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## CONTENTS

Special Articles :	Page	Special Articles—continued :	Page
Membership of Trade Unions in 1956 .. .. .	425	in Industrial Injuries Benefit ; Changes in Benefit Rules for Persons in Hospital ; Unemployment and Sickness Benefits .. .. .	432
Registered Trade Unions : Membership, etc. .. .. .	426	Increases in National Assistance Rates .. .. .	434
Summary of Monthly Statistics .. .. .	427	International Labour Organisation : Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations ; Sixth Session of Iron and Steel Committee ; Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines .. .. .	434
Average Weekly Earnings, April, 1952–April, 1956 .. .. .	427	Labour Overseas : Germany, Supplementary Payments for Absence due to Sickness ; Canada, Strikes and Lock-outs in 1956 .. .. .	436
Agricultural Wages in Scotland .. .. .	428	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. .. .. .	437
Agricultural Wages in Northern Ireland .. .. .	428	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES .. .. .	447
Booklet "The Pound and Our Future" .. .. .	428	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. .. .. .	454
Census of Production for 1958 .. .. .	428	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS .. .. .	458
Registration under National Service Acts .. .. .	428	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .. .. .	459
Developments and Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire .. .. .	429	MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD .. .. .	459
Digest of Welsh Statistics .. .. .	429		
Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth .. .. .	429		
Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces .. .. .	430		
Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for 1954–1956 .. .. .	431		
Accidents to Railway Servants during 1956 .. .. .	432		
National Insurance : National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 ; Conditions of Entitlement to Guardian's Allowances ; Child's Special Allowance ; Changes Affecting National Insurance Benefits for Dependents ; Changes .. .. .			

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

## Membership of Trade Unions in 1956

THE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1956 was about 9,700,000. This number was about 36,000 more than the total at the end of 1955, and about 206,000 more than the total at the end of 1954.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations the head offices of which are outside the United Kingdom.

It should be noted that all figures for 1956 given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary, in accordance with the latest information.

### Number of Trade Unions

On the basis indicated above, the total number of trade unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1956 was 647, including 25 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. This total represented a reduction of 21 compared with the total at the end of 1955. The reduction was the net result of 25 small unions being absorbed by larger unions or otherwise ceasing to function, and the formation of four new unions.

### Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1956 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,700,000, as compared with 9,664,000 at the end of 1955, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1956 was

7,817,000, a decrease of 4,000, or less than 0.1 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,883,000, an increase of 40,000, or 2.2 per cent.

The total of 9,700,000 included 43,000\* members in branches in the Irish Republic and 107,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 9,550,000 at the end of 1956, as compared with 9,515,000 at the end of 1955 ; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 198,000 in 1956 and 195,000 in 1955.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

### Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1956 :—

Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Membership	Percentage of	
			Total Number of all Unions	Total Membership of all Unions
Under 100 .. .. .	121	6,000	18.7	0.1
100 and under 500 .. .. .	171	44,000	26.4	0.5
500 and under 1,000 .. .. .	62	44,000	9.6	0.5
1,000 and under 2,500 .. .. .	103	168,000	15.9	1.7
2,500 and under 5,000 .. .. .	62	216,000	9.6	2.2
5,000 and under 10,000 .. .. .	36	241,000	5.6	2.5
10,000 and under 15,000 .. .. .	20	246,000	3.1	2.5
15,000 and under 25,000 .. .. .	23	438,000	3.5	4.5
25,000 and under 50,000 .. .. .	14	510,000	2.2	5.3
50,000 and under 100,000 .. .. .	18	1,266,000	2.8	13.0
100,000 or more .. .. .	17	6,521,000	2.6	67.2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>9,700,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* The corresponding figure for the end of 1955, as revised, is 45,000.

Although the tendency towards amalgamation has resulted in a progressive fall in the numbers of separate unions, there were still 354 unions (out of the total of 647) with fewer than 1,000 members each, and 292 of these had fewer than 500 members. These 354 small unions, however, accounted for only about one per cent. of the aggregate trade union membership; about two-thirds of the aggregate membership at the end of 1956 was accounted for by the 17 largest unions, and about 93 per cent. by 92 unions with memberships of 10,000 or more.

#### Industrial Distribution of Membership

In the Table which follows, some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1956, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped, as far as possible, in accordance with the "Standard Industrial Classification", which is designed to secure uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by various Government Departments in the United Kingdom.

Many unions have members in a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its

members are believed to be connected. In particular, the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, each of which has members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in the group "General Labour Organisations". It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the National and Local Government Service Groups. The figure of trade union membership in National Government Service also excludes the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the Other Transport and Communication group. It is necessary to have regard to these qualifications when using these figures as evidence of the total numbers of trade union members in each of the industry groups shown in the first column.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females among their members.

It may be noted that, although the female membership accounts for less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions, taken as a whole, female membership greatly outnumbers male membership in certain industry groups, notably cotton, clothing, and education.

