonal, in agriculture, food, drink and tobacco, and hotels and catering, and a seasonal increase in distribution.

The Employment Exchanges filled 82,000 vacancies in the three-week period ended 3rd December. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 3rd December was 163,000. This was 3,000 more than in November.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 22nd November was 159,000, which was 5,000 less than in October. The number working overtime in the same week in manufacturing industries was 1,364,000; this was 168,000 more than in August but 262,000 less than a year ago.

There were 532,000 persons registered as unemployed on 8th December, of whom 480,000 were wholly unemployed and 52,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 17th November and 8th December, unemployment fell by 4,000, the wholly unemployed falling by 3,000 and the temporarily stopped by 1,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in December was 2.4 per cent., the same as in November; it was 1.5 per cent. in December, 1957. There were 248,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of November was 24,126,000, a decrease of 23,000 compared with the end of October.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	Change during Nov., 1958
Number in Civil Employment . . . . .	23,287	23,097	23,078†	23,043	-35
Men . . . . .	15,369	15,292	15,271†	15,238	-33
Women . . . . .	7,918	7,805	7,807	7,805	-2
Wholly Unemployed§ . . . . .	315	432	467	483	+16
Temporarily Stopped§ . . . . .	15	61	58	52	-6
Total Registered Unemployed§ . . . . .	330	493	525	535	+10
H.M. Forces and Women's Services . . . . .	656	599	598	594	-4
Men . . . . .	642	585	584	580	-4
Women . . . . .	14	14	14	14	...
Total Working Population† . . . . .	24,264	24,134	24,149†	24,126	-23
Men . . . . .	16,238	16,190	16,194†	16,168	-26
Women . . . . .	8,026	7,944	7,955	7,958	+3

\* 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.

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

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	Change during Nov., 1958
Agriculture and Fishing . . . . .	971	1,031	1,031	991	-40
Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	868	850	848	847	-1
Chemicals and Allied Trades . . . . .	537	530	530	530	...
Metal Manufacture . . . . .	584	550	549	546	-3
Vehicles . . . . .	1,248	1,232	1,230	1,230	...
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments . . . . .	2,856	2,781	2,778	2,776	-2
Textiles . . . . .	923	849	849	850*	+1
Clothing (inc. footwear) . . . . .	669	646	645	643	-2
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	931	947	946	936	-10
Other Manufactures . . . . .	1,607	1,573	1,577	1,577	...
Total in Manufacturing Industries . . . . .	9,355	9,108	9,104	9,088	-16
Building and Contracting . . . . .	1,505	1,501	1,497†	1,500	+3
Gas, Electricity and Water . . . . .	381	379	379	379	...
Transport and Communication . . . . .	1,715	1,703	1,695	1,690	-5
Distributive Trades . . . . .	3,020	2,989	3,002	3,039	+37
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	4,181	4,245	4,233	4,221	-12
National Government Service . . . . .	537	528	527	527	...
Local Government Service . . . . .	754	763	762	761	-1
Total in Civil Employment . . . . .	23,287	23,097	23,078†	23,043	-35

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of November, 1957, and September, October and November, 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—218,000. Wool—193,000. Other textiles—439,000.  
† Amended figure.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)													
	Males						Females						Total	
	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958		
Mining, etc.														
Coal Mining . . . . .	772.7	754.2	752.6	751.5	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	790.1	771.6	770.0	768.9		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products . . . . .	253.2	242.2	242.7	242.7	79.9	76.0	75.9	75.9	333.1	318.2	318.6	318.6		
Bricks and Fireclay Goods . . . . .	70.9	65.5	65.0	64.5	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	78.7	72.1	71.5	70.9		
China and Earthenware . . . . .	30.3	29.5	29.8	29.9	39.5	38.4	38.6	38.8	69.8	67.9	68.4	68.7		
Glass (other than containers) . . . . .	37.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	13.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	50.8	48.5	48.7	48.6		
Glass Containers . . . . .	21.2	20.8	21.1	21.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	26.9	26.4	26.6	26.6		
Cement . . . . .	14.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.3		
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures . . . . .	79.1	76.4	76.6	77.1	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.4	91.2	88.0	88.1	88.5		
Chemicals and Allied Trades . . . . .	380.8	379.8	379.9	379.8	153.7	148.3	148.1	147.8	534.5	528.1	528.0	527.6		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works . . . . .	19.6	18.6	18.6	18.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.2	19.2	19.2	19.1		
Chemicals and Dyes . . . . .	190.4	191.1	191.3	192.1	51.8	51.2	51.5	51.8	242.2	242.3	242.8	243.9		
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. . . . .	27.8	28.0	28.0	27.9	39.7	37.1	36.8	36.7	67.5	65.1	64.8	64.6		
Explosives and Fireworks . . . . .	26.7	24.9	24.8	24.6	15.2	13.4	13.3	13.2	41.9	38.3	38.1	37.8		
Paint and Varnish . . . . .	28.9	29.4	29.3	29.1	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	41.6	42.2	42.0	41.8		
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. . . . .	28.6	28.9	29.0	28.9	18.6	18.2	18.1	17.7	47.2	47.1	47.1	46.6		
Mineral Oil Refining . . . . .	34.0	34.7	34.9	34.9	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	41.5	42.2	42.5	42.5		
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. . . . .	24.8	24.2	24.0	23.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	32.4	31.7	31.5	31.3		
Metal Manufacture . . . . .	515.0	486.4	484.7	482.2	67.8	63.2	63.1	62.8	582.8	549.6	547.8	545.0		
Blast Furnaces . . . . .	22.8	21.9	21.8	21.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	23.2	22.3	22.2	22.2		
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. . . . .	218.8	206.9	205.5	204.1	20.1	18.9	18.8	18.7	238.9	225.8	224.3	222.8		
Iron Foundries . . . . .	101.7	94.3	94.2	93.8	15.1	13.6	13.7	13.7	116.8	107.9	107.9	107.5		
Tinplate Manufacture . . . . .	10.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	10.9	8.6	8.6	8.4		
Steel Sheet Manufacture . . . . .	20.8	18.3	18.2	18.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	22.3	19.7	19.6	19.5		
Iron and Steel Tubes . . . . .	44.1	42.3	42.2	42.0	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	52.7	50.7	50.6	50.4		
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. . . . .	96.8	94.7	94.8	94.6	21.2	19.9	19.8	19.6	118.0	114.6	114.6	114.2		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods . . . . .	1,668.5	1,634.5	1,629.5	1,626.8	482.0	455.8	456.9	457.2	2,150.5	2,099.3	2,086.4	2,084.0		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . . . . .	203.8	189.8	188.4	188.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	213.1	198.9	197.4	197.3		
Marine Engineering . . . . .	75.2	74.1	74.3	74.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	79.0	78.0	78.2	77.9		
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) . . . . .	34.8	34.1	34.1	34.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	40.0	39.3	39.3	39.4		
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant . . . . .	29.7	30.2	29.7	29.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	33.1	33.5	33.0	32.9		
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools . . . . .	98.4	92.6	91.9	91.2	21.5	20.2	20.1	20.0	119.9	112.8	112.0	111.2		
Stationary Engines . . . . .	23.8	22.8	22.6	22.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	27.7	26.5	26.2	26.1		
Textile Machinery and Accessories . . . . .	49.5	44.2	43.7	43.0	8.7	7.3	7.3	7.1	58.2	51.5	51.0	50.1		
Ordnance and Small Arms . . . . .	47.7	47.4	47.0	47.0	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.0	59.4	58.5	58.0	58.0		
Constructional Engineering . . . . .	79.8	81.0	80.4	79.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	86.9	88.1	87.5	86.9		
Other Non-Electrical Engineering . . . . .	568.8	559.9	557.5	556.1	131.6	126.5	126.3	125.7	700.4	686.4	683.8	681.8		
Electrical Machinery . . . . .	155.6	160.3	160.8	161.1	49.6	49.7	49.8	50.1	205.2	210.0	210.6	211.2		
Electrical Wires and Cables . . . . .	42.3	40.8	40.6	40.6	22.5	19.6	19.5	19.4	64.8	60.4	60.1	60.0		
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus . . . . .	36.9	36.5	36.5	36.4	24.7	21.9	21.7	21.5	61.6	58.4	58.2	57.9		
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones . . . . .	74.7	72.9	73.5	73.8	69.9	61.4	63.1	64.0	144.6	134.3	136.6	137.8		
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps . . . . .	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.8	53.0	53.3	53.6	53.4		
Batteries and Accumulators . . . . .	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.4	7.4	8.1	8.0	8.0	18.5	19.5	19.4	19.4		
Other Electrical Goods . . . . .	110.1	109.9	110.4	111.2	75.0	71.0	71.1	71.5	185.1	180.9	181.5	182.7		
Vehicles . . . . .	1,034.8	1,025.2	1,023.6	1,023.2	179.5	172.8	172.5	172.8	1,214.3	1,198.0	1,196.1	1,196.0		
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles . . . . .	276.3	276.1	275.7	276.3	42.4	39.6	39.5	39.7	318.7	315.7	315.2	316.0		
Motor Repairs and Garages . . . . .	246.2	254.1	254.0	253.9	43.4	44.8	44.7	44.8	289.6	298.7	298.7	298.7		
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft . . . . .	221.4	213.4	213.0	212.8	37.0	34.1	33.9	33.8	258.4	247.5	2			

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	End-Nov., 1957	End-Sept., 1958	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958
	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	227.0	220.1	221.3	221.9	62.8	59.6	60.2	60.4	289.8	279.7	281.5
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	78.5	76.0	76.1	76.0	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.2	87.2	87.3	87.3	87.2
Furniture and Upholstery	95.7	91.6	93.3	94.3	36.0	33.8	34.5	34.6	131.7	125.4	127.8	128.9
Shop and Office Fitting	18.4	19.5	19.1	18.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	21.6	22.6	22.2	21.9
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.1	18.2	18.1	18.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	25.4	24.4	24.2	24.3
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.3	14.8	14.7	14.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	20.8	20.1	20.0	20.0
Paper and Printing	373.4	378.8	379.2	379.3	209.8	207.0	206.6	205.8	583.2	585.8	585.8	585.1
Paper and Board	74.0	74.7	74.9	75.1	21.4	21.1	21.0	21.0	95.4	95.8	95.9	96.1
Wallpaper	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.5
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	23.2	23.9	24.1	24.0	32.6	32.0	32.0	31.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	55.8
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.5	19.8	19.9	20.0	29.3	28.8	28.9	28.7	48.8	48.6	48.8	48.7
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	101.6	103.9	103.8	103.6	26.9	28.2	28.1	28.2	132.1	131.9	131.8	131.8
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	149.6	150.6	150.6	150.7	96.0	94.3	94.0	93.5	245.6	244.9	244.6	244.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	174.8	172.2	173.1	172.9	118.2	112.9	114.0	113.6	293.0	285.1	287.1	286.5
Rubber	81.6	80.1	80.3	80.3	37.2	35.2	35.2	35.4	118.8	115.3	115.5	115.7
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	16.7	17.4	17.7	17.9
Brushes and Brooms	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.6	20.5	19.5	20.1	19.7	31.9	31.1	31.8	31.3
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	11.5	10.7	10.8	10.9
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	10.4	10.0	10.1	9.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	48.6	47.3	47.5	47.9	39.5	37.8	37.8	37.5	88.1	84.8	85.3	85.5
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>6,163.7</b>	<b>6,047.2</b>	<b>6,042.6</b>	<b>6,036.1</b>	<b>2,991.3</b>	<b>2,861.1</b>	<b>2,861.4</b>	<b>2,851.6</b>	<b>9,155.0</b>	<b>8,908.3</b>	<b>8,904.0</b>	<b>8,887.7</b>
Building and Contracting	1,302.5	1,298.5	1,294.5	1,297.5	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.1	1,364.6	1,360.6	1,356.6	1,359.6
Gas, Electricity and Water	338.6	336.4	336.7	336.8	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.4	381.2	378.9	379.1	379.2
Gas	122.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.6	137.7	134.3	134.3	134.3
Electricity	182.5	183.6	183.9	184.0	25.5	25.7	25.6	25.6	208.0	209.3	209.5	209.6
Water	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.3
Transport and Communication	201.1	202.1	200.7	200.0	52.7	49.6	49.0	48.5	253.8	251.7	249.7	248.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.3	21.0	19.9	19.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	21.5	23.6	22.4	21.8
Other Road Passenger Transport	19.3	21.0	19.9	19.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	21.5	23.6	22.4	21.8
Distributive Trades	1,204.6	1,222.1	1,222.8	1,225.3	1,342.0	1,292.8	1,305.1	1,339.8	2,546.6	2,514.9	2,527.9	2,565.1
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	122.3	123.1	124.5	124.9	38.1	38.7	38.9	38.6	160.4	161.8	163.4	163.5
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	102.9	73.2	73.7	73.2	30.2	28.7	28.6	28.7	106.1	101.9	101.3	101.9
Food and Drink, Wholesale	136.2	136.1	135.8	135.4	66.0	64.7	64.6	62.9	202.2	200.8	200.4	198.3
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	299.6	309.3	308.4	307.2	333.6	331.4	328.6	329.3	633.2	640.7	637.0	636.5
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	182.4	182.3	181.8	182.2	116.0	110.9	111.0	114.3	298.4	293.2	292.8	296.5
Non-Food Goods, Retail	367.1	376.9	378.6	381.4	712.8	674.7	687.9	720.5	1,079.9	1,051.6	1,066.5	1,101.9
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	21.1	21.2	21.0	21.0	45.3	43.7	45.5	45.5	66.4	64.9	66.5	66.5
Miscellaneous Services	56.1	57.0	56.0	55.9	69.7	68.0	66.5	66.4	125.8	125.0	122.5	122.3
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	34.0	33.3	32.5	32.0	36.5	40.0	38.9	38.3	70.5	73.3	71.4	70.3
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	165.4	173.1	172.0	169.6	472.1	488.3	479.1	471.6	637.5	661.4	651.1	641.2
Catering, Hotels, etc.	29.7	30.3	30.0	29.9	99.6	98.5	97.2	96.7	129.3	128.8	127.2	126.6
Laundries	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	32.4	32.6	32.2	32.0	42.8	43.2	42.7	42.5

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives

only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.