Group of Unions	Membership at end of 1956			Membership at end of 1955		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations .. .. .	1,785,830	328,320	2,114,150	1,814,290	320,350	2,134,640
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing .. .	143,510	7,750	151,260	140,070	7,750	147,820
Coal Mining .. .. .	808,450	23,420	831,870	819,730	20,460	840,190
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	5,020	550	5,570	6,060	490	6,550
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	12,580	13,320	25,900	14,070	15,940	30,010
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	13,590	6,430	20,020	13,710	6,390	20,100
Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical Goods, Vehicles and Other Metal Trades .. .	1,784,080	95,810	1,879,890	1,759,400	95,500	1,854,900
Cotton .. .. .	63,630	128,800	192,430	66,700	135,260	201,960
Other Textiles and Textile Finishing .. .	83,820	82,920	166,740	85,460	83,370	168,830
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .	12,300	3,720	16,020	12,490	3,960	16,450
Clothing (except Boots and Shoes) .. .	29,520	106,970	136,490	30,500	105,500	135,500
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. .. .	49,580	39,540	89,120	51,100	37,930	89,030
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacture .. .	42,230	17,970	60,200	42,510	20,130	62,640
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .	105,480	13,950	119,430	108,930	14,420	123,350
Paper and Printing .. .. .	254,150	80,530	334,680	249,350	79,550	328,900
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	10,650	3,070	13,720	10,260	3,220	13,480
Building and Contracting .. .	489,670	1,270	490,940	488,170	1,320	489,490
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	38,060	5,070	43,130	37,390	4,770	42,160
Railways .. .. .	409,150	29,220	438,370	398,420	29,010	427,430
Other Transport and Communication (excluding General Labour Unions) ..	406,500	57,530	464,030	399,080	56,720	455,800
Distributive Trades .. .. .	232,570	162,970	395,540	234,670	159,170	393,840
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .	82,130	24,450	106,580	82,990	24,740	107,730
National Government Service .. .	243,440	129,840	373,280	239,300	124,900	364,200
Local Government Service .. .	303,260	173,510	476,770	304,310	153,320	457,630
Education .. .. .	151,720	205,920	357,640	149,430	202,020	351,450
Other Professional and Business Services .. .	97,530	117,940	215,470	93,790	114,320	208,110
Theatres, Cinemas, Sports, etc. .. .	57,110	21,700	78,810	57,380	22,870	80,250
Other Services .. .. .	1,910	60	1,970	1,940	50	1,990
Totals .. .. .	7,817,270	1,882,530	9,699,800	7,821,050	1,843,430	9,664,480

#### Totals for 1942-1956

The following Table shows the total numbers of trade unions and their aggregate memberships at the end of each of the past 15 years:—

Year	Number of Unions at end of Year	Membership at end of Year			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Membership of Previous Year
		Males	Females	Total	
		000's	000's	000's	Per cent.
1942	991	6,151	1,716	7,867	+ 9.8
1943	987	6,258	1,916	8,174	+ 3.9
1944	963	6,239	1,848	8,087	- 1.1
1945	781	6,237	1,638	7,875	- 2.6
1946	757	7,186	1,617	8,803	+11.8
1947	734	7,483	1,662	9,145	+ 3.9
1948	735	7,648	1,672	9,320	+ 1.9
1949	727	7,613	1,661	9,274	- 0.5
1950	716	7,574	1,670	9,244	- 0.3
1951	713	7,709	1,775	9,484	+ 2.6
1952	697	7,754	1,775	9,529	+ 0.5
1953	692	7,704	1,761	9,465	- 0.7
1954	679	7,705	1,789	9,494	+ 0.3
1955	668	7,821	1,843	9,664	+ 1.8
1956	647	7,817	1,883	9,700	+ 0.4

The reduction in the number of unions at the end of 1945, as compared with 1944, was due partly to the amalgamation of the majority of the coal mining unions into the National Union of Mineworkers, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to constitutional changes in a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service, as a result of which they ceased to function independently of each other.

In 1892 (the earliest year for which statistics are available) the total membership of trade unions was a little over 1½ million, and by 1910 it had reached a total of only 2½ million. The total increased, year by year, with a few exceptions, until 1920, when it reached nearly 8,350,000. Subsequently the total declined almost continuously until 1933, when it was just under 4,400,000. It began to rise again in 1934 and has tended to rise in most years since.

#### Federations of Trade Unions

At the end of 1956 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 45, as compared with 46 at the end of 1955. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

#### Affiliated Membership of Trade Unions represented at the Trades Union Congress

A Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1956 and 1957 Annual Trades Union Congresses, and showing the affiliated membership of unions, appeared on page 361 of this GAZETTE for October, 1957.

#### Membership, etc., of Registered Trade Unions

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Report\* relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871-1940. The Report includes a summary which covers the period 1946-1956 and for the years 1955 and 1956 shows an analysis of unions of employees by industry groups.

In the Table below, a summary of the figures relating to unions of employees is given for the year 1956, together with comparative figures for the years 1955 and 1946. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the preceding article in this GAZETTE relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1956	1955	1946
Number of Unions on Register .. .	400	405	428
Number of Members .. .	8,549,325	8,516,525	7,475,071
Income—	£	£	£
From Members .. .	20,479,000	19,347,000	12,988,000
From other sources .. .	2,945,000	2,746,000	1,629,000
Expenditure—			
Working Expenses .. .	12,129,000	11,319,000	5,996,000
Unemployment, etc. Benefit .. .	184,000	136,000	273,000†
Dispute Benefit .. .	819,000	649,000	75,000
Sick and Accident Benefit .. .	1,294,000	1,203,000	975,000
Death Benefit .. .	708,000	716,000	444,000
Superannuation Benefit .. .	2,331,000	2,289,000	1,532,000
Other Benefits .. .	1,206,000	1,070,000	593,000
From Political Fund .. .	399,000	611,000	201,000
Other Outgoings .. .	1,362,000	1,397,000	583,000
Funds at end of year .. .	79,495,000	76,565,000	46,211,000

In addition to the above, there were 106 registered associations of employers in 1956, with an aggregate membership of 116,763.

\* Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1956, Part 4, Trade Unions. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net. (2s. 8d. including postage).  
† Excluding £406,216 State unemployment benefit paid by the Unions and recovered from the Unemployment Fund.

## 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 437 to 453.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during October by 7,000 (- 9,000 males and + 2,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,105,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 36,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 20,000 and other industries and services an increase of 9,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 4,000 from 24,057,000 to 24,061,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 267,030 to 301,857 between 14th October and 11th November, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 8,192 to 14,666. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 30,113 among males and 11,188 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in November at 112. The

changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during November resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £147,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 495,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £2,500 for 27,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment and in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, and workers employed in biscuit manufacture.

#### Retail Prices

At 12th November, 1957, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 107 at 15th October and with 103 at 13th November, 1956. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of coal and in rents.

#### Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during November 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 50,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 85,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 265, and in addition, 32 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, APRIL, 1952-APRIL, 1956

In April and October each year an enquiry is made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in the manufacturing industries and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom, and the results of these enquiries covering about 7 million workpeople are published in the following September and March issues of this GAZETTE (see, for instance, the September, 1957, issue, pages 321 to 329, for the results of the April, 1957, enquiry). These enquiries do not cover agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce, banking and domestic service.

Information is, however, available from other sources about average weekly earnings, but not average working hours, for approximately 2 million manual workers in a number of these other industries and services, viz., agriculture, coal mining, certain sections of the transport industry coming within the purview of the British Transport Commission but excluding British Road Services, and port transport (dock labour). The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland conduct enquiries into the total earnings of hired whole-time regular agricultural workers inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.) but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc., and from these enquiries particulars are published in respect of the half-yearly periods, April to September and October to March, and the yearly periods, April to March (see the September, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE, page 324). The British Transport Commission take a Census of Staff annually during one week in March or April and information is published of average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff of British Railways, of ships and marine staff, of docks, harbours and wharves staff and of inland waterways staff and of the average earnings of hotels and catering staff (see the January, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE, page 10). Although the staff of the London Transport Executive are not covered by these censuses, from time to time similar information is collected in respect of the Executive's employees. In addition to information about quarterly and yearly average earnings published by the National Coal Board, the Board specially collect information about earnings during a week in April and October, whilst the National Dock Labour Board provide information about weekly and quarterly earnings, inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances, of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements (see the September, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE, page 325).

In the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries the employers concerned are asked for particulars of the aggregate earnings and total number of man-hours worked in the particular week classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21; women, 18 and over; and girls under 18; and so the figures relate to all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question. Whilst the figures for agriculture, coal mining and dock labour also relate to the numbers at work or receiving payment, this is not so in the case of the British Transport Commission, where the averages are based on equated figures, i.e., the number of staff working for less than the complete week is reduced to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. Furthermore, there are minor differences in the

definition of "adult". In agriculture the adult rate for males, previously payable at 21 years of age, has been payable at 20 years since July, 1955. Moreover, in some sections of the British Transport Commission it has been a long-established practice to pay the adult rate to both male and female workers at 20 years of age and in other sections at 21 years.

Although there are these slight differences in the bases upon which the various averages have been calculated, an attempt has been made to show what would be the effect of combining the results in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the British Transport Commission and dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. The principles used in the calculations are the same as those used to obtain the averages for the industry groups, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries, namely, the average earnings at April in each of the additional industries weighted by the estimated total numbers of manual workers in these industries have been added to the weighted aggregate earnings for all industries covered by the corresponding half-yearly enquiry, and the resultant aggregate has been divided by the estimated total numbers of workers in all the industries taken together.

As there is a preponderance of male workers among the 2 million workers in these additional industries the effect of combining the earnings would be to increase the "all workers" figure (in monetary terms) by an amount of the order of 1½ or 2 per cent., e.g., the figure for April, 1954, would be increased from 166s. 6d. to 169s. 7d. and that for April, 1956, from 197s. 9d. to 200s. 10d. The men's figure would be affected to a lesser extent, e.g., whereas the figure for April, 1954, would be increased from 197s. 8d. to 198s. 1d., that for April, 1956, would be reduced from 235s. 4d. to 235s. 1d., but the figure for youths and boys would be affected to a much greater extent, e.g., the figure for April, 1954, would be increased from 82s. 0d. to 87s. 2d. and that for April, 1956, from 100s. 6d. to 105s. 3d. The figures for women and girls would be virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, there would be very little difference in the percentage increase over April, 1952, e.g., between April, 1952, and April, 1956, the percentage increase for men would become 35 instead of 36 and that for all workers 33 instead of 34.

	Percentage Increase since April, 1952			
	April, 1953	April, 1954	April, 1955	April, 1956
Industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries				
Men .. .	7	14	25	36
Youths and boys .. .	8	14	27	40
Women .. .	9	14	22	30
Girls .. .	8	14	24	36
All workers .. .	7	13	24	34
All industries (defined in para. 4 above) ..				
Men .. .	7	13	24	35
Youths and boys .. .	7	13	24	37
Women .. .	9	14	22	30
Girls .. .	8	14	24	35
All workers .. .	7	13	23	33

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 25th November, with effect from 9th December, 1957, 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 138s. a week to 145s. a week in all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum rate is raised from 157s. 9d. to 165s. 9d., for those employed as grievees or stewards, or stockmen, from 154s. 9d. to 162s. 6d., and for those employed as horsemen or tractor-men from 152s. 9d. to 160s. 6d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. 3d. an hour, an increase of 2d. 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 3d. an hour to 4s. 7½d. 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 110s. 3d. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 104s. 3d. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids the previous minimum rate of 119s. 3d. is raised to 126s. and for women employed as horsewomen or tractorwomen the minimum rate is raised from 118s. to 124s. 9d. 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. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. For overtime employment the minimum differential rates for ordinary week-day overtime, for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday are advanced by 2½d. an hour to 3s. 6d. 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 are increased from 11s. 9d. to 14s. a week and the rate for each additional cow hand-milked daily is increased from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a week.

When workers are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board and lodging for other workers, allowances are payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These allowances are increased under the Orders by 1s. a week, for workers providing board, or board and lodging.

The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to certain of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. These revisions apply to the value of house or house and garden, milk, board and single meals.

The hours of work in respect of which minimum rates are payable remain unchanged.

The provisions in previous Orders for holidays with pay are unchanged 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 15th October, with effect from 4th November, 1957, 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 9s. 0d. a week in all districts. The revised rates range from 143s. 0d. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 136s. 0d. a week in the County of Fermanagh. For men in casual employment the general minimum rate is raised by 1s. 6d. a day to 23s. 10d. a day in the County Borough of Belfast and to 22s. 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.

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There are no changes in the provisions relating to hours of work, holidays with pay or public holidays, 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 or individual meals supplied to a worker, and for land for potato growing.