The figures for 22nd November, 1958, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 22nd November, 1958

Industry	Estimated number of operatives covered by returns	Operatives on Short-time						Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime	
		Working part of the week		Total, including persons stood off for the whole week		Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime worked	Average number of hours of overtime worked	
		Number	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours lost				
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	230	5.0	7½	5.1	40	8	54.1	467	8½
China and Earthenware	54	2.8	7½	2.8	21	7½	4.9	35	7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	293	0.1	9	0.1	1	10½	62.2	552	9
Metal Manufacture	409	28.0	9	29.3	314	10½	78.2	612	9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	166	17.8	9½	18.0	178	10	18.3	166	9
Iron Foundries	17	1.0	9	1.0	10	9½	1.7	16	9½
Steel Sheet Manufacture	80	5.7	9	5.9	63	10½	21.0	144	7
Iron and Steel Tubes	35	2.5	8½	3.2	51	16½	9.1	75	8½
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	84	0.7	8½	0.8	9	11½	26.0	198	7½
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,169	13.9	8½	14.2	129	9	382.4	3,006	8
Non-Electrical Engineering	730	12.0	8½	12.3	114	9	257.5	2,036	8
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	439	1.9	7½	1.9	15	8	124.9	970	8
Vehicles	670	21.9	10	22.0	224	10	174.7	1,217	7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	232	14.5	9	14.5	128	9	56.1	323	6
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	148	—	—	—	—	—	52.7	437	8½
Parts, etc., for Motors and Aircraft	128	7.1	12	7.2	93	13	34.6	226	6½
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	346	8.4	8½	8.6	80	9½	93.3	684	7½
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	89	0.5	10	0.6	6	10½	20.1	119	6
Textiles	666	37.2	12	45.0	789	17½	88.4	666	7½
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	104	17.4	13	21.1	389	18½	3.6	21	6
Cotton Weaving, etc.	76	4.0	12½	5.9	137	7	3.1	22	7
Woolen and Worsted	153	5.5	12½	6.0	92	15½	31.5	267	8½
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	90	5.1	8	5.6	68	12	7.3	41	5½
Textile Finishing, etc.	62	2.5	10½	2.7	36	13½	18.0	142	8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	40	0.4	11½	0.6	14	23	9.0	59	6½
Clothing (including Footwear)	414	20.3	9	21.5	236	11	25.3	119	4½
Tailoring	168	8.1	10½	8.8	117	13½	9.8	48	5
Dressmaking	54	1.9	10	2.0	27	13	1.6	7	4½
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	37	6.0	6	6.0	37	6	8.3	36	4½
Food, Drink and Tobacco	574	3.9	9	3.9	97	9½	147.8	1,099	7½
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	189	1.0	5½	1.1	9	8½	59.7	409	7
Furniture and Upholstery	85	0.6	4½	0.7	5	7½	32.2	209	6½
Paper and Printing	364	2.2	6½	2.3	20	8½	115.3	832	7
Paper and Board	76	1.4	7½	1.4	21	7½	21.2	185	9
Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	210	—	—	—	—	—	74.5	501	6½
Other Manufacturing Industries	187	5.0	7½	5.0	38	7½	53.8	441	8
Rubber	79	4.1	7½	4.1	31	7½	25.8	195	7½
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>5,640</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>9½</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,364.3</b>	<b>10,282</b>	<b>7½</b>

Unemployment at 8th December, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th November and 8th December, 1958, were as follows:

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th November	363,115	14,551	146,977	11,384	536,027
8th December	363,452	13,623	144,323	10,329	531,727
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 337	- 928	- 2,654	- 1,055	- 4,300

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 8th December represented 2.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 17th November.

An analysis of the figures for 8th December according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:

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		
Men 18 and over	61,044	88,977	181,690	331,711	31,741	363,452
Boys under 18	4,362	4,920	3,451	12,733	890	13,623
Women 18 and over	21,152	44,459	60,818	126,429	17,894	144,323
Girls under 18	3,282	3,436	2,329	9,047	1,282	10,329
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,840</b>	<b>141,792</b>	<b>248,288</b>	<b>479,920</b>	<b>51,807</b>	<b>531,727</b>

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 8th December, 1958, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 17th November, 1958.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 8th December, 1958					Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th Nov., 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
<b>London and South-Eastern</b>	<b>58,225</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>18,873</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>79,763</b>	- 2,246
London (Administrative County)	27,652	440	8,604	227	36,923	- 1,262
Acton	234	3	79	1	317	- 14
Brentford and Chiswick	223	3	58	3	287	- 50
Brighton and Hove	2,749	71	805	39	3,664	- 38
Chatham	779	53	398	36	1,266	+ 25
Croydon	1,102	26	275	17	1,420	+ 24
Dagenham	588	31	275	14	908	- 2
Ealing	474	15	160	10	659	- 66
East Ham	485	16	160	16	677	+ 110
Enfield	290	7	163	6	466	+ 4
Hayes and Harlington	451	41	265	16	773	- 7
Hendon	149	3	61	12	225	- 18
Ilford	491	25	153	10	679	- 117
Leyton and Walthamstow	605	29	128	14	776	- 34
Tottenham	932	27	175	20	1,154	- 88
Wembley	836	19	338	14	1,207	- 64
West Ham	258	22	87	17	384	- 46
Willesden	1,382	24	418	19	1,843	- 220
	852	9	406	15	1,282	- 46
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>	<b>28,397</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>9,540</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>39,738</b>	- 310
Bedford	336	13	143	8	500	+ 25
Bournemouth	1,308	22	673	19	2,022	- 10
Cambridge	430	5	76	5	516	+ 44
Ipswich	744	17	280	16	1,057	- 12
Luton	659	8	144	11	822	- 12
Norwich	1,807	18	399	6	2,230	- 69
Oxford	364	7	124	9	504	+ 16
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,271	80	763	26	3,140	- 255
Reading	665	16	326	12	1,019	- 67
Slough	525	14	201	19	759	- 3
Southampton	2,077	59	558	30	2,724	- 167
Southend-on-Sea	1,076	30	325	13	1,444	- 19
Watford	313	9	139	12	473	- 51
<b>North-Western</b>	<b>21,312</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>8,086</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>30,893</b>	- 158
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,866	122	945	54	4,987	- 4
Exeter	725	22	364	10	1,121	+ 24
Gloucester	702	17	354	15	1,088	- 53
Plymouth	2,237	147	1,001	33	3,418	- 113
Swindon	292	25	215	19	551	+ 8
<b>Midland</b>	<b>27,516</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>39,183</b>	- 2,391
Birmingham	7,633	154	2,685	92	10,564	- 459
Barton-on-Trent	180	1	105	4	290	- 27
Coventry	1,855	35	1,167	75	3,132	- 244
Oldbury	322	1	104	2	429	- 119
Smethwick	608	10	148	12	778	+ 57
Stoke-on-Trent	2,554	43	1,146	31	3,774	- 36
Walsall	1,352	23	352	21	1,748	- 11
West Bromwich	989	6	204	6	1,205	- 834
Wolverhampton	1,559	18	657	21	2,255	- 484
Worcester	532	11	119	2	664	- 46
<b>North-Midland</b>	<b>18,436</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>7,062</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>26,590</b>	+ 1,334
Chesterfield	798	16	183	19	1,016	- 6
Derby	1,391	27	539	11	1,968	- 22
Grimsby	1,429	55	247	45	1,776	- 20
Leicester	2,029	19	600	12	2,660	- 23
Lincoln	905	19	131	17	1,072	- 361
Mansfield	396	10	148	8	562	+ 38
Northampton	433	6	198	4	641	- 51
Nottingham	3,384	73	873	38	4,368	+ 760
Peterborough	409	8	220	12	649	- 26
Scunthorpe	537	44	650	41	1,272	+ 398
<b>East and West Ridings</b>	<b>30,688</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>42,507</b>	- 2,232
Barnsley	844	76	315	142	1,377	+ 88
Bradford	2,675	45	789	20	3,529	- 663
Dewsbury	584	3	203	25	815	+ 103
Doncaster	779	9	538	19	1,345	- 85
Halifax	606	15	495	21	1,137	- 139
Huddersfield	860	10	487	17	1,374	- 357
Hull	4,539	132	1,020	42	5,733	- 73
Leeds	3,781	58	745	21	4,605	- 667
Rotherham	1,865	48	301	27	2,241	+ 89
Sheffield	5,075	82	824	54	6,035	- 745
Wakefield	496	23	87	13	619	- 42
York	702	27	190	15	934	+ 108
<b>North-Western</b>	<b>60,183</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>33,216</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>97,356</b>	+ 446
Accrington	423	6	298	6	733	- 384
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,125	32	368	12	1,537	+ 442
Barrow	441	33	849	44	1,367	- 17
Birkenhead	1,490	120	941	67	2,618	- 297
Blackburn	1,109	27	1,145	21	2,302	- 123
Blackpool	2,380	58	1,167	36	3,641	+ 170
Bolton	1,657	32	652	31	2,372	+ 42
Burnley	661	10	1,046	13	1,730	+ 51
Bury	398	12	404	15	829	+ 113
Crewe	290	17	470	36	813	- 22
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	15,727	774	4,416	348	21,265	- 1,957
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	7,753	147	1,863	53	9,816	+ 224
Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	4,363	66	2,900	85	7,414	+ 2,261
Preston	1,131	29	861	19	2,040	- 207
Rochdale	1,273	28	41	2,617	+ 140	
St. Helens	859	47	1,016	55	1,977	+ 11
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,944	42	722	21	2,729	+ 208
Stockport	1,004	37	445	12	1,498	- 352
Wallasey	832	89	510	43	1,474	- 120
Warrington	658	8	498	6	1,170	+ 33
Wigan	1,111	45	883	66	2,105	- 89

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 8th December, 1958					Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th Nov., 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
<b>Northern</b>	<b>28,670</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>10,269</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>40,694</b>	+ 334
Carlisle	356	9	269	10	644	+ 3
Darlington	744	11	271	14	1,040	- 163
Gateshead	1,164	25	428	11	1,628	- 3
Hartlepool	1,198	32	433	8	1,671	+ 127
Jarrow and Hebburn	678	21	401	11	1,111	+ 11
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	2,565	105	1,034	55	3,759	+ 129
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,123	74	1,030	53	4,280	- 190
South Shields	2,176	25	365	12	2,578	- 2
Stockton-on-Tees	1,049	44	531	27	1,651	+ 105
Sunderland	3,360	80	1,154	41	4,635	+ 363
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	351	7	105	7	470	- 47
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>64,073</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>25,888</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>95,540</b>	+ 717
Aberdeen	2,866	33	829	26	3,754	+ 82
Clydebank	1,144	47	348	11	1,550	- 68
Dundee	3,062	102	1,048	57	4,269	+ 4
Edinburgh	4,541	68	1,035	49	5,693	- 53
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	19,184	918	5,138	263	25,503	+ 257
Greenock	1,540	132	1,046	89	2,807	- 4
Motherwell and Wishaw	2,233	164	1,074	97	3,568	- 333
Paisley	1,331	59	858	35	2,283	+ 86
<b>Wales</b>	<b>25,952</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>10,774</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>39,463</b>	+ 206
Cardiff	3,326	78	584	33	4,021	- 285
Merthyr Tydfil	734	27	194	8	963	- 64
Newport	1,155	20	261	32	1,468	+ 191
Rhondda	1,202	69	675	48	1,994	+ 55
Swansea	2,422	73	820	56	3,371	+ 142
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>25,598</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>39,741</b>	+ 269
Belfast	9,784	331	5,442	105	15,662	- 100
Londonderry	2,093	119	868	67	3,147	- 10

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1958

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

Year	Great Britain				United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500
1945	87,700	52,100	600	700	137,100
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400
1958 - 13th Jan.	268,304	105,753	14,084	7,386	395,527
17th Feb.	280,876	111,944	20,656	11,071	424,547
17th Mar.	285,372	110,355	21,609	15,735	433,071
14th Apr.	293,233	114,196	20,739	15,531	443,699
12th May	276,649	112,395	32,767	25,745	447,556
16th June	264,227	103,743	33,609	27,678	429,257
14					

## 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 8th December, 1958. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