## BOOKLET "THE POUND AND OUR FUTURE"

A booklet entitled "The Pound and our Future" has been prepared by the Treasury and the Central Office of Information. It sets out and explains the four main reasons why it is important to maintain the value of the pound at home and abroad. The four main arguments for stable money are dealt with in the booklet, which is illustrated with drawings and charts, under the following headings:—(1) We all need to be able to take for granted money that can be trusted to keep its value from year to year. (2) The value of the pound at home and its value abroad are in the last resort the same thing. (3) A trustworthy pound is good for world trade and therefore for our overseas earnings. (4) The reserves of many countries are held in our currency; we have a duty to maintain its value.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage), or through any bookseller.

## CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

On 4th November the Board of Trade made the Census of Production (1958) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1957, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The Order, which comes into operation on 31st December, 1957, prescribes the matters about which persons may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of the Census of Production to be taken in 1958. It exempts from the obligation to furnish such returns any person carrying on an undertaking in the production of coal, gas, electricity, oil-shale, crude or refined petroleum or shale-oil products to the extent to which, with certain qualifications, they supply the necessary information to the Minister of Power or to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1957 No. 1901) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

## REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 18th January, 1958. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st January and 31st March, 1939, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service.

With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only after individual application by the man's employer and subject to the satisfaction of certain specific conditions. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, men training as technicians, articled pupils, etc., students in full-time attendance at University, technical and certain other classes or students wishing to enter a University in 1958 or 1959. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship, training or studies before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards. A young man at school who intends to remain there until the end of the 1957-58 school year need not apply for deferment for the purpose, but when he registers he should inform the clerk of his wishes.

Men who wish to apply for postponement of call-up on grounds of exceptional hardship must register on the day prescribed, but may apply for a form requesting postponement immediately after they have been medically examined.

Conscientious objectors are required to register but may apply to be provisionally registered in the Register of Conscientious Objectors.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices.

## DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The twelfth of the series of annual reports made by the Conference of Heads of Government Departments in Wales on Developments and Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 319), price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage). The Report covers the period from 1st July, 1956, to 30th June, 1957.

The introduction to the Report refers to the administrative change in January, 1957, when the post of Minister for Welsh Affairs, previously held by the Home Secretary, was taken over by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Minister for Welsh Affairs, therefore, now has under him the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Cardiff and is directly responsible for all the planning, housing and other functions of that Ministry in Wales; when the Minister for Welsh Affairs was the Home Secretary he had no comparable organisation within Wales under his own control. During the year covered by the Report the Conference of Heads of Government Departments in Wales held three meetings at which they reviewed the activities in Wales of all the Departments. In 1956 the Government set up the Rural Wales Committee, whose first report is printed, as a separate chapter, in the present Report. The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire also held three meetings during the year, and in September, 1956, the Council approved, and subsequently submitted to the Minister for Welsh Affairs, the Third Memorandum on its Activities (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52). The Report says that for Wales the twelve months from July, 1956, to June, 1957, were a critical and significant period, because the first material weakening in employment was apparent since the new prosperity of Wales became established in the years since the war. Most of the industries set up in Wales within the last 20 years have, however, proved that they are well established and able to stand the strain of fluctuations in trade.

In a general review of employment the Report says that at the middle of 1956 the estimated number of employees in Wales was 955,000. The basic industries were well manned throughout the year under review, despite some reduction in numbers in fishing and in quarrying. The coal mining industry in particular improved its intake, benefiting to some extent from the slackening demand for labour in other industries. Fewer people were employed in manufacturing industries, especially in vehicles, food, drink and tobacco, engineering and ship repairing, metal goods and clothing. Expansion of employment in the iron and steel industries continued, but there was a fall in the labour force in tinplate manufacture owing to the closure of some of the old mills. At the beginning of the period under review about 6,000 operatives in manufacturing industries were working short-time; nearly 2,000 of these were employed in factories supplying materials and accessories for the motor-car industry. A steady improvement in the autumn was followed after Christmas by an increase in the amount of short-time being worked, mainly in the metal industries, but a more favourable trend appeared in the spring and by June, 1957, the numbers working short-time were estimated to have fallen to 3,200. The amount of overtime worked in manufacturing industries in Wales increased slightly during the year and, during the week ended 1st June, 1957, it is estimated that over 40,000 operatives worked a total of 330,000 hours overtime. The rise in unemployment which became apparent early in 1956 continued during the period under review until February, 1957, when there were 28,400 unemployed, compared with 19,300 in July, 1956. There was, however, an improvement during the spring and early summer of 1957, and by the end of June the number unemployed had fallen by about 8,000 to 20,400. The unemployment rate in Wales during the year July, 1956, to June, 1957, as a whole varied between 2 and 3 per cent. compared with 1·1 and 1·8 per cent. for Great Britain. In the Welsh development areas the average unemployment rate during the year was 2·2 per cent., compared with 2·4 per cent. for the whole of Wales and 1·4 per cent. for Great Britain. In a section on industrial development the Report says that since the passing of the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, nearly 41 million square feet of new industrial building has been approved in Wales and Monmouthshire, about three-quarters of this being in the South Wales Development Area.

In a survey of the basic industries and services, including coal, iron and steel, power supply, and trade at the South Wales ports, information is given about production, consumption, development, etc. Output of saleable coal from the South Wales coalfield during 1956 was 22,963,236 tons, somewhat lower than in 1955. The Report says the decline in output was due to a very marked downward trend in man-power. In the first half of 1957 labour was regained at an appreciable rate, and the output of coal was almost half a million tons higher than in the first six months of 1956. Improved mining efficiency was shown by the increase in output per man-shift which rose from 18·9 hundredweights in 1956 to 19·3 hundredweights in the first half of 1957. Work continued during the year on a number of major reconstruction schemes both on the surface and underground, and considerable progress was made with the installation of power-loading machines in mines. The tonnage of coal raised by these machines amounted in 1956 to 2,667,000, a figure nearly twice as high as that for the previous year, and for the first quarter of 1957 the figure was 1,143,000 tons. Output of saleable coal from the North Wales coalfield in 1956 was 2,290,800 tons, slightly below that for 1955, but there was an improvement in output during the first half of 1957. Substantial progress was made in North Wales also in coal-face mechanisation, despite difficult geological conditions.