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

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	16,144	3,072	1,032	180	17,176	3,252	20,428	21,899	3,413	25,312
Agriculture and Horticulture	12,816	3,028	191	180	13,007	3,208	16,215	17,503	3,369	20,872
Forestry	460	42	—	—	460	42	502	508	42	550
Fishing	2,868	2	841	—	3,709	2	3,711	3,888	2	3,890
Mining and Quarrying	5,508	171	101	4	5,609	175	5,784	5,980	182	6,162
Coal Mining*	3,961	115	7	—	3,968	115	4,083	3,979	114	4,094
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	91	7	32	—	123	3	126	123	3	126
Stone Quarrying and Mining	647	8	—	—	655	8	663	655	8	663
Slate Quarrying and Mining	189	—	—	—	189	—	189	196	—	196
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	333	4	2	1	335	5	340	417	6	423
Other Mining and Quarrying	287	41	37	3	324	44	368	336	48	384
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	6,178	1,560	563	528	6,741	2,088	8,829	7,019	2,122	9,141
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2,013	356	190	31	2,203	387	2,590	2,313	387	2,700
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	885	478	308	483	1,193	961	2,154	1,212	972	2,184
Glass (other than containers)	624	329	32	9	656	338	994	346	1,012	1,362
Glass containers	626	223	18	4	644	227	871	646	230	876
Cement	122	10	—	—	122	10	132	127	10	137
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,908	164	15	1	1,923	165	2,088	2,055	177	2,232
Chemicals and Allied Trades	4,724	2,485	25	63	4,749	2,548	7,297	4,900	2,577	7,477
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	336	11	2	—	338	11	349	339	11	350
Chemicals and Dyes	2,153	715	5	42	2,158	757	2,915	2,263	763	3,026
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	264	401	1	7	265	408	673	267	414	681
Explosives and Fireworks	486	729	4	2	490	731	1,215	486	732	1,218
Paint and Varnish	466	137	1	4	467	141	608	485	146	631
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	293	385	2	8	295	393	688	307	404	711
Mineral Oil Refining	328	50	1	—	329	50	379	335	50	385
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	404	57	9	—	413	57	470	418	57	475
Metal Manufacture	10,394	1,242	12,136	299	22,530	1,541	24,071	22,677	1,546	24,223
Blast Furnaces	285	12	87	1	372	13	385	402	14	416
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	3,946	339	7,394	126	11,340	465	11,805	11,385	465	11,850
Iron Foundries	2,873	346	2,234	137	5,107	483	5,590	5,157	485	5,642
Tinplate Manufacture	728	162	90	10	818	172	990	818	172	990
Steel Sheet Manufacture	433	62	976	—	1,409	62	1,471	1,410	63	1,473
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	873	64	1,100	—	1,973	64	2,037	1,978	64	2,042
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,256	257	255	25	1,511	282	1,793	1,527	283	1,810
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	33,180	6,772	6,128	625	39,308	7,397	46,705	41,305	7,586	48,891
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	11,662	240	461	8	12,123	248	12,371	13,084	258	13,342
Marine Engineering	672	76	36	7	708	83	791	724	83	807
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	422	37	268	5	690	42	732	695	43	738
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	309	22	91	2	400	24	424	404	24	428
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	965	181	324	118	1,289	299	1,588	1,294	302	1,596
Stationary Engines	226	30	62	8	264	38	302	264	38	302
Textile Machinery and Accessories	838	150	2,721	84	3,559	234	3,793	3,763	273	4,036
Ordnance and Small Arms	552	311	1	—	553	311	864	554	312	866
Constructional Engineering	2,169	71	60	3	2,229	74	2,303	2,284	74	2,358
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	11,073	1,936	1,432	135	12,505	2,071	14,576	13,045	2,110	15,155
Electrical Machinery	1,041	445	65	77	1,106	522	1,628	1,211	526	1,737
Electrical Wires and Cables	484	296	1	2	485	298	783	492	300	792
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	292	393	37	101	329	494	823	331	494	825
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	843	1,035	3	1	1,038	1,038	1,882	911	1,094	2,005
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	243	342	1	3	244	343	587	244	344	588
Batteries and Accumulators	184	153	—	—	184	153	337	188	154	342
Other Electrical Goods	1,205	1,054	7	71	1,212	1,125	2,337	1,228	1,156	2,384
Vehicles	10,827	2,140	1,726	307	12,553	2,447	15,000	13,042	2,552	15,594
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,703	541	1,492	274	4,195	815	5,010	4,269	820	5,089
Motor Repairs and Garages	3,680	540	19	10	3,699	550	4,249	3,958	582	4,540
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,939	375	32	—	1,971	375	2,346	2,087	401	2,488
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	1,235	539	162	16	1,397	555	1,952	1,416	561	1,977
Locomotive Manufacture	507	52	4	—	511	52	563	518	52	570
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	649	44	9	3	658	47	705	660	47	707
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	114	49	8	4	122	53	175	134	89	223
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6,506	3,427	1,799	385	8,305	3,812	12,117	8,429	3,834	12,263
Tools and Cutlery	553	310	145	69	698	379	1,077	707	382	1,089
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	385	299	276	101	661	400	1,061	662	400	1,062
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	588	58	958	17	1,546	75	1,621	1,561	75	1,636
Wire and Wire Manufactures	449	183	102	11	551	194	745	552	194	746
Hollow-ware	535	654	9	71	544	725	1,269	553	734	1,287
Brass Manufactures	454	229	82	6	536	235	771	538	238	776
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,542	1,694	227	110	3,769	1,804	5,573	3,856	1,811	5,667
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	936	731	10	8	946	739	1,685	967	794	1,761
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	551	341	4	4	555	345	900	566	390	956
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	140	193	1	2	141	195	336	146	199	345
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	161	154	3	2	164	156	320	166	161	327
Musical Instruments	84	43	2	—	86	43	129	89	44	133
Textiles	8,384	9,095	6,439	13,682	14,823	22,777	37,600	16,348	26,343	42,691
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	1,500	1,598	3,615	7,391	5,115	8,989	14,104	5,141	9,024	14,165
Cotton Weaving, etc.	831	1,601	1,218	2,945	4,546	6,595	2,057	4,565	6,622	11,187
Woolen and Worsted	1,950	1,385	665	1,640	2,615	3,025	5,640	2,662	3,093	5,755
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	428	194	2	5	430	199	629	448	225	673
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	349	468	134	508	483	976	1,459	503	1,018	1,521
Linen and Soft Hemp	174	342	21	18	195	428	623	1,188	2,871	4,059
Jute	584	272	13	584	285	869	588	291	879	1,467
Rope, Twine and Net	133	299	10	57	143	356	499	187	540	727
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	385	1,162	264	483	649	1,645	2,294	692	1,738	2,430
Lace	68	71	44	25	112	96	208	119	135	254
Carpets	193	272	1	28	194	300	494	216	352	568
Narrow Fabrics	118	178	1	55	179	233	352	120	242	362
Made-up Textiles	261	570	5	82	266	652	918	1,039	1,335	2,374
Textile Finishing, etc.	1,030	530	444	285	1,474	815	2,289	1,733	976	2,709
Other Textile Industries	380	153	15	79	395	232	627	398	234	632

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 3,968 males unemployed includes 905 men registered for underground work.

## 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	784	463	113	52	897	515	1,412	914	543	1,457
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	520	183	90	34	610	217	827	622	234	856
Leather Goods	191	251	6	7	197	258	455	200	269	469
Fur	73	29	17	11	90	40	130	92	40	132
Clothing	4,008	6,384	696	1,673	4,704	8,057	12,761	4,906	10,037	14,943
Tailoring	2,054	3,101	438	866	2,492	3,967	6,459	2,556	4,335	6,891
Dressmaking	170	1,139	15	353	185	1,492	1,677	194	1,650	1,844
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	102	712	4	156	106	868	974	144	1,892	2,036
Hats, Caps and Millinery	121	134	127	68	248	202	450	251	214	465
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	166	414	11	93	177	507	684	194	890	1,084
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	907	840	87	137	994	977	1,971	1,021	1,009	2,030

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 12th November and 3rd December, 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.

	Five weeks ended 12th November, 1958		Three weeks ended 3rd December, 1958		Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec., 1957, to 3rd Dec., 1958 (52 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	74,432	69,117	41,661	67,421	838,807
Boys under 18 ..	14,589	16,396	7,014	18,970	200,189
Women aged 18 and over ..	49,020	43,258	26,520	42,379	509,495
Girls under 18 ..	12,927	30,687	6,746	33,813	194,981
Total ..	150,968	159,458	81,941	162,583	1,743,472

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 (see next page), which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and 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 three weeks ended 3rd December, 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 3rd December, 1958.

Industry Group	Placings during three weeks ended 3rd December, 1958					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd December, 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 ..	1,199	283	657	36	2,175	21,091	894	172	181	22,338
Mining and Quarrying ..	449	126	12	6	593	3,303	627	18	24	3,972
Coal Mining ..	335	115	5	2	457	2,889	600	4	9	3,502
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	607	146	259	79	1,091	458	413	384	804	2,059
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	719	81	395	101	1,296	1,537	213	418	465	2,633
Metal Manufacture ..	727	171	140	55	1,093	659	350	140	155	1,304
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	5,902	752	2,033	408	9,159	6,259	1,843	2,624	1,606	12,332
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	2,392	44	44	5	2,485	354	146	13	533	2,728
Engineering ..	2,639	521	827	210	4,197	4,343	1,452	1,217	1,005	8,017
Electrical Goods ..	935	187	1,162	193	2,477	1,362	245	1,392	588	3,587
Vehicles ..	1,813	337	559	124	2,833	4,377	914	911	532	6,734
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..	1,062	357	795	222	2,436	905	592	709	837	3,043
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ..	198	74	257	84	613	295	285	332	259	1,271
Textiles ..	835	198	1,390	457	2,880	655	963	2,584	3,752	7,954
Cotton ..	177	32	422	84	715	129	208	676	840	1,853
Wool ..	211	50	282	97	640	139	359	603	941	2,042
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	120	40	133	50	343	88	136	245	338	807
Clothing (including Footwear) ..	266	134	1,320	626	2,346	497	702	5,428	4,983	11,610
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,106	354	1,929	528	3,917	723	472	1,477	1,369	4,041
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	876	439	278	120	1,713	982	723	385	464	2,554
Paper and Printing ..	342	153	369	273	1,137	517	456	660	1,467	3,100
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods ..	230	60	207	152	649	267	181	427	658	1,533
Printing ..	112	93	162	121	488	250	275	233	809	1,567
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	457	119	566	140	1,282	379	236	582	585	1,782
Building and Contracting ..	14,125	788	120	60	15,093	7,355	1,487	141	281	9,264
Building ..	10,564	581	66	37	11,248	5,545	1,105	78	186	6,914
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	446	30	43	8	527	395	139	65	71	670
Transport and Communication ..	2,492	200	404	79	3,175	6,278	446	1,466	401	8,591
Distributive Trades ..	3,373	1,681	4,709	2,196	11,959	3,341	4,504	5,901	8,845	22,591
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	167	46	211	129	553	617	481	510	923	2,531
Public Administration ..	1,799	93	830	104	2,826	4,095	325	1,630	486	6,536
National Government Service ..	1,040	36	601	63	1,740	3,040	113	1,153	311	4,617
Local Government Service ..	759	57	229	41	1,086	1,055	212	477	175	1,919
Professional Services ..	493	98	1,442	259	2,292	873	1,077	3,126	1,674	6,750
Miscellaneous Services ..	2,024	314	7,669	612	10,619	1,742	692	12,471	3,211	18,116
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	230	62	187	44	523	176	127	438	173	914
Catering ..	1,232	93	5,235	173	6,714	831	204	5,204	624	6,863
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	142	89	455	175	861	100	102	791	725	1,718
Grand Total ..	41,661	7,014	26,520	6,746	81,941	67,421	18,970	42,379	33,813	162,583

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the three weeks ended 3rd December, 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 ..	11,575	11,164	1,960	5,307	8,611	16,083	1,238	9,904	23,384	42,458
Eastern and Southern ..	5,314	10,439	779	2,871	2,969	6,021	769	3,804	9,831	23,135
South-Western ..	3,192	8,255	338	836	1,466	2,342	426	1,696	5,422	13,129
Midland ..	3,318	6,658	809	2,658	1,840	2,783	834	3,913	6,801	16,012
North-Midland ..	2,368	7,168	319	1,635	1,323	2,498	333	3,074	4,343	14,375
East and West Ridings ..	2,652	5,650	451	2,174	1,783	2,617	449	3,492	11,264	17,642
North-Western ..	5,656	6,491	878	1,520	3,918	5,327	812	3,804	5,335	13,933
Northern ..	2,072	4,010	369	838	1,355	1,545	424	1,518	4,220	7,911
Scotland ..	3,529	3,074	784	747	2,372	1,890	1,048	2,170	7,733	7,881
Wales ..	1,985	4,512	327	384	883	773	413	438	3,608	6,107
Great Britain ..	41,661	67,421	7,014	18,970	26,520	42,379	6,746	33,813	81,941	162,583

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 22nd November, 1958, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks ended 22nd November, 1958

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.3	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.5
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) ..	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.6
Glass (other than Containers) ..	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.5	3.9	3.2	2.1	3.2	2.7
Glass Containers ..	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.4	1.5	2.6	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.2
Cement ..	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.4	5.0	4.1	2.5	3.7	3.3
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1.2	2.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.6	5.8	6.5	6.1	3.7	4.9	4.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.9	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.3
Chemicals and Dyes ..	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. ..	1.5	2.9	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.6	1.3	3.7	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.5
Explosives and Fireworks ..	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.9	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.3
Paint and Varnish ..	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	4.5	2.6	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.0
Mineral Oil Refining ..	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.4	3.4	2.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.4	5.1	4.2	3.2	5.0	4.4
Metal Manufacture ..	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.7
Blast Furnaces ..	0.6	4.8	0.7	0.6	—	0.6	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.2
Iron Foundries ..	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3
Tinplate Manufacture ..	1.2	1.0	1.2	3.4	6.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.1
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.9	2.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. ..	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.1
Marine Engineering ..	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	3.8	2.7	2.3	6.1	3.9
Agricultural Machinery ..	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.8	3.8	2.7	2.3	4.6	2.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	3.8	2.7	2.3	6.1	3.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..												

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 22nd November was 689,600, compared with 690,700 for the four weeks ended 25th October, and 709,600 for the four weeks ended 23rd November, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 617,900 in November, 616,400 in October, and 643,700 in November, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in November, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with October, 1958, and November, 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 22nd November, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 25th October, 1958	4 weeks ended 23rd November, 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	46,100	— 100	— 1,200
Durham .. .. .	98,800	— 100	— 2,700
North Eastern .. ..	136,200	...	— 2,300
North Western .. ..	55,700	— 100	— 2,400
East Midlands .. ..	102,100	— 200	— 1,800
West Midlands .. ..	57,000	— 100	— 2,800
South Western .. ..	102,300	— 300	— 3,900
South Eastern .. ..	7,100	...	— 100
England and Wales ..	605,300	— 900	— 17,200
Scotland .. .. .	84,300	— 200	— 2,800
Great Britain .. ..	689,600	— 1,100	— 20,000

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 3,000 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 4,100; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,100. During the four weeks of October there was a net decrease of 1,740.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.60 in November, 4.57 in October, and 4.91 in November, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.02, 5.00 and 5.41.

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

—	November, 1958			October, 1958			November, 1957		
	Voluntary	Involuntary	All	Voluntary	Involuntary	All	Voluntary	Involuntary	All
Coal-face workers:									
Voluntary .. .. .	7.40	7.94	8.63	7.94	8.63	8.63	7.40	7.94	8.63
Involuntary .. ..	8.61	8.81	6.46	8.81	6.46	6.46	8.61	8.81	6.46
All workers:									
Voluntary .. .. .	5.51	5.89	6.65	5.89	6.65	6.65	5.51	5.89	6.65
Involuntary .. ..	8.47	8.48	6.66	8.48	6.66	6.66	8.47	8.48	6.66

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.63 tons in November, compared with 3.58 tons in the previous month and 3.44 tons in November, 1957.‡

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.32 tons in November; for October, 1958, and November, 1957, the figures were 1.30 and 1.24 tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,200.  
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.  
‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.  
§ Figures for 1957 have been adjusted to allow for the effect of the new definition of face development introduced at the beginning of 1958.

## Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

### Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 19th December, 1958, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £12,675,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 19th September, 1958, the corresponding figure was £10,053,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 20th December, 1957, it was £5,514,000.

### National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th December, 1958, was £4,560,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1958, was £3,760,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th December, 1957, it was £2,640,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 27th January, 1958, and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in January and February, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1957, pages 434 and 432).

## 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 16th December, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 18th November, 1958, and 17th December, 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		
	16th Dec., 1958	18th Nov., 1958	17th Dec., 1957	16th Dec., 1958	18th Nov., 1958	17th Dec., 1957
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	89.5	90.9	104.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Remainder .. .. .	75.7	75.7	85.6	3.1	3.3	2.8
Eastern .. .. .	44.1	45.2	49.6	2.0	2.2	1.8
Southern .. .. .	36.6	36.1	41.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
South-Western .. ..	51.3	49.9	54.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Midland .. .. .	76.0	76.9	78.7	3.9	4.4	3.6
North Midland .. ..	54.4	55.2	55.7	4.8	5.1	4.0
East and West Ridings ..	81.9	82.8	79.6	7.3	8.0	6.0
North-Western .. ..	153.5	150.3	150.2	6.9	7.3	6.2
Northern .. .. .	64.8	66.0	62.6	7.0	7.6	5.9
Scotland .. .. .	121.9	116.5	111.1	8.3	8.8	6.3
Wales .. .. .	65.4	65.5	63.5	7.4	8.0	5.2
Total, Great Britain ..	915.2	910.9	936.4	57.8	61.9	48.2

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th December, 1958, represented 4.6 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

## Technical and Scientific Register

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

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 8th December was 4,556; this figure included 3,230 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,326 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 18th November and 8th December, 1958 (3 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 18th November .. .. .	4,130
„ notified during period .. .. .	409
„ filled during period .. .. .	76
„ cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	287
„ unfilled at 8th December .. .. .	4,176

## 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 2,882,800 in September, 1958, an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with September, 1957.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 554,903 in July, 1958, compared with 553,529 in the previous month and 559,124 in July, 1957. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 20,052 at the end of July, compared with 18,535 at the end of the previous month and 16,252 at the end of July, 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 November, 1958, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,325,000. This was slightly higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month but 1.9 per cent. lower than for November, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in November, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 6.3 per cent. compared with November, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November was about 3,833,000, compared with 3,805,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,188,000 at the middle of November, 1957.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during October, 1958, was 104,966, compared with 99,162 in the previous month and 64,241 in October, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 63,469 working days. The total number of working days lost in October by persons wholly unemployed was 2,415,428, while 1,460,558 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of October, 1958, the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 36,362, or 5.1 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 6.3 per cent. at the end of September and 9.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1957.

## Professional and Executive Register

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

Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are available at monthly intervals. At 3rd December the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,714, consisting of 14,694 men and 1,020 women. During the period 13th November to 3rd December, 1958, the number of vacancies filled was 269. The number of vacancies unfilled at 3rd December was 2,195.

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 8th December, 1958, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	725	116	841
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,321	199	1,520
Persons who completed courses during period	592	97	689

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 8th December, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 97,413.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October, 1958, was 85,591, of whom 15,928 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 76,719 and 15,620 at the beginning of the previous month and 67,416 and 13,559 at the beginning of October, 1957.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of November, 1958, was 426,185, compared with 356,750 at the end of the previous month and 479,116 at the end of November, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 71,774, 64,572 and 78,027.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 13th December, 1958, was 65,918, compared with 64,459 at 15th November and 67,799 at 14th December, 1957.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of August, 1958, was 1,795,602, of whom 1,117,712 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,815,030, including 1,127,569 wholly unemployed, and at the end of August, 1957, it was 1,801,298, including 1,105,737 wholly unemployed.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 13,910 at the end of September, 1958, compared with 10,350 in the previous month and 6,946 in September, 1957.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of August, 1958, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 26,257, compared with 19,082 in July and 17,978 in August, 1957. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for August, numbered 16,707 or 1.3 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.0 per cent. in the previous month and 0.9 per cent. in August, 1957.

# WAGES, RETAIL PRICES, DISPUTES, ETC.

## Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	26	Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes	33
Index of Rates of Wages	31	Fatal Industrial Accidents	33
Index of Retail Prices	32	Industrial Diseases	33
Retail Prices Overseas	32		

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in December

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £208,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 781,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £250 for 2,500 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in coal mining, agriculture in Scotland and Northern Ireland, licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, and glass container manufacture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers, ophthalmic optical workers and civil air transport engineering and maintenance grades. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected workpeople employed in mechanical cloth manufacture.

In the coal mining industry increases were agreed of 1s. 3d. or 1s. 9d. a shift, according to grade, for adult daywagmen and craftsmen, and were made retrospective to the beginning of the pay week which included 22nd September. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act were increased by 6s. 6d., 7s. 3d. or 7s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men and by 5s. or 5s. 6d. for women, and the statutory rates for male workers in Northern Ireland were increased by 6s. For workpeople, except service workers, employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants there were increases in the statutory minimum remuneration payable under the Catering Wages

Act of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women. Increases of 3d. and 4d. an hour respectively for men and women became operative in the glass container manufacturing industry.

Small increases were payable to iron and steel workers under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. In the ophthalmic optical industry weekly rates were increased, according to occupation and length of service, by 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. for men, and by 5s. or 6s. for women. Civil air transport engineering and maintenance workers were awarded increases of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled, 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled and 6s. for unskilled grades, with retrospective effect to September for employees of Airways Corporations, and to October for employees of independent operators.

Of the total increase of £208,000, about £131,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £52,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts, the Catering Wages Act and the Agricultural Wages Acts; about £13,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £9,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

#### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours in 1958

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 1 to 4 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 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
Agriculture	Scotland (2-3) (243)	8 Dec.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock)	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 17s. 3d. a week, youths and boys 7s. 6d. at 15 rising to 147s. 3d. at 19 and under 20.†
			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grievees or stewards and stockmen	Increases of 7s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 16s. 9d. a week, youths and boys 7s. 6d. at 15 rising to 145s. at 19 and under 20.†
			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and tractormen	Increases of 7s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 16s. 9d. a week, youths and boys 7s. 6d. at 15 rising to 143s. 3d. at 19 and under 20.†
			Male workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over 15s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 6s. 3d. at 15 rising to 128s. 6d. at 19 and under 20.†
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 13s. 6d. a week, girls 7s. 6d. at 15 rising to 118s. 9d. at 18 and under 21.†
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as horsewomen and tractorwomen	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 13s. 3d. a week, girls 7s. 6d. at 15 rising to 117s. 9d. at 18 and under 21.†
			Female workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 11s. 3d. a week, girls 6s. 3d. at 15 rising to 105s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.†
			Workers employed as milkers	Increase of 6d. a week (14s. to 14s. 6d.) in the allowance for the daily hand milking of one cow.†
			Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers	Increases of 14d. an hour for male workers 20 and over and for female workers 21 and over, and of 4d. or 4d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 5½d. an hour at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20 and over; female workers 1s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 7½d. at 21 and over.†
			Northern Ireland (4) (246)	do.

\* 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.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 8 and 35 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). See pages 8 and 35 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of pay week which included 22 Sept.*	Underground and surface workers, including craftsmen†	Increases of 1s. 3d. a shift in the standard grade rates of daywagmen other than grade 1A surface workers (who receive 1s. 9d. a shift), and of proportional amounts for juveniles according to age; increase of 1s. 9d. a shift for craftsmen grade I plus and grade I, and of 1s. 3d. a shift for craftsmen grade II. Standard grade rates after change: non-craftsmen, underground—grade I 37s. a shift, grade II 36s., grade III 34s. 11d., grade IV 33s. 11d., grade V 32s. 11d.; surface—males, grade 1A 37s. 5d. a shift, grade I 32s. 7d., grade II 31s. 7d., grade III 30s. 7d., grade IV 29s. 7d.; females, grade I 27s. 8d., grade II 26s. 8d., grade III 25s. 8d., grade IV 24s. 8d.; craftsmen, underground—grade I plus 42s., grade I 39s. 4d., grade II 36s. 3d., surface—38s. 6d., 35s. 10d., 32s. 9d.; juveniles, underground—18s. 6d. a shift at age 15 rising to 28s. 3d. at 20, surface—males 16s. 3d. to 25s. 3d., females 15s. 11d. to 23s. 5d.†
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	1 Dec.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 2-4d. a shift (10s. to 10s. 2-4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1-2d. (5s. to 5s. 1-2d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	7 Dec.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased§ by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men, by 1-95d. (6s. 2-03d. to 6s. 4-045d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 2-7d.) 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 2-72d. a shift (8s. 0-56d. to 8s. 3-28d.) for men, by 2-04d. (6s. 0-42d. to 6s. 2-46d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-36d. (4s. 0-28d. to 4s. 1-64d.) for boys under 18.¶
	South and West Durham	1 Dec.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 2d. a shift (8s. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. to 4s. 1d.) for boys under 18.
	Scotland (15)	17 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the shale mining industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and for apprentices 18 and over, of 2d. an hour (or 1s. 4d. a shift) for all other workers 18 and over, of 1½d. for apprentices under 18, and of 1d. for other workers under 18. Rates after change include: underground workers—shale miners (minimum make-up rate) 34s. 8d. a shift, miners' drawers (minimum make-up rate) 32s. 6d., deputies in charge of a working section 37s. 3d., other deputies 34s. 2d., roadmen (minimum) 30s. 3d., repairers (minimum) 30s. 10d., pit bottomers 29s. 3d., cloth hangers 28s. 11d., underground haulage motormen 27s. 6d. to 30s. 8d. according to h.p. of motor; surface workers at mines—shale inspectors, runners, weighers 27s. 8d. a shift, labourers, carters, hammermen, lampmen, hutch repairers, wagon trimmers and magazine attendants 3s. 9d. an hour; craftsmen employed in or about shale mines and oil works 198s. 11d. a week.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	South-East England (20-21)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Dec.	Workpeople employed in stock brick manufacture;— Certain specified grades	Increases in differential rates of ½d. or 1d. an hour, according to occupation. Minimum hourly differentials after change: setters, sorters, boilerfiriemen (full-time) 2½d., moulders 2d., loco drivers (narrow gauge), crowders, off-bearers, temperers, earth diggers 1½d.¶
			Shiftworkers	Revised differential rates for workers employed on rotating shifts adopted as follows:—3-shift systems of 8 hours or more, and 2-shift systems of 8 hours or more involving day and night shifts, an additional allowance of 3d. an hour, 2-day shifts of 8 hours or more 1½d.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (29)	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in basic minimum time rates of ¾d. an hour for adult males, and of ½d. for adult females and for juveniles. Minimum provincial hourly rates after change for day workers: men 21 and over, general labourers 3s. 7d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 3s. 8d., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 3s. 9d., sorters 3s. 8½d., founders, gas makers and furnacemen 3s. 8½d. or 3s. 9½d., according to daily melting capacity of furnace; youths and boys 1s. 10d. at 15 rising to 3s. 2½d. at 20; women 21 and over 2s. 6½d. an hour, girls 1s. 8½d. 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)**	7 Dec.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-36d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1-95d. a shift (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (10-1d. to 10-37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1-3d. a shift (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-17d. an hour (6-74d. to 6-91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Nov.††	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of ½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 and over, and of ¼d. for women 21 and over. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 3s. 11½d. an hour, other districts 3s. 9½d., shift workers—3-shift systems 4s. 4d., 4s. 1½d., 2-shift systems 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d., night workers on continuous night work 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9½d.; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 2s. 10½d., 2s. 8½d., on 2-shift systems 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d., on men's work (first month) 2s. 10½d., 2s. 8½d., thereafter 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10½d.††
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom (40)	Beginning of pay week commencing 15 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 20 and over and for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 11d. an hour, other districts 3s. 9d.; women 18 and over 2s. 10½d., 2s. 8½d.; youths and boys 2s. 0½d. or 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5½d. or 3s. 3½d. at 19 and under 20, girls 1s. 10d. or 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 6d. or 2s. 4½d. at 17 and under 18.
Fat Melting and Bone Degreasing	Great Britain (certain firms)	Pay day in week commencing 10 Nov.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 5s. 7½d. a week in basic rates for male workers, and of 3s. 9d. for female workers. Basic rates after change: male workers 95s. 7½d. a week at 16 rising to 163s. 1½d. at 21; female workers 90s. to 120s.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland†††	7 Dec.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-36d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1-95d. a shift (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (10-1d. to 10-37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1-3d. a shift (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-17d. an hour (6-74d. to 6-91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.

\* These increases were agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† Variations in existing wages do not apply to pieceworkers or taskworkers, except in so far as they relate to guaranteed wage, waiting time payments, and to make-up in certain circumstances.

‡ The above rates are all inclusive and are not subject to any additions by way of bonuses, flat rates or allowances, whether national or local, temporary or permanent, except for temporary allowances in respect of men working wet, the five-day week bonus, and rent allowances when made as an addition to wages.

§ 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.

†† Occupational differential rates for excavator and dumper drivers, and burners, remain unchanged.

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

††† These increases were the result of an award (No. 1180) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 31st December, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown, and apply to workers employed by members of the Chemical and Allied Trades Joint Industrial Council.