Opencast coal production in Wales during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1957, amounted to 1,768,000 tons, compared with 1,907,000 tons in the previous twelve months. In the iron and steel industry the principal feature during 1956 was the slackening in home demand for certain steel products other than plates and sections, following the measures taken by the Government to check inflation and improve the balance of payments. This slackening in demand was not, however, sufficient to stop the gradual rise in steel output and Wales maintained its position as the largest steel-making area in Great Britain. There was a rise in 1956 in the output of crude steel by 167,135 tons to 5,830,448 tons and of tinplate by 26,430 tons to 907,799 tons. There was a decline of 59,718 tons to 1,950,200 tons in the production of sheet steel, but production of plate rose by 46,500 tons to 481,900 tons in 1956. Work was started during the year on major new developments at Margam, and major developments were also carried out at Ebbw Vale and Newport. In the power industries, substantial progress was made with construction and development of both the North and South Wales gas grids, and there was steady progress in providing for the ever-increasing demand for electricity. At the South Wales ports, despite efforts to encourage the growth of new traffic, the total tonnage dealt with at the main ports was 1·6 million tons less than in 1954.

Other sections of the Report review progress in other industries including building, civil engineering and ancillary industries, ship repairing and shipbuilding, and agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The Report contains also sections on industrial and agricultural research, and on the services provided for the resettlement of disabled persons, Government and other training schemes and the work of the Youth Employment Service. Other matters dealt with in the Report include housing, health, education, social services, and public utilities and other services. Appendices to the Report contain statistical and other information including a map of Wales and a number of graphs and charts.

## DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS

The fourth annual issue of the Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 4, 1957, has been issued in conjunction with the annual Report of Developments and Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire for the year ended 30th June, 1957 (see article above). Statistics in the Digest relate generally to the calendar years 1938 and 1947 to 1956 and to the first six months of 1957. Some of the statistics are provisional and may be revised in later issues of the Digest. A new Table giving the salary and wages costs of the various local government services has been introduced into this issue of the Digest.

The Digest contains statistics for Wales and Monmouthshire grouped in ten main sections relating to: Population and vital statistics; justice and crime; social services; education; labour; building and civil engineering; production and trade; transport; national savings; and local government finance. The section on labour statistics contains Tables supplied by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving analyses by industry of the estimated total numbers of employees at end-May in 1948 and in each of the years 1952 to 1956; for 1955 and 1956 separate figures are also given for males and females. An industrial analysis is also given of the total numbers registered as unemployed in July, 1948, and in June for each of the years 1952 to 1954, together with separate figures for males and females in June, 1955, 1956 and 1957. Other Tables show, for males and females separately, the ages of unemployed persons and duration of unemployment at 11th June, 1956, 10th December, 1956, and 17th June, 1957. The section relating to Production and Trade contains a summary of the results of the Census of Production for 1951 and of the results, for certain selected industries, of the Censuses for 1952 and 1953.

Copies of the Digest, which has been issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. net (7s. 6d. including postage).

## STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

The 77th edition of the Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and Sterling Area has been published for the Board of Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price 22s. 6d. (23s. 11d. including postage).

The Abstract brings together in one volume the basic trade statistics of Commonwealth and Sterling Area countries up to 1956. In addition to analyses of imports and exports for each country, summary Tables provide a background showing the trade of the area as a whole and aspects of other important related subjects such as production and consumption, prices of major sterling exports and indices of the value and volume of trade. For the first time Tables are included showing the balance of payments of each of the main Commonwealth countries, direction of trade and commodity analysis for the non-Commonwealth sterling countries, and the commodity pattern of United Kingdom trade according to the Standard International Trade Classification.

The basic sources of the statistics contained in the Abstract are the trade returns of the countries concerned, supplemented by material provided by Commonwealth Governments. A number of the summary figures included in the Abstract for sterling area trade are brought up to date in a quarterly article in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of man-power which are published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 437 of this issue) give separate figures for "Local Government Service". Those figures, however, relate to Local Government Service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and they exclude those employees of Local Authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged, and as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification it is not possible to obtain complete information from that source about the total numbers employed by Local Authorities.

The co-operation of the Local Authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The Authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June, 1956, obtained from this source were published on page 443 of the December, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June, 1957, are now given in the Table below.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the payrolls at 29th June, 1957, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for building and civil engineering in the Table represent broadly workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "All other Local Authority Departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local Authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There may, in fact, be some duplication within the Table itself, since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 50,000, and it is probable, therefore, that the overlap within the Table is relatively small.

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 29th June, 1957

Department or Service	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>England</b>					
Education Department :					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers .. .. .	99,447	31,100	154,023	27,802	312,372
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) .. .	37,462	7,082	28,767	65,893	139,204
Water Supply .. .. .	14,598	114	365	96	15,173
Building and Civil Engineering .. .	70,479	45	329	74	70,927
Transport Services .. .. .	61,905	15	11,548	369	73,837
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes ..	24,194	2,221	64,397	36,135	126,947
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	681	25	6	9	721
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. .. .	7,786	1,422	39,212	87,296	135,716
All other Local Authority Departments .. .. .	314,419	10,414	54,437	18,037	397,307
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police) .. .. .	64,411	—	2,130	—	66,541
<b>Grand Total (including Police)</b> .. .. .	<b>695,382</b>	<b>52,438</b>	<b>355,214</b>	<b>235,711</b>	<b>1,338,745</b>
<b>Scotland</b>					
Education Department :					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers .. .. .	12,119	496	24,549	689	37,853
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) .. .	3,110	568	4,859	7,889	16,426
Water Supply .. .. .	3,092	97	84	21	3,294
Building and Civil Engineering .. .	11,767	116	169	5	12,057
Transport Services .. .. .	13,685	6	3,787	7	17,485
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes ..	1,577	107	8,121	3,937	13,742
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	454	29	44	4	531
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. .. .	1,226	106	3,478	6,827	11,637
All other Local Authority Departments .. .. .	35,656	1,317	9,124	3,045	49,142
Police Forces .. .. .	8,079	—	231	—	8,310
<b>Grand Total (including Police)</b> .. .. .	<b>90,765</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>54,446</b>	<b>22,424</b>	<b>170,477</b>
<b>Wales</b>					
Education Department :					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers .. .. .	8,689	872	11,520	957	22,038
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) .. .	2,208	423	2,085	3,431	8,147
Water Supply .. .. .	1,275	18	24	3	1,320
Building and Civil Engineering .. .	5,597	2	86	6	5,691
Transport Services .. .. .	2,470	1	528	12	3,011
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes ..	1,502	130	3,517	2,182	7,331
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	61	6	—	1	68
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. .. .	401	132	3,380	3,428	7,341
All other Local Authority Departments .. .. .	21,488	811	2,628	1,365	26,292
Police Forces .. .. .	3,616	—	114	—	3,730
<b>Grand Total (including Police)</b> .. .. .	<b>47,307</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>23,882</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>84,969</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>					
Education Department :					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers .. .. .	120,255	32,468	190,092	29,448	372,263
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) .. .	42,780	8,073	35,711	77,213	163,777
Water Supply .. .. .	18,965	229	473	120	19,787
Building and Civil Engineering .. .	87,843	163	584	85	88,675
Transport Services .. .. .	78,060	22	15,863	388	94,333
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes ..	27,273	2,458	76,035	42,254	148,020
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1,196	60	50	14	1,320
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. .. .	9,413	1,660	46,070	97,551	154,694
All other Local Authority Departments .. .. .	371,563	12,542	66,189	22,447	472,741
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police) .. .. .	76,106	—	2,475	—	78,581
<b>Grand Total (including Police)</b> .. .. .	<b>833,454</b>	<b>57,675</b>	<b>433,542</b>	<b>269,520</b>	<b>1,594,191</b>

## REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1954-1956

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d. including postage). The Report was made in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, which was repealed on 1st January, 1957, when the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, came into operation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 407). The present Report is, therefore, the last to be published under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and, in his introductory remarks, the Chief Inspector notes the progress in accident reduction during the period of almost 45 years during which that Act operated. During 1913, the first full year of operation, the number of persons killed at mines under the Act was 1,753; in 1956, the last year of the Act's operation, the number was 330. The fatality rates per thousand persons employed were 1.55 in 1913 and 0.45 in 1956.

### Numbers of Mines and Inspections

The numbers of mines at work under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, during the three years under review were 1,634 in 1956, 1,630 in 1955 and 1,599 in 1954. Of these, mines producing coal numbered 1,483 in 1956, 1,477 in 1955, and 1,442 in 1954; the other mines produced stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay. The number of persons employed in 1956 at mines under the Act was 732,300 and the number of man-shifts worked was 177 millions. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 733,000 and 178.2 millions, and for 1954 they were 735,900 and 180.7 millions.

The total number of inspections made by H.M. Inspectors of Mines, excluding Inspectors of Horses, during 1956 was 23,757, of which 15,261 were underground and 8,496 surface inspections. For 1955 the corresponding figures were, respectively, 22,080, 14,536 and 7,544, and for 1954 they were 25,307, 16,606 and 8,701. Complete inspections were carried out in 1956 at 647 mines, compared with 584 in 1955 and 781 in 1954. Examiners appointed under the Coal Mines Act on behalf of workmen made 4,645 inspections at 540 mines in 1956, 4,989 inspections at 648 mines in 1955, and 4,662 inspections at 612 mines in 1954. H.M. Inspectors of Mines also received reports by Safety Board Examiners on 3,961 inspections at 604 mines in 1956, on 3,739 inspections at 603 mines in 1955, and on 3,632 inspections at 537 mines in 1954.

### Accidents

The number of persons killed in 1956 in accidents at mines covered by the Report was 330. This figure, the lowest ever recorded, included 295 persons killed in accidents underground and 35 at the surface. In 1955 the number of persons killed was 425, including 366 in underground accidents; corresponding figures for 1954 were 371 and 328. The death rate per 100,000 man-shifts worked at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain (excluding the stratified ironstone mines in Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire), which in 1954 was 0.20, increased to 0.24 in 1955 but decreased to 0.19 in 1956. The number of persons seriously injured in 1956 was 1,769, compared with 1,889 in 1955 and 1,855 in 1954. 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 one year and one day from the date of the accident. The numbers of seriously 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 by overwinding. Figures are also given in the Report for minor accidents, i.e., those which are not required to be reported immediately but which cause the injured person to be disabled for more than three days. The number of persons disabled for more than three days fell from 222,900 in 1954 to 217,300 in 1955, but rose again in 1956 to 220,500. The Report says it is a disturbing comparison that, although the trend for fatal and serious non-fatal accidents in factories in recent years has been roughly parallel with that for mines, factories have not been subject to the same high rates of minor accidents. It is estimated that the figures represent a loss of man-power in the mining industry equivalent to about 20,000 men throughout the year.

An analysis of reported accidents according to main causation groups shows that more accidents were caused by falls of ground than by any other single cause. There was, however, a reduction during the period under review in the number of such accidents. The total numbers of persons killed or injured by falls of ground fell from 858 in 1954 to 853 in 1955 and to 745 in 1956. These figures include 180 fatalities in 1954, 185 in 1955 and 159 in 1956. In commenting on these accidents the Report emphasises the importance of stable roof supports and expresses concern that the stricter requirements of the 1947 Regulations regarding roadhead support have failed to reduce accidents at roadheads. The number of persons killed and injured in reported accidents in connection with underground haulage and transport increased from 87 and 428, respectively, in 1954, to 119 and 436 in 1955. In 1956 there was a decrease to 73 in the number of persons killed but the number injured rose to 468. Most of these accidents occurred in connection with tub haulage, and the Report points out that there is very large scope for reducing the number of them by the adoption of well-planned transport systems, by more effective supervision of operations and of persons who pass along haulage roads, and by the provision of more mechanical handling apparatus. Explosions, gases and fires were responsible in 1956 for 11 deaths and for injuries