†††† 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).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—*continued*

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pig Iron Manufacture (continued)	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Dec.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain† (43)	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1-95d. (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡ (43)	7 Dec.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-36d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1-95d. a shift (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (10-1d. to 10-37d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. a shift (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-17d. an hour (6-74d. to 6-91d.) 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 0-36d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-83d.) for craftsmen, by 0-27d. (10-1d. to 10-37d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-17d. (6-74d. to 6-91d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain‡ (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 1 Dec.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-8d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 11-8d.) for men, by 2-1d. (6s. 6-75d. to 6s. 8-85d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-4d. (4s. 4-5d. to 4s. 5-9d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-38d. an hour for men, by 0-28d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-19d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	7 Dec.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 4½d. to 5s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.) for youths under 18.
	North-East Coast Area‡	do.	Semi-skilled craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-36d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-83d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2-4d. a shift (6s. 3-6d. to 6s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 6-6d. to 7s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 1-2d. (3s. 1-8d. to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 9-3d. to 3s. 10-5d.) for those under 18.
	England and Scotland	do.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-36d. an hour (13-47d. to 13-83d.) for men 21 and over, by 0-27d. (10-1d. to 10-37d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-17d. (6-74d. to 6-91d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2-32d. a shift (8s. 0-86d. to 8s. 3-18d.) for men, by 1-546d. (5s. 4-545d. to 5s. 6-091d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-16d. (3s. 11-27d. to 4s. 0-43d.) 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. 2d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 1½d. to 6s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 2-8d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1-95d. (6s. 2-1d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. (4s. 1-4d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Dec.	Men, apprentices, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for higher skilled and lesser skilled adult male workers, of 5s. for labourers, of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of 4 per cent. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 182s. 6d. a week, lesser skilled 171s., labourers 162s.; women 131s.¶
Government Industrial Establishments	South Wales (218-219)	Beginning of pay week containing 17 Oct.**	Skilled workers	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for adult timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; the increases to be paid to payment-by-results workers for actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for skilled men 21 and over 209s. 7d. a week.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture	Birmingham and district†† (63)	6 Oct.	Adult male and female workers	New minimum daywork rates fixed resulting in increases of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Minimum daywork rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus, include: men—stock fitters (1st class) 4s. 7½d. an hour, blacksmiths, brass bedstead makers (1st class), frame setters, polishers, stock fitters (2nd class) 4s. 4½d., casters 4s. 2½d., black and brass compo men, chippers, packers (skilled) 4s. 2½d., welders 4s. 2d., cupola men (1st class) 4s. 1½d., benders, cutters-off and filers, drillers and angle preparers, warehousemen (fitters-up) 4s. 1½d., grinders 4s. 0½d., cupola men (back men) 3s. 10½d., labourers 3s. 10½d.; women skilled workers—painters and wrappers 2s. 2½d., lacquerers and colour painters 2s. 3½d., sprayers 2s. 4½d., transferers 2s. 4½d.; semi-skilled over 18—after 6 months' experience 2s. 0½d., after 12 months' experience 2s. 1½d.
Surgical Instrument and Equipment Manufacture	England and Wales (excluding Sheffield) (70)	19 Nov.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for skilled workers 23 and over, of 2d. for semi-skilled workers, of 1½d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners up to the age of 23; increase of 4 per cent. in current piecework prices, with a minimum guaranteed rate of 5s. 3d. an hour for the job. Basic minimum time rates after change: skilled workers 23 and over 4s. 8½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 4½d., unskilled 3s. 9½d.; apprentices and learners 1s. 6½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 4½d. at 22.

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

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

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

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

|| 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 were the result of an award (No. 1176) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 34 of this GAZETTE.

\*\* These increases were authorised in November with retrospective effect to the date shown, and are related to those agreed by the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board (see †, page 434 of the November, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE).

†† Including Smethwick, Brierley Hill, Dudley, Wednesbury, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—*continued*

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in <i>italics</i> )
Ophthalmic Optical	Great Britain (70)	First pay day in week commencing 15 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for male workers 21 or over, of 5s. or 6s. for female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. to 6s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: operatives on mass production, stock and stores assistants and packers—males 48s. 6d. at 15 rising to 152s. at 21, females 47s. 6d. to 110s. at 21 or over after 3 years' service in the industry timeworkers are entitled to a minimum service award of 9s. a week, making the minimum rates 161s. for males and 119s. for females; operatives on prescription work—males 49s. at 15 rising to 155s. at 21 or over with less than 3 months in the industry, females 48s. to 113s. after 3 months in the industry at 21 or over, males 158s., females 115s., after 1 year in the industry on work of a similar nature 161s. 6d., 118s., at 24 after 3 years in the industry on work of a similar nature 179s., 136s.; piecework rates for pieceworkers on mass production work to yield to the average worker not less than the basic rate laid down for operatives on mass production work plus 20 per cent.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Dec.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 163s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 121s. 5d., cutting and stitching 111s.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Decrease† of 2 per cent. (68 to 66 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (245)	17 Dec.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 or over, and of ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. 4d. an hour (3s. 3½d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other workers 21 or over 3s. 1½d., youths and boys 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10d. at 20 and under 21 (for new entrants 18 or over, during the first 2 months, ½d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable)‡
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for women 18 or over, and of ¾d. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates for workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: women 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 4½d. an hour (2s. 3½d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other workers 18 or over 2s. 2½d., girls 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 9½d. at 17 and under 18 (for new entrants 16 or over, during the first 2 months, ½d. an hour less than the minimum time rate otherwise payable); piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 2s. 5½d., all other workers 2s. 4½d.‡
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)§ (100)	First pay day in Dec.	Male and female workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. (8 to 9 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (102) (243)	5 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over and for female workers of all ages, and of 1d. for male workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 8½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20; women 18 or over 2s. 4½d. (England and Wales) or 2s. 4½d. (Scotland), girls (Great Britain) 1s. 8½d. at 17.¶
Baking	Northern Ireland (125)	29 Dec.	Transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 18s. a week for drivers, helpers, carters and loaders at quays, 13s. for stablemen, harness cleaners and van washers 21 and over and 12s. for lorry boys 21 and over, in area A, of 12s. for these workers in areas B and (except harness cleaners and van washers) C, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for lorry boys under 21 in all areas; addition to general minimum time rates granted of 7s. 6d. a week for greasers (new grade) on night work, in areas A and B; new additions to general minimum time rates granted for early morning workers (those who commence work between midnight and 5.0 a.m.) as follows:—drivers, helpers, lorry boys 21 and over and carters 21s. a week, loaders at quays (areas A and B) 21s., stablemen 21 and over 15s. 6d., harness cleaners, van washers and greasers (areas A and B) 13s. 6d., lorry boys under 21 10s. 6d., lorry boys under 21 who commence work after 5.0 a.m. but before 6.0 a.m. (areas A and C) 3s. General minimum time rates after change include: drivers—lorries with carrying capacity of over 2 tons, area A 180s. 6d. a week, area B 171s., area C 168s. 6d., 2 tons and under 172s. 6d., 165s., 161s., helpers 171s. 6d., 164s., 157s. 6d., lorry boys 21 and over 156s., 151s. 6d., 147s. 3d., carters 171s. 6d., 164s., 157s. 6d., loaders at quays area A 171s. 6d., area B 164s., stablemen A 163s., B 157s. 3d., C 153s. 3d., harness cleaners, van washers and greasers (new grade) area A 163s., area B 157s. 3d.¶
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (145)	First pay day following 1 Dec.	Dayworkers	Increases† in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 7½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 6½d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† of 4 per cent. (120 to 124 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.**
Fence Manufacture and Erection	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 21 Dec.	Workpeople employed in fence manufacture	Increases of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 2½d. for female workers 18 and over and for male workers 18 and under 21, and of 2d. for younger male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—London area (20 miles radius from Charing Cross), machinists, sawyers and carpenters 4s. 6d. an hour, labourers 3s. 11½d., Provincial area, machinists, sawyers and carpenters 4s. 4d., cleavers 3s. 11½d., chestnut fence makers 3s. 10½d., labourers 3s. 9½d.; women 18 and over 3s. 1½d.; youths and boys 1s. 11d. at 15 rising to 3s. 3½d. at 20, girls 1s. 11d. at 15 rising to 2s. 4d. at 17.
			Workpeople employed in fence erection	Increase of 3d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled fencers 4s. 8½d. an hour, fence fixers 4s. 7d., fencers' labourers 4s. 2d.
Printing	London (156-157)	5 Sept.††	Electricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases ranging from 8s. 3d. to 11s. a week, according to occupation and hours of work. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—daily and daily/Sunday offices, day work 272s. 9d. a week, night work 319s., three-rotating shifts 303s., four-rotating shifts (Sunday offices) 296s., electricians' assistants 242s. 9d., 272s. 3d., 266s. 3d., 257s. 6d.
	Manchester	do.††	do.	Increases ranging from 8s. 3d. to 11s. a week, according to occupation and hours of work. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—day work 261s. 9d. a week, night work 308s., shift work 285s., electricians' assistants 233s. 3d., 249s. 3d., 241s. 3d.

\* Under revised sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. With effect from the date stated the cash value of each point variation in the index is increased to 1s. 6d. a week (previously 1s.) for men, and to 1s. (previously 8d.) for women and juveniles.

† 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 35 of this GAZETTE.

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

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 486 of the December issue of this GAZETTE.

\*\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 35 of this GAZETTE. Additions to general minimum time rates previously granted to other night workers and early morning workers remain unchanged. Area A consists of the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom, area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and area C all other districts.

\*\*\* Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to the existing piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Sept.*	Print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 11s. 3d. a week for skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 208s. 1½d. a week, semi-skilled workers 164s. 6¼d., apprentices 80s. 3½d. at 16 rising to 155s. 7½d. at 20.
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in Dec.	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 (60s. 6d. to 62s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (39s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 27 Nov.	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 (5s. to 6s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	First pay day in Dec.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers‡ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (50s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (174)	31 Aug.‡	First and second class gas fitters, and gas fitters' apprentices	Increase of ¼d. an hour with appropriate adjustments for apprentices. Rates after change include: gas fitters, first class—Metropolitan area 5s. 1½d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 5s. 0½d., Provincial A 4s. 11d., Provincial B 4s. 9½d.; second class 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 6½d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (177)	First full pay period following 1 Oct.‡	Unit adjusters	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London 4s. 11½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 7½d.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (192-193)	21 Sept.¶	Adult male and female hourly rated engineering and maintenance grades, and weekly rated non-supervisory employees	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for skilled, of 6s. 8d. for semi-skilled, and of 6s. for unskilled grades.¶ For time workers, 1s. 10d. of these weekly increases has been allocated, by negotiation, to the time workers' bonus, representing an increase of ¼d. an hour (5½d. to 6d.). Minimum time rates after change (exclusive of allocation of 1s. 10d. a week) include: adult male workers—non-tradesmen, grade A 165s. 11½d. a week, grade B 167s. 9½d., grade C 175s. 9½d., semi-skilled, grade A 178s. 6½d., grade B 181s. 3½d., grade C 184s. 0½d., grade D 186s. 9½d., grade E 189s. 6½d.; tradesmen—skilled 199s. 4½d. (fully qualified toolmakers receive a differential of 3d. an hour above this rate), leading hands 213s. 1½d.; stores workers—stores assistants 177s. 7½d., increasing by ¼d. an hour for each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 188s. 7½d., storekeepers 197s. 6½d., senior storekeepers 207s. 2d.; adult female workers—grade A 135s. 8½d. a week, grade B 137s. 6½d. rising to 139s. 4½d. after 6 months' satisfactory service, grade C 137s. 6½d. increasing by ¼d. an hour in each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 143s. 0½d., grade D—adult female workers employed in trade capacities 148s. 11½d. at the end of 1 month's service, rising to 167s. 3½d. after 24 months' service.
Cold Storage	Great Britain (189)	Pay day in week commencing 1 Dec.	Male workers 19 and over employed in cold stores, other than clerical and supervisory grades and engineering operating staff**	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week in national minimum wage (166s. 10d. to 174s. 2d.).
Buffer Food Distribution	England and Wales	20 Dec.	Adult male workers 19 and over (other than supervisory and clerical grades) employed at Buffer Depots	Increase of 7s. a week (159s. 6d. to 166s. 6d.).
Milk Distribution	Scotland (203) (244)	17 Dec.	Certain workers	New statutory minimum remuneration of 151s. a week (previously 146s.) introduced for male workers 21 or over employed in bottle washing, bottle filling, milk reception and despatch work.††
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants	Great Britain (238-239) (244)	1 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (other than service workers)‡‡	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for apprentice cooks and other young workers; new statutory minimum remuneration fixed for trainee cooks. Minimum rates of remuneration after change include: where no lodging or meals are supplied—men 21 or over, public barmen, area A 144s. a week, area B 142s., area C 139s., head barmen 154s., 152s., 149s., chefs or head cooks 204s., 202s., 199s., chefs de cuisine 284s., 282s., 279s., clerks or receptionists 164s., 162s., 159s., head clerks or receptionists 184s., 182s., 179s., cooks 174s., 172s., 169s., assistant cooks 154s., 152s., 149s., lift attendants 144s., 142s., 139s., stillroom men 149s., 147s., 144s., house, basement, cellar, store or kitchen porters 144s., 142s., 139s., platenmen, pantrymen or crockery attendants 144s., 142s., 139s., salad hands 154s., 152s., 149s., service dispensers 149s., 147s., 144s., telephone operators 149s., 147s., 144s., other workers (not specified) 144s., 142s., 139s.; women 21 or over—railway refreshment establishment attendants 123s. 6d., 121s. 6d., 118s. 6d., barmaids 119s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 114s. 6d., head barmaids 129s. 6d., 127s. 6d., 124s. 6d., dining-room and restaurant cashiers, linen and sewing maids 117s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 112s. 6d.; chambermaids 109s. 6d., 107s. 6d., 104s. 6d., head cooks 162s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 157s. 6d., cleaners, housemaids, kitchen, scullery or vegetable maids, staff maids or attendants 110s., 108s., 105s., clerks or receptionists 132s. 6d., 130s. 6d., 127s. 6d., head clerks or receptionists 152s. 6d., 150s. 6d., 147s. 6d., cooks 140s., 138s., 135s., assistant cooks 122s. 6d., 120s. 6d., 117s. 6d., lift attendants 110s., 108s., 105s., stillroom maids 115s., 113s., 110s., plate and pantry women or crockery attendants 110s., 108s., 105s., salad hands 122s. 6d., 120s. 6d., 117s. 6d., service dispensers 115s., 113s., 110s., telephone operators 125s., 123s., 120s., other workers (not specified) 110s., 108s., 105s.‡‡

\* This increase was the result of an award (No. 1175) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 9th December, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 34 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

‡ These increases were the result of an award (No. 2712) of the Industrial Court dated 16th December, with retrospective effect to the date shown in the case of employees of Airways Corporations, and to 5th October in the case of employees of Independent Operators. See page 34 of this GAZETTE.