to 18 persons, compared, respectively, with 16 and 47 in 1955 and 9 and 49 in 1954. When investigating the causes of explosions, in a number of cases Inspectors found reason to criticise the laxity in observing good practice and the statutory requirements regarding ventilation. With regard to accidents resulting from the use of explosives, the Report notes an improvement in the position in the three years 1954 to 1956, compared with the preceding three years, but says that, in view of improved training facilities and the higher qualifications required for shot-firers and other measures taken since 1951, a far greater improvement could be achieved. The great majority of the accidents arose either from contraventions of the Coal Mines (Explosives) Order, 1951, or failure to exercise ordinary care. The number of persons killed in shaft accidents decreased from 20 in 1954 to 17 in 1955 and to 14 in 1956 and the numbers injured from 24 in each of the years 1954 and 1955 to 15 in 1956. Accidents at the surface of mines caused the death of 35 persons in 1956, compared with 59 in 1955 and 43 in 1954. The figure of 59 for 1955 was the highest recorded since 1942. H.M. Chief Inspector, commenting on the high level of fatalities in 1954 and 1955, says that the position can only be described as tragic, because a large proportion of the accidents were due to lack of ordinary foresight and caution, often by persons of long experience, or to failure to use the safety devices provided, or to inefficient organisation. With the object of maintaining the improvement shown in 1956 managements are urged to review the conditions of their surface installations in order to reduce unnecessary hazards, and to establish effective schemes of training surface employees; workers are urged to take greater care. The Report contains detailed comment on the various safety hazards in mines and on developments in precautionary measures, and descriptions of a number of accidents which occurred during the three years under review.

### Training

During 1956 preliminary training was given to 32,958 new entrants, of whom 17,289 were juveniles and 15,669 were youths and adults. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 30,829 (17,654 juveniles and 13,175 youths and adults) and for 1954 they were 30,036 (17,195 juveniles and 12,841 youths and adults). Coal-face training was given in 1956 to 8,342 persons at fully-reserved faces and to 9,093 persons at parts of production faces; corresponding figures for 1955 were 7,179 and 10,042 and for 1954 they were 6,505 and 10,482. Since 1953 the total annual number of persons receiving coal-face training has declined slightly but there has been a steady increase in the proportion trained at fully-reserved faces. The Report notes that a total of 155,000 persons have received training in at least one coal-face operation during the ten years since the Training Regulations came into operation. Accidents to persons undergoing training or during the first six months of their employment at mines prior to starting an approved preliminary training course for work below ground are analysed separately in the Report. The number of these persons killed or injured in reported accidents fell from 55 (one killed) in 1954 to 47 (four killed) in 1955 and to 37 (four killed) in 1956. An analysis of the causes of these accidents shows that about 85 per cent. of those which occurred in both 1954 and 1955, and 70 per cent. of those in 1956, could have been avoided.

### Health in Mines

In a section describing the progress made in dust prevention and suppression the Report says that in the period under review there was a substantial increase in the number of airborne dust samples taken. Limitations in sampling efforts, however, are such that an assessment of the airborne dust conditions cannot yet be made for all working places. The limitations of sampling have also meant that all the various operations underground could not be covered, but there has been a fairly extensive assessment of conditions at the coal-face during coal filling (including power loading) and mechanical cutting, and details are given in the Report of the airborne dust conditions in the filling and cutting shifts in June, 1956, for each National Coal Board Division. They show that, on the filling shift, out of 707,716 yards of face being worked there were nearly 46,000 yards of face at which the airborne dust conditions were not satisfactory or were not known, and that, on the cutting shift, out of 571,406 yards of face being cut, there were over 113,100 yards of face being machine cut where the conditions were not satisfactory or were not known. To overcome the formidable dust problem there must, the Report says, be a special and immediate effort to complete the installation of dust suppression measures and to improve the effectiveness of the measures applied.

Statistics in the Report show that the number of cases of disablement on account of pneumoconiosis under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act was 4,853 in 1956, an increase of 805 compared with the 4,048 cases in 1953. The number of cases of low percentage disability increased in all Divisions, and for the country as a whole 82 per cent. of the cases diagnosed in 1956 were assessed as 20 per cent. or less disability. There is, however, evidence from X-ray surveys, made in connection with the special environmental and medical investigation which is being carried out by the National Coal Board at 25 pits throughout the country, that there may be a number of cases of pneumoconiosis at all stages of disability which have not yet been diagnosed. New cases of pneumoconiosis diagnosed under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts during the three years under review numbered 14,299. About 80 per cent. of the men were advised by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Boards that they could continue working in the industry, subject to periodic

medical examination, and provided they worked in approved dust conditions underground or at the surface.

Other sections of the Report describe the progress made in medical services and facilities for dealing with sick and injured persons at mines, and give statistics of mining industrial diseases other than pneumoconiosis, and of the medical examinations of new entrants to coal mining employment as required under the Coal Mines (Medical Examinations) General Regulations, 1952.

The Report is followed by appendices containing statistical and other information.

## ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS DURING 1956

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways on the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1956 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage).

The statistics given in the Report are based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, the London Transport Executive, and certain minor railway companies which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission on 1st January, 1948, and also on reports upon certain accidents made after inquiries by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. There has been no change in recent years, before and after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis for the reporting of accidents, and all the statistics for 1956 and for earlier years contained in the Report are comparable, except those for the years 1940-1945, when a modified form of reporting, covering fatalities and serious injuries only, was in force. All accidents to passengers or other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported,

however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "minor". Serious injuries are defined as "amputations of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1956 was 171, compared with 179 in 1955, 164 in 1954, and an annual average of 183 during the period 1951-1955. The numbers injured totalled 15,519 in 1956, 15,460 in 1955, and 16,196 in 1954, compared with an annual average of 16,637 in the years 1951-1955. Of the railway servants injured in 1956, 1,770 were seriously, and 13,749 were slightly, injured.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (*i.e.*, to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway) and failures of rolling stock, track and structures; (2) movement accidents (*i.e.*, those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (*i.e.*, those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). The total of 171 railway servants who were killed in accidents in 1956 included three killed in train accidents, 144 in movement accidents and 24 in non-movement accidents. Of those seriously injured, 15 sustained their injuries in train accidents, 459 in movement accidents and 1,296 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for minor injuries were 63, 1,507 and 12,179, respectively.

Detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1956 are given in the Report, which also contains brief summaries of the eight train accidents which were the subject of formal inquiry, notes on other accidents, and a review of the year. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### The National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957

The National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957,\* received the Royal Assent on Thursday, 28th November. The Act gives effect to the proposals announced by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 6th November (*see* last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 397). The changes made by the Act relate to increased benefits under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes and increases in the rates of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries contributions. The Act contains provision also for the repeal of the tobacco duty relief at present afforded to pensioners who are habitual smokers. The increases in War Pensions which the Minister also announced on 6th November do not require legislation; they are being introduced by an amendment to the Royal Warrant.

The main changes which the Act makes in benefits under the National Insurance scheme are as follows. The standard weekly rates of retirement pensions, widows' pensions, unemployment benefit and sickness benefit will be increased from 40s. to 50s. for a single person and from 65s. to 80s. for a married couple. The married women's rates of unemployment and sickness benefit, which are at present 30s. and 25s. respectively, are to be brought together at 34s. Increases are also to be made in maternity benefits and death grant. The dependants' allowances will go up from 25s. to 30s. for a wife or other adult, from 11s. 6d. to 15s. for the first or only child and from 3s. 6d. to 7s. for each other dependent child; plus 5s. extra for each child of a widowed mother. The rate of guardian's allowance is to be raised from 18s. to 27s. 6d.

With regard to benefits under the Industrial Injuries scheme, the current weekly rates of injury benefit of 67s. 6d. for a single person and 92s. 6d. for a married couple are to be increased to 85s. and 115s. respectively. The disablement pension for an assessment of 100 per cent. will also be increased to 85s. a week, with proportionate increases in the rates for smaller assessments and in the gratuities for assessments below 20 per cent. The extra allowances which are paid with disablement pensions will also be increased. The pension for widows which is at present payable at 45s. a week is to be raised to 56s.

Persons in Great Britain in receipt of the standard rates of the pensions or benefits are to have them raised to the new rates on the appointed day and corresponding changes will be made in those at sub-standard rates.

The weekly rate of national insurance contributions for employed men is to be increased from 11s. to 14s. 5d., of which 7s. 0½d. will be paid by the employer and 7s. 4½d. by the insured person. With the new industrial injuries contribution provided for in the Act and the existing national health service contributions (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 332), the new joint contribution of employer and employed man will be 17s. 6d., of which 8s. 1d. will be paid by the employer and 9s. 5d. by the insured person. For employed women the joint contribution will rise from 11s. 1d. at present to 14s. 3d., of which the employer will pay 6s. 7d. and the insured person 7s. 8d. The new combined rates of weekly contributions for self-employed persons will be 11s. 6d. for men and 9s. 8d. for women; for non-employed persons they will be 9s. 1d. for men and 7s. 3d. for women. There are to be corresponding increases in the rates of contributions for juveniles and in the Exchequer supplements to contributions.

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

Non-contributory old age pensions are not affected by the increases in benefits under the Act. For these pensioners the Act provides that the tobacco duty relief is to be replaced by an addition to their pension of 2s. 4d. a week, the cash equivalent of the tobacco token. This addition is to be paid to all such pensioners whether or not they are smokers.

An explanatory memorandum, Proposed Changes in the National Insurance Schemes (Cmd. 295), was published at the same time as the National Insurance Bill, 1957, together with the Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill (Cmd. 294) giving estimates of the cost of the Bill's proposals for increased benefits and of the additional income expected to result from the increased contribution rates. Copies of the explanatory memorandum and of the Government Actuary's Report can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, prices, respectively, 6d. and 8d. net each (8d. and 10d. including postage).

The changes will be brought into operation on 27th January, 3rd February, or 6th February, 1958 (as indicated below), by the provisions of the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (Commencement Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2073 (C.21)), price 3d. net (5d. including postage), made on 29th November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury. The appointed days as prescribed in the Order are as follows: 27th January, 1958, for higher rates and amounts of benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and the National Insurance Act, 1946, in the case of industrial death benefit, widow's benefit, guardian's allowance, retirement pension and child's special allowance, and the repeal of the tobacco duty relief for pensioners and equivalent increase in non-contributory old age pensions under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936; 3rd February, 1958, for higher rates of contributions under the National Insurance and the Industrial Injuries schemes, and higher rates and amounts of benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, in the case of maternity benefit and death grant; and 6th February, 1958, for higher rates and amounts of benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, in the case of any other benefit (*i.e.*, other than death benefit), and higher rates of unemployment and sickness benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

### Conditions of Entitlement to Guardian's Allowances

On 24th October the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 205) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 291 (Session 1956-57). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They came into operation on 18th November.

The Regulations amend the National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Regulations, 1948, by providing that guardian's allowance shall be payable on the death of one parent, when the whereabouts of the other parent is not known. They also make provision for the allowance to be payable in the

case of adopted children, on the death of the adoptive parent or if the child was adopted by two spouses jointly when both of them are dead; in the case of illegitimate children, on the death of the mother provided she is not survived by the father of the child when it will be payable when both of them are dead; and, in the case of children of divorced parents or parents whose voidable marriages have been annulled, on the death of one parent provided that that parent is not survived by the other, who at the date of death has custody of the child, or is maintaining the child, or against whom there has been issued a court order for custody or maintenance, in which case the allowance will be payable when both parents are dead. In the case of a child who has been adopted or whose divorced parent remarries and in the case of an illegitimate child whose mother remarries, amendments have been made consequential on the repeal by the National Insurance Act, 1957, of the provision of the National Insurance Act, 1946, which made it a condition for the payment of a guardian's allowance that any step-parent of the child should be dead.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1830) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage).

### Child's Special Allowance

On 25th October the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, jointly with the Postmaster General, and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Child's Special Allowance) Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 244) and approved by them in their Report which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 290 (Session 1956-57). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They came into operation on 1st November.

For the purposes of section 5(2) (c) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, the Regulations prescribe 5s. as the lowest