\*\*\* This increase does not apply to Port Cold Stores which are at present covered by Agreements for or related to the Docks Industry.

†† This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. The Order also specifies certain improvements in minimum overtime rates. See page 35 of this GAZETTE.

‡‡ For service workers statutory minimum rates of remuneration are unchanged, but for those service workers who by agreement are paid at prescribed lower rates in consideration of their employers undertaking to make up gratuities which in any week fall short of specified amounts, these amounts are increased from 20s. to 23s. for male workers 21 or over, from 15s. to 17s. 6d. for male workers 18 and under 21 and for female workers 21 or over, and from 10s. to 12s. for female workers 18 and under 21.

§§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 486 of the December issue of this GAZETTE. Lower rates are prescribed where workers are supplied with such meals as are normally available in an establishment during the time they are on duty or where full board and lodging is supplied on seven days a week. Area A is defined as the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District, area B as other areas in England and Wales administered by County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District Councils and Burghs in Scotland which in 1941 and 1943, respectively, had a population of 250,000 inhabitants or more, and area C as all areas other than those in areas A or B.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (224)	16 Oct.*	Engineering craftsmen	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coach body makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, copper-smiths, electricians (except in London), engine fitters, engine turners, millwrights, motor mechanics (able to undertake without supervision all major and general repairs), patternmakers, platers, riveters, sheet metal workers, welders and wheelwrights—London 5s. 2½d. an hour, Zone A 4s. 10½d., Zone B 4s. 9½d.
	do.	Pay day in week commencing 1 Dec.	do.	Introduction of shiftwork enhancement over day rate of 4d. an hour.
	England and Wales (222-223)	16 Oct.*	Semi-skilled engineering workers	Increase of 2d. an hour (7s. 4d. a week). Rates after change: London, grade 1 4s. 3½d. an hour, grade 2 4s. 4½d., grade 3 4s. 6½d., grade 4 4s. 8½d., zone A 4s. 0½d., 4s. 1½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 5½d., zone B 3s. 11½d., 4s. 0½d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 4½d.

\* This increase was agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.

## Index of Rates of Wages

## INDEX FOR 31st DECEMBER, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services . . . . . 116

Manufacturing Industries only . . . . . 116

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

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.

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.

## I—All Industries and Services

## All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	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	115	116	116	116

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages {	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 } Monthly averages {	113.8	114.0	115.8	113.9
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, March . . . . .	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
June . . . . .	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
September . . . . .	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
December . . . . .	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.1
1958, January . . . . .	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February . . . . .	112.5(-)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March . . . . .	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	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 . . . . .	113.6	114.0	115.6	113.7
August . . . . .	113.9	114.7	116.0	114.1
September . . . . .	114.5(+)	114.9	116.5(+)	114.7
October . . . . .	115.9	115.7	117.7	115.9
November . . . . .	116.0	115.8	118.0	116.1
December . . . . .	116.1	116.0	118.1	116.2

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

## II—Manufacturing Industries only

## All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112
1958	112	112	113	113	113	113	114	114	114	116	116	116

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages {	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 } Monthly averages {	113.6	113.6	114.5(+)	113.7
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, March . . . . .	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
June . . . . .	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
September . . . . .	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
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(-)	112.5(-)	113.4	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 . . . . .	113.4	113.9	114.5(+)	113.5(+)
September . . . . .	113.7	114.1	114.8	113.8
October . . . . .	115.8	115.3	116.3	115.7
November . . . . .	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	115.9
December . . . . .	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	116.0

April, 1956, and April, 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.

## Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 16th DECEMBER, 1958

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

At 16th December, 1958, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 18th November, compared with 108 at 10th December, 1957.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, i.e., by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. 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 16th DECEMBER, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 16th December, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th DECEMBER, 1958 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food .. .. .	109.2	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .. .	105.8	71
III. Tobacco .. .. .	107.8	80
IV. Housing .. .. .	125.1	87
V. Fuel and light .. .. .	116.6	55
VI. Durable household goods .. .. .	99.9	66
VII. Clothing and footwear .. .. .	102.7	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles .. .. .	113.1	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	113.6	59
X. Services .. .. .	115.4	58
All items .. .. .	110.2	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 16th December was therefore 110.2, taken as 110.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

#### Food

Increases in the average prices of butter, cheese, bacon, apples and cauliflower were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of eggs and bananas. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109, compared with 108 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 rather more than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 125, compared with 124 for the previous month.

#### Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 117, 100, 103, 113, 114 and 115 respectively.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING 1958

Tables showing the figure for each group for each month in 1958 and also the "all items" figure for each month in 1958, with comparable figures for 1956 and 1957, are provided in an article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1958, which appears on pages 4 and 5 of this GAZETTE.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based 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 39 of this GAZETTE.

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## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria (Vienna)	Mar., 1938 = 100			
All Items* .. .. .	Nov., 1958	761	Nil	+ 10
Food .. .. .	"	755	+ 2	+ 4
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items* .. .. .	Oct., 1958	108	Nil	Nil
Food .. .. .	"	108	+ 1	Nil
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1958	120.7	- 0.3	+ 11.9
Food .. .. .	"	119.8	- 0.9	+ 10.7
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1958	119	+ 1	+ 2
Food .. .. .	"	124	+ 1	+ 1
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100†			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1958	146	Nil‡	+ 4
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1958	121	+ 1	- 2
Food .. .. .	"	117	+ 1	- 5
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Oct., 1958	108.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Food .. .. .	"	110.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.4
Spain (large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Sept., 1958	826.0	+13.0	+100.6
Food .. .. .	"	1,093.6	+20.1	+153.9
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Aug., 1958	152	Nil	+ 7
Food .. .. .	"	163	- 2	+ 7
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Oct., 1958	182.8	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Food .. .. .	"	198.8	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov., 1958	126.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Food .. .. .	"	123.2	- 0.2	+ 3.0
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Oct., 1958	106.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.1
Food .. .. .	"	106.22	+ 1.92	+ 0.28
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Sept., 1958§	121	+ 1	+ 7
Food .. .. .	"	125	+ 1	+ 10
South Africa, Union (Urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Aug., 1958	221.1	+ 0.7	+ 5.9
Food .. .. .	"	260.0	- 1.1	+ 9.9
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Oct., 1958	123.7	Nil	+ 2.6
Food .. .. .	"	119.7	- 0.6	+ 3.3

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

† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100, it was 119.4 at November, 1958.

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

§ Figures for the latest month are provisional.

## Stoppages of Work Due to Industrial Disputes

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 98. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December in these 108 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 18,200. The aggregate number of working days lost during December at the establishments concerned was nearly 42,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in December 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 .. .. .	—	61	61	4,700	7,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .. .	3	4	7	1,400	9,000
Vehicles .. .. .	2	6	8	5,100	11,000
Building and Contracting .. .. .	3	5	8	800	4,000
All remaining industries and services .. .. .	2	22	24	6,200	11,000
Total, December, 1958	10	98	108	18,200	42,000
Total, November, 1958	22	192	214	33,500	79,000
Total, December, 1957	17	160	177	23,700	42,000

Of the total of 42,000 days lost in December, 29,000 were lost by 15,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 12,100 were directly involved and 3,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in December also included 13,000 days lost by 2,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 99 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during December, 49, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 23, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted two days; 10, directly involving 2,300 workers, lasted three days; 6, directly involving 300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 11, directly involving 1,800 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 98 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in December, 6, directly involving 600 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 30, directly involving 1,400 workers, on other wage questions; 18, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 43, directly involving 7,700 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

#### Principal Stoppages during December

A stoppage of work by about 530 Mounting Department workers employed at Oxford in the manufacture of motor vehicles began on 1st December. It arose out of the refusal by the firm to allow a shop steward to accompany a rate-fixer on piece-work timing. Pending negotiations, work was resumed on 2nd December, but approximately 2,000 other workers had been rendered idle on the day of the stoppage. Following a works conference the 530 workers directly involved again withdrew their labour on 3rd December, 2,300 other workers also being rendered idle. Normal working was resumed on 4th December. Another stoppage, involving 970 workers employed in the manufacture of motor car accessories at Birmingham, began on the night-shift 3rd/4th December, in protest against the employment of non-unionist workers. Work was resumed on the night-shift 10th/11th December. The largest stoppage in the coal mining industry was at West Lothian. It began on 26th December and was occasioned by the reprimand of certain workers regarding the standard of their work. Work was resumed, pending negotiations, on 31st December, some 1,000 workers having been involved.

### STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1958

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1958, and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given in the annual review on pages 5 and 6 of this GAZETTE.

\* 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.

## 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 December\* was 101, compared with 118 (revised figure) in the previous month and 119 (revised figure) in December, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 8 fatal accidents were reported in December, compared with 29 in the previous month and 15 in December, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for December, 1958. The figures in this article are provisional.

Mines and Quarries†	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Coal Mines :	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 4
Underground .. .. .	21
Surface .. .. .	3
Other Stratified Mines .. .. .	1
Miscellaneous Mines .. .. .	5
Quarries .. .. .	5
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	30
Factories	Works of Engineering Construction .. 5
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	8
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. .	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. .	3
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. .	9
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .. .	4
Shipbuilding .. .. .	3
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	1
Wool, Worsteds, Shoddy	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. .. .	1
Food and Drink .. .. .	3
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. .	1
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	1
Electrical Stations .. .. .	1
Other Industries .. .. .	2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	8
Total (excluding Seamen)	101
Seamen	Trading Vessels .. .. .
Fishing Vessels .. .. .	3
TOTAL, SEAMEN	8
Total (including Seamen)	109

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths‡ in Great Britain reported during December\* 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:	Pitch and Tar .. .. .
Shipbreaking .. .. .	17
Other contact with Molten Lead .. .. .	13
White and Red Lead Works .. .. .	30
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. .	1
Paint and Colour Works .. .. .	2
Other Industries .. .. .	3
TOTAL .. .. .	12
Mercurial Poisoning .. .. .	3
Aniline Poisoning .. .. .	1
Compressed Air Illness .. .. .	1
Anthrax	Other Industries .. .. .
Hides and Skins .. .. .	1
Other Industries .. .. .	5
TOTAL .. .. .	1
TOTAL .. .. .	8

\* See page 7 for figures for the whole year 1958.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 27th December, 1958.

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

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Arbitration Awards:		Notices and Orders:	
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals	34	Wages Councils Acts	34
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	34	Agricultural Wages Acts	35
Industrial Court	34	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	36
Single Arbitrators, etc.	34		

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

#### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During December the Tribunal issued twelve awards, Nos. 1171 to 1182.\* Five of these are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1172 (3rd December).**—Parties: Members of the Leicestershire Master Dyers' and Finishers' Association and the members of the Nottingham Master Hosiery Dyers' and Finishers' Association, and members of the trade unions federated to the National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers in their employment. **Claim:** For the establishment of an industrial pensions scheme. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1173 (4th December).**—Parties: Members of the Sunderland Tugowners' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment as tugboatmen. **Claim:** For an increase in wages. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the basic rates of wages of the adult tugboatmen concerned should be increased by 7s. 6d. a week, with proportionate increases for boys.

**Award No. 1175 (9th December).**—Parties: Members of the Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation, and members of the Print Block, Roller and Stamp Cutters Society in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase of 12½ per cent. on the basic wage rate of linoleum blockcutters. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the basic wage rate of the workers concerned should be increased by 3d. an hour, with proportionate increases for apprentices.

**Award No. 1176 (10th December).**—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Bobbin Making Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in wages. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of wages of the higher skilled adult male workers concerned should be increased by 5s. 6d. a week, with consequential increases for other workers.

**Award No. 1180 (31st December).**—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** That the increase of wages for men in the Plastics Group should be 1½d. an hour as in the Chemical and Fertiliser Groups and not 1¼d. an hour as offered by the employers, and that the increase for women in all Groups should be 1¼d. an hour and not 1¼d. an hour in the Chemical and Fertiliser Groups and 1d. an hour in the Plastics Group as offered. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the wages of workpeople in the Plastics Group should be increased by ½d. an hour for men and ¼d. an hour for women, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period after 5th November, 1958, and found that the claim for an increase in the wages of women in the Chemical and Fertiliser Groups had not been established.

#### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

#### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 355 and 356\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 355 (12th December).**—Parties: Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Admiralty. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Chart Depot Staff employed by the Admiralty. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of Chart Depot Grades employed by the Admiralty shall be:—Chart Supply Officer £935 by £35 to £1,110, Senior Chart Depot Assistant £690 by £25 to £815 by £10 to £825, Chart Depot Assistant age 16 £250, age 17 £280, age 18 £315, age 19 £350, age 20 £385, age 21 £410, age 22 £435, age 23 £460, age 24 £485, age 25 £510, then by £25 to £660; (b) that the above scales shall be operative from 1st September, 1957, and subject to provincial differentiation as revised from 1st April, 1956; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 39.

**Award No. 356 (15th December).**—Parties: Society of Technical Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. **Claim:** For increase in annual leave allowance of Head Tracers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the annual leave allowance of Head Tracers shall be as follows:—3 weeks and 3 days; after 10 years' total service 4 weeks and 2 days; after 20 years' total service 5 weeks; after 30 years' total service 6 weeks.

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

#### Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2711 and 2712, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2711 (11th December).**—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the General Service Workers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. **Claim:** That the amount of compensation for shift work, embodied in the wage rates of Protection Staff covered by the Agreement dated 3rd June, 1951, be defined. **Award:** The Court found that the agreed basic rates of the grades covered by the Terms of Reference take account of shift work, and that the amount of compensation for the incidence of such work embodied in the wage rates of Protection Staff covered by the Agreement dated 3rd June, 1951, cannot be defined.

**Award No. 2712 (16th December).**—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Engineering and Maintenance and Radio National Sectional Panels of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. **Claim:** For an increase in the rates of pay of engineering employees employed by British Overseas Airways Corporation, British European Airways Corporation, Independent Operators and International Aeradio Limited. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the current basic rates for adult male employees covered by the Terms of Reference shall be increased by the following amounts:—Skilled Grades 7s 4d. a week, Semi-skilled Grade 6s. 8d. a week, Unskilled Grades 6s. 0d. a week. The Court noted that the parties had agreed that the Court's award should operate as from 21st September, 1958, in the case of employees of the Airways Corporations and as from 5th October, 1958, in the case of employees of the Independent Operators.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During December two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking and the other is summarised below:—

**Parties:** Grimsby United Fish Merchants' and Fish Curers' Association Limited on the one hand and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union on the other. **Claim:** To determine a claim submitted by the Unions that employees working a permanent night shift should be paid at the rate of time-and-one-third of their normal hourly day rate instead of time-and-one-fifth. **Award:** The Arbitrator awarded a rate of time-and-one-quarter of their normal hourly rate for men (other than "smokers") working a permanent night shift; the award to have effect as from the first pay-day after the date of the hearing, 1st December, 1958, or from that date, if it was a pay-day.

A neutral Chairman was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a meeting of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade to consider an application for an increase of wages. The Board was unable to reach agreement and asked the neutral Chairman to make a decision. He awarded that there should be an increase of wages for all workers employed on day and shift rates, and all craftsmen, of 5s. 6d. a week or 11d. a day or shift. This should apply from the same date as would have been selected had an agreement been reached at the meeting of the Board held on 22nd October, 1958.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### Notices of Proposals

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

**Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal P.(69), dated 16th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

**Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O.(61), dated 30th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers (other than home-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 December the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* :—

**The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2044 (M.D.S.73),** dated 3rd December and effective from 17th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes special general minimum time rates for certain male workers, and amends the provisions relating to payment of overtime.—See page 30.

**The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2045 (S.B.(49)),** dated 3rd December and effective from 17th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.—See page 29.

**The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2049 (R.P.G.(3)), and The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) (Holidays) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2050 (R.P.G.(4)),** both dated 4th December and effective from 2nd January, 1959. These Orders give effect to proposals submitted by the Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council. Order R.P.G.(3) prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to all workers (except foremen and forewomen) in relation to whom the Wages Council operates. Order R.P.G.(4) sets out the holidays to be allowed and the holiday remuneration payable to the workers, other than homeworkers, to whom Order R.P.G.(3) applies.—See also article on page 10.

**The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2095 (D.B.(54)),** dated 10th December and effective from 2nd January, 1959. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2096 (Q.(88)),** dated 10th December and effective from 2nd January, 1959. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2109 (H.U.(24)),** dated 11th December and effective from 12th January, 1959. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to the conditions as to rates for apprentices.

**The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2215 (I.(63)),** dated 22nd December and effective from 9th January, 1959. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Jute) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 2268 (J.(100)),** dated 31st December and effective from 14th January, 1959. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Jute Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

#### Notices of Proposals

During December notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

**Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.19), dated 12th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1958 (N.I.Bk. (N.237)),** dated 15th December and effective on and from 29th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.—See page 29.

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1958 (N.I.Bk. (N.238)),** dated 15th December and effective on and from 29th December. This Order prescribes

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 39.

revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 29.

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1958 (N.I.Bk. (N.239)),** dated 15th December and effective on and from 29th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 29.

**The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (N.I.W.R.(N.59)),** dated 19th December and effective on and from 2nd January, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

**The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (N.I.F. (N.55)),** dated 29th December and effective on and from 7th January, 1959. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

### Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

#### Orders relating to Wages, etc., in Scotland

Orders (Order No. 22 of Districts 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 23 of District No. 10) were made on 24th November, 1958, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 8th December, 1958, raise the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages of male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland. (See pages 8 and 26).

### Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1956

Order No. 27 was made on 13th November, 1958, by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland with effect from 8th December, 1958, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland (except workers employed at or in flax scutch mills). See pages 8 and 26.

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## 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. It is no longer necessary for a claimant to obtain leave to appeal (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1958, page 180).

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 24/58 (3rd July)

A cotton mill worker with the subsidiary occupation of fish and chip shop proprietor was temporarily suspended from his work at the mill. He had been allowed on Tuesdays and Fridays, the days when the fish and chip business was open at mid-day, to leave his work at 11 a.m. instead of 12 noon, i.e., he was allowed an hour off on two days a week. The claimant stated that he would not open the shop at mid-day on Tuesdays and Fridays if an employer refused to allow him an hour off on those days. Held that the fact that a person when otherwise unemployed does some work at a subsidiary occupation during normal working hours does not prevent him from being available for full-time employment if it is plain that he will at once abandon his subsidiary occupation at any time at which it conflicts with normal full-time work.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that 1st January, 1958 (and subsequent days on which the claimant's circumstances were the same as on 1st January, 1958) were days of unemployment for the claimant.

"The claimant lives in Lancashire in a small isolated village to which public transport runs only three times a week. The principal, and perhaps the only, industrial undertaking in the village is a cotton mill, where the claimant has been employed as a labourer for some four years. About a quarter of the mill-workers are said to be part-time workers. The claimant's hours of work in the mill were 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday.

"About two years ago the claimant and his wife opened a fried fish and chip business which they run in their own house. The hours of opening are as follows:—

Monday night . . . . .	8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Tuesday mid-day . . . . .	12 noon to 1 p.m.
Wednesday night . . . . .	8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Friday . . . . .	12 noon to 1 p.m.
Saturday night, . . . . .	8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

On Tuesday and Friday, when the business is open at mid-day, the claimant's employers allowed him to leave his work at the mill at 11 a.m. That is they gave him an hour off on two days a week. Otherwise he worked the full hours normal in his employment. The claimant does the cooking and his wife does the serving and cleaning in the fish and chip business.

"The claimant's employment in the mill was temporarily suspended from 1st January to 20th January, 1958, and he made a claim to unemployment benefit on Wednesday, 1st January, 1958. The insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable for that day, which could not be treated as a day of unemployment inasmuch as on that day the claimant was following the occupation of fish and chip shop proprietor and was not available for full-time employment in an employed contributor's employment. In point of fact, on Wednesday the claimant was occupied in his business only after ordinary working hours, but the insurance officer took the view that as long as the claimant was engaged in the fish and chip business he was available only to an employer who would allow him an hour off duty from 11 to 12 noon on Tuesday and Friday, and was thus not available for full-time employment.

"The insurance officer's decision was given under regulation 6 (1) (h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, as amended [S.I. 1948 No. 1277 as amended by S.I. 1955 No. 143] which provides that a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation, unless the earnings derived from that occupation do not exceed 6s. 8d. a day on an average, and unless he is available on that day for full-time employment and the occupation which he is following is consistent with and different in nature from that full-time employment.

"It was unanimously found by the local tribunal that the claimant's earnings from the business were less than 6s. 8d. a day and that finding is not now challenged. I agree with it and accept it.

\* 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 39.

"The only question at issue therefore is whether the claimant is available for full-time employment and whether his business is consistent with his following a full-time employment. The claimant did not attend the local tribunal and the tribunal record that they did not have the benefit of hearing him or anyone on his behalf. They therefore had necessarily to give their decision on the evidence contained in the papers before them and their decision was adverse to the claimant. They found that he lived in a very remote place where there was little choice of employment, and that any employment which he was likely to get locally would interfere with his business, unless he obtained special leave off, which a normal employer would not grant.

"In his appeal to the Commissioner the claimant points out that on the day of his claim, a Wednesday, he was in fact available for full-time employment, and that if an employer had refused to allow him an hour off at mid-day on Tuesday and Friday he would not have opened his shop at mid-day on those two days.

"I think if this fact had been made plain to the local tribunal, or at a stage in the proceedings earlier than that, the present appeal would probably not have been necessary. The only fact which makes the claimant's business inconsistent with full-time employment is the hour's fish frying before noon on Tuesday and Friday. The claimant now says that if this had prevented him from being accepted for full-time employment, he would have shut his shop at mid-day on Tuesday and Friday. I accept that he would have done this on and after 1st January, 1958, if occasion had arisen. The fact that a person when otherwise unemployed does some work at a subsidiary occupation during normal working hours does not, in my view, prevent him from being available for full-time employment if it is plain that he will at once abandon his subsidiary occupation at any time at which it conflicts with normal full-time employment.

"The claimant's appeal is allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 25/58 (4th July)

The claimant, who was separated from his wife, had a Court Order to pay his wife 23s. per week. During the period of about 40 weeks before the date of his claim he had paid an average weekly sum of 26s. of which 3s. was in respect of arrears. Held that the claimant had not been contributing at a weekly rate of more than 23s. that to hold otherwise would be to give undue benefit to a husband who accumulated arrears and then paid them off over a long period, as compared with the husband who paid fully and punctually.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 7th January, 1958, an increase of unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant.

"The claimant has lived separate and apart from his wife since 1932 and on 14th December, 1932, an order was made in a petty sessional court that he should pay in favour of his wife 23s. a week. That order is still in force. The claimant has fallen into certain arrears through his illness, and in the 40 weeks preceding 12th February, 1958, he paid an average weekly sum of 26s., of which 3s. was in respect of arrears.

"On 7th January, 1958, he made a claim for an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of his wife. Since he is not residing with her, he is not entitled to an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of her unless he was 'contributing at a weekly rate of not less than' the prescribed amount. Such is the effect of section 24(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by section 3 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, and of regulation 5A of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948, as amended [S.I. 1948 No. 1278 as amended by S.I. 1957 No. 1888]; the words which I have put in quotation marks come from section 24(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended. The prescribed amount was 25s. a week up to 5th February, 1958, and 30s. a week thereafter.

"The insurance officer decided that the claimant was not entitled to the increase claimed since, although his actual payments at the time of his claim averaged 26s. a week, 3s. of that sum represented arrears, and the insurance officer took the view that the claimant's contribution towards his wife's maintenance was at a weekly rate of 23s.

"The claimant appealed to the local tribunal, who took a contrary view to that of the insurance officer and held that, since the claimant had been paying an average of 26s. a week to his wife for 40 weeks to 12th February, 1958, he was contributing at a weekly rate of not less than 25s.

"In my judgment the decision of the insurance officer was correct. The words added by section 3 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, to section 24(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, viz., 'contributing at a weekly rate of not less than' the prescribed amount, and the similar words used in regulation 5A, seem to me to suggest that it is the overall weekly rate of contribution which has to be considered and not the actual payment in any particular week. It was stated in an unreported decision of the Commissioner on file C.S. 74/55 'In my view it is not legitimate to regard a payment of arrears as increasing the sum paid by way of maintenance in any particular week, for it is simply a late payment of what ought to have been paid before. It does not increase the amount actually paid by the claimant towards the maintenance of his wife.'

"In the present case, although the claimant's payment in many weeks has exceeded 25s., it does not seem to me that he has been contributing at a weekly rate of that amount. To hold otherwise would be to give an undue benefit to the husband who accumulated arrears and paid them off over a long period, as compared with the husband who paid fully and punctually. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 27/58 (30th June)

Employers had closed on Boxing Day for several years in addition to particular holidays which were specified in a written agreement. Held that Boxing Day had become a recognised holiday, notwithstanding that it was a day other than those specified as holidays in the written agreement on conditions of employment.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed on 26th December, 1957.

"I agree with the decision of the local tribunal for the reasons stated by the majority thereof.

"It is a fact that the firm employing the claimant has closed on Boxing Day for several years and I agree with the submission of the local insurance officer that the primary reason for closing on that day was the fact that it was customary for the employers and the workers in the factory to take Boxing Day as a holiday.

"In Case No. 18284/32 (reported in U.I. Code 8B at page 143) which is a case decided under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed), the Umpire said that 'notwithstanding that an agreement specifies particular days as agreed holidays or provides for extra payment for work done on specified holidays, this does not preclude a finding, if the evidence warrants it, that in the particular establishment concerned there are other days which have become recognised as holidays.'

"This passage from the Umpire's decision with which I respectfully agree is applicable to cases arising under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and I hold that, in this case, the evidence warrants a finding that in the establishment where the claimant is employed there is a day, other than those stated in the agreement to which reference has been made, which has become recognised as a holiday, namely Boxing Day.

"I must dismiss the appeal of the claimant's association."

### Decision No. R(U) 26/58 (17th July)

A claimant, registered for employment as a general farm worker, cultivated a smallholding. Held that, although on the smallholding the claimant was his own master whilst as a general farm worker he might seldom have to take decisions as to the work to be done, nevertheless work on the smallholding was substantially the same as that of a general farm worker and was therefore not different in nature from the full-time employment for which the claimant was available. Decisions R(U) 16/56 and R(U) 12/57 distinguished.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed on 30th December, 1957.

"The question to be determined in this appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant is disentitled to unemployment benefit by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1) (h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 [S.I. 1955 No. 143], on the ground that on the day of his claim he was following the occupation of a smallholder and the earnings derived from that occupation exceeded six shillings and eightpence on the daily average and the occupation was not different in nature from the full-time employment for which he was available, namely that of a general farm worker.

"The claimant is registered for employment as a general farm worker and cultivates a smallholding. His regular employment as a farm worker ended on 26th October, 1957, and from 28th October, 1957, to 28th December, 1957, he did casual work on a farm for odd days.

"It is now conceded that his earnings derived from his occupation of smallholder do not on the daily average exceed six shillings and eightpence, and, therefore, the only question left to be determined is whether the claimant's subsidiary occupation as a smallholder should be regarded as 'different in nature' from employment as a general farm worker for which the claimant was registered as available. My attention has been directed to Decision R(U) 12/57 and Decision R(U) 16/56. In the case to which Decision R(U) 12/57 refers the claimant was an unqualified accountant who was available for general clerical work and his last employment as 'transport clerk' seemed to the Commissioner to fall within the description of general clerical work rather than that of accountancy. As the claimant was at the date of his claim for unemployment benefit available for general clerical work which is clearly different in nature from accountancy the claim was allowed. In the case to which Decision R(U) 16/56 refers the claimant held herself available for full-time employment as a waitress. She had for some five years past been employed as a full-time waitress at various hotels and restaurants. On the date of her claim for unemployment benefit she worked for two hours in the evening in an hotel in an occupation which was described as 'Waitress (French service)' and since that date she had on a number of occasions been similarly employed. The question was whether her evening activities represented a subsidiary occupation which was 'different in nature' from the full-time employment of a waitress. The Commissioner pointed out that the subsidiary occupation may have certain features in common with the full-time employment, but that its nature must be different in some substantial respect and as the evidence showed that the claimant in her evening engagements as a waitress was required not merely to wait but to take her turn in washing dishes and in attendance in the cloakroom—duties which no waitress in full-time employment would normally be expected to perform—the Commissioner was satisfied that the claimant's subsidiary occupation as part-time waitress in the evenings was 'different in nature' from her full-time employment of waitress for which she was available.

"Having regard to the guidance afforded me by the decisions to which I have been referred I can see no similarity between this case and the cases to which those decisions refer.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the claimant in this case is his own master, so far as his smallholding is concerned, and although so far as his general farm work is concerned he may have little or no

discretion in what work he does on the farm of his employer, nevertheless the work that has to be done on the smallholding is not substantially different in nature from that which is required on any other farm. In fact it seems to me that work on the smallholding and work as a general farm worker are substantially the same, although as a general farm worker the claimant might seldom have to decide what duty he had to perform for his employer. I cannot imagine that at no time, as an experienced farm worker, would he be required to come to a decision or use his own discretion in the absence of his employer who might, in the course of his employment, be elsewhere than on the farm. The character of the work on a smallholding is intrinsically the same as that of the work of a general farm worker and I do not think that it is satisfactory to try to make fine distinctions between the duties of someone on a smallholding which is his own and those of a farm worker, who is employed by someone else.

"In the result I cannot, in this case, be satisfied that the claimant's occupation as a smallholder is different in nature from his full-time employment as a general farm worker and, therefore, the claimant fails to satisfy the test laid down in regulation 6(1) (h) of the above-named regulations, as amended. For these reasons he is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit while he is carrying on his subsidiary occupation of smallholder. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 28/58 (12th June)

A docker at a port where for several years there had been a shortage of work claimed unemployment benefit for a Monday on which he had not worked. In the year before his claim he had worked for 4 days or less during 33 weeks. His record for the two preceding years was similar. Held that the claimant, although against his wish, had become a person who did not work on every day in a week. The conditions causing his pattern of employment were not exceptional as they had prevailed for several years. The Monday was not therefore a day of unemployment because, having worked on 4 days in that week, the claimant had been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that 23rd September, 1957, cannot be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant, on the ground that the claimant is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or a day substituted therefor) but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"The claimant is a docker at the port of Lerwick in the Shetland Islands. That port is termed a 'non-scheme port,' but the dockers are in practice obliged to present themselves daily for the purpose of showing that they are available for work. For several years past, however, there has been a shortage of work for the dockers, which is said to be associated with the decline in the local herring fishing. The record of work of the present claimant shows that in the year ending 31st October, 1955, he was sick for 6 weeks, and of the remaining 46 weeks he had work for 6 days in not more than 4 weeks, work for 5 days in 10 weeks, and work for 4 days (or less) in 32 weeks. Similarly in the year ending 31st October, 1956, he was sick for 7 weeks, and of the remaining 45 weeks he had work for 6 days in only 4 weeks, work for 5 days in 11 weeks, and work for 4 days (or less) in 30 weeks.

"On Monday, 23rd September, 1957, the claimant did not work. He claimed unemployment benefit. By that date a full year had elapsed during which there was no week in which he had worked 6 days. He had worked 5 days in only 15 weeks of that year, and he had worked 4 days or less during 33 weeks of the year. Sickness accounted for the remaining 4 weeks. The local insurance officer disallowed the claim for unemployment benefit by virtue of 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 first question which arises is whether it can properly be said of the claimant (as at the date of claim) that he is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of

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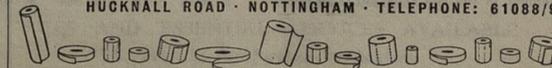
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Sunday). It may be accepted that the claimant has no wish to be such a person; but the question posed by the regulation is directed to what his pattern of work in fact is, and not to what he would wish his pattern of work to be. In Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) it was held that "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." It is true of the claimant that he has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more.

"At the oral hearing of the present appeal it was urged upon me by the representative of the claimant's association that the conditions which had brought about the under-employment of the claimant and other dockers at Lerwick should be regarded as exceptional, and reference was made to various measures initiated by the Government to improve the condition of the herring industry. This indeed was the basis of the association's appeal as presented to me. While it is to be hoped that these measures will prove successful, the fact must be faced that the conditions which have brought about the slackness of work for dockers at Lerwick have prevailed for several years. The expressed view of the local tribunal is as follows—'The circumstances relating to shipping which have prevailed at Lerwick during the past twelve months have brought about an established situation where the claimant is normally employed on only four days of the week. The situation may be regretted but the facts of this case show that it has become established.' 'Exceptional industrial circumstances' mean circumstances relating to a claimant's work which are purely temporary and sporadic and brought about by conditions unlikely to continue—see Decision R(U) 13/55, paragraph 10. To regard the circumstances which have brought about the claimant's under-employment as purely temporary and sporadic would be to proceed upon mere optimistic speculation at this stage. I can find no material in the present case which would justify a finding that there were exceptional industrial circumstances taking the claimant out of the operation of the 'one-year' rule mentioned above. I agree therefore with the local insurance officer and the local tribunal that as at the date of claim he is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday). It was suggested at the hearing that since September, 1957, there had been some change of circumstances. If this is so, the effect of that change of circumstances will of course fall to be taken into account in dealing with claims for benefit after the date in question.

"Once it is held that the claimant is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week, it must next be decided, in relation to any day which is claimed to be a day of unemployment, whether he has, in the week in which that day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case. What is the 'full extent normal' in the case of the claimant? There have been cases in which, owing to the irregular pattern of employment of the person

concerned, the Commissioner has held it impossible to determine what was the full normal extent of his employment—see, for example, Decision R(U) 32/51. In the present case, by contrast, it happens that the pattern of employment has been reasonably regular. The claimant has for the most part been employed on four days a week, namely Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, being the days of arrival and departure of the vessels of a particular shipping company. In some weeks he has had an extra day of employment, making a total of five. This general pattern of employment is not disputed. I agree with the local tribunal that the proper inference from the claimant's record is that in any week in which the claimant works on four days or more he has, in that week, been employed to the full extent normal in his case. This view should continue to be taken so long as the circumstances prevailing on 23rd September, 1957, continue materially unchanged.

"I hold therefore that on 23rd September, 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. That day therefore cannot be treated as a day of unemployment, pursuant to regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii) quoted above. The appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 29/58 (18th July)

A share fisherman was temporarily "stood down" for a fortnight when the vessel on which he was employed changed to seine net fishing, requiring a smaller crew. He had no share in the ownership of the vessel. Held that the claimant, as distinct from a share fisherman who was owner or part owner of a vessel, had ceased to be a member of the crew whilst "stood down" and was not therefore required to satisfy the conditions of regulation 14B(2) of the Mariners Regulations.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

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

"The claimant is a share fisherman who claimed unemployment benefit in respect of 3rd February, 1958, and following days. He was registered for employment as a deckhand, and had been last employed as cook on a motor fishing vessel. The vessel in question was one of which either the master or a member of the crew was the owner or part owner. The claimant himself had no share in the ownership of the vessel. Up to the end of January, 1957, the vessel had engaged in herring fishing, and thereafter it turned over to fishing by seine net. The latter mode of fishing requires a smaller crew. The claimant and another man were therefore (to use a neutral term) 'stood down', and the claimant did not go to sea again until 18th February, 1958. It is in respect of the period of idleness thus created that unemployment benefit is claimed.

"The local insurance officer took the view that the claimant was a person required to satisfy the additional condition with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit by a share fisherman prescribed by regulation 14B(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301], and that he did not (except on two specified days) satisfy that additional condition.

"On appeal the local tribunal decided that the claimant had been 'paid off' from the vessel, accordingly that regulation 14B(2) quoted above did not apply to him, and that he was entitled to unemployment benefit.

"The regulation in question applies to a share fisherman who is 'master or member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which either the master or any member of the crew is the owner or part owner'. The claimant was never master of the vessel in question. He was certainly—both before and after the period of claim—a member of the crew. The crucial question is whether he was during the period of claim a member of the crew.

"While the vessel was engaged in herring fishing, the claimant was a member of the crew. When the change over to seine net fishing was made this reduced the number of crew required from 10 to 8. It was arranged that men could be 'stood down' in turn. The claimant was 'stood down' for a fortnight. It is plain, I think, that the expectation on both sides was that at the end of the fortnight he would return to the vessel. But there was no legal obligation (as I see it) either on the claimant to return to the vessel or on the owner to take him back, after the fortnight. During the fortnight, the claimant received no wage and no form of retaining fee. He ceased to be berthed on the vessel. He was at liberty to take employment with another vessel (or indeed of any kind) if he could get it.

"The local tribunal had their attention directed to the decision on Commissioner's file C.S.U.33/57, in which the circumstances were similar, with one exception. In the case to which that decision relates, the claimant who had been 'stood down' was himself a part owner of the vessel; and the Deputy Commissioner took the view that he had not ceased to be a member of the crew during the period of 'stand down'. The local tribunal thought that this was a significant distinction; and I agree. Where a share fisherman is 'stood down' in the circumstances narrated, it seems to me much more difficult to hold that he ceases to be a member of the crew in the case where he is himself part owner of the vessel, than in the case where he has no such interest. Besides having an additional interest to remain one of the crew, the part owner has some additional power to prevent his ceasing to be so. In the present case, the tribunal found as matter of fact that the claimant had been paid off 'in the ordinary sense of the words': i.e., that he had ceased to be a member of the crew. I see no sufficient evidence to justify differing from that conclusion.

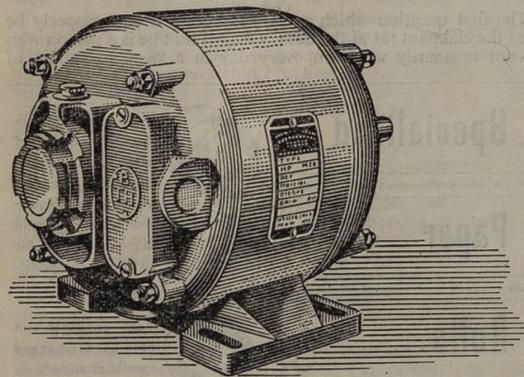
"I agree therefore that the claimant was not a person to whom the regulation in question applied, and accordingly there was no basis for the disallowance of his claim. The appeal of the insurance officer is not allowed."



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## 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 prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

*The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2044; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 3rd December; The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2045), dated 3rd December; The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2049; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 4th December; The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) (Holidays) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2050; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 4th December; The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2095; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 10th December; The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2096; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 10th December; The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2109), dated 11th December; The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2215; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 22nd December; The Wages Regulation (Jute) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2268; price 7d. (9d.)), dated 31st December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 35.*

(i) *The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Amending Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2152); (ii) The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Amending Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2153).* These Orders were made on 17th December by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. They provide that the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities (i) to teachers of agricultural subjects, and (ii) to teachers employed in Establishments for Further Education, shall be increased by 5 per cent. from 1st January, 1959.

*The Quarries (Ropeways and Vehicles) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2110; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 11th December by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954.* These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st January, prescribe the cases in which ropeways and vehicles running on rails may be used at quarries for the purpose of carrying persons employed thereat to or from their working places and set out the conditions which must be observed when a ropeway or vehicle is used for this purpose. They apply only to ropeways and vehicles running on rails which are so used.

*The Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1962; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 21st November by Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.* The Order provides that the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, which would otherwise have expired on 10th December, 1958, shall continue in force for a further period of one year until 10th December, 1959.

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2112), made on 12th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 11.*

*The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 2124), made on 15th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 11.*

*The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 172), dated 24th October; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 185), dated 13th November.* These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, page 447, and last month's issue, page 486).

*The Census of Production (Exemption) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 178), made on 11th November by the Ministry of Commerce under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland), 1949.* This Order, which has been made with the approval of the Northern Ireland Trade Statistics Consultative Committee, prescribes that an undertaking employing not more than ten persons shall be exempt from the requirement to furnish a detailed return in respect of the Census of Production for the year 1958, and also exempts entirely from the scope of the census all undertakings engaged in mining and quarrying.

\* See footnote \* in next column.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Accidents.**—*Electrical Accidents and their Causes. Report, 1957.* (Formerly published as Factory Form 929.) Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 10.

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers, No. 78. Engineering Work for Boys.* September, 1958. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.).

**Census 1951.**—*England and Wales. General Report.* General Register Office. Price 13s. (14s.).

**Census of Production for 1954.**—(i) Report. *Volume 12. Industry A. Building and Contracting.* Price 3s. (3s. 4d.). (ii) Report. *Summary Tables. Part I.* Price 9s. (9s. 4d.) Board of Trade.

**Civil Service.**—*Staff Relations in the Civil Service. 3rd Edition, 1958.* Treasury. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).

**Friendly Societies.**—*Report of the Chief Registrar, 1957. Part I. General. Part II. Friendly Societies.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.) each.

**Mines and Quarries.**—*Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, for 1957.* Ministry of Power. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.).—See page 12.

**Mining Examinations.**—*(Surveyors) Amendment Rules, 1958.* Ministry of Power. Price 2d. (4d.).

**National Insurance.**—*Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act on the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1958. H.C. 37.* Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 11.

**Overseas Migration.**—*4th Report of Overseas Migration Board, December, 1958.* Cmnd. 619. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 8.

**Scientific and Industrial Research.**—*Estimates of Resources devoted to Scientific and Engineering Research and Development in British Manufacturing Industry, 1955.* October, 1958. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).

**Scientific Policy.**—*Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, 1957–1958.* Cmnd. 597. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 9.

**Statistics.**—*Annual Abstract No. 95, 1958.* Central Statistical Office. Price £1 1s. (£1 2s. 3d.).—See page 10.

\* 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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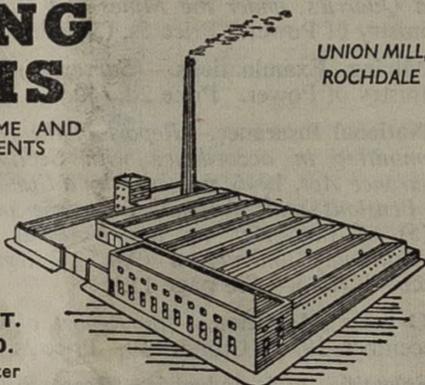
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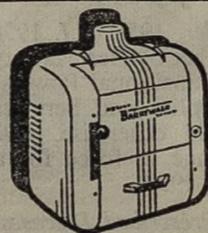
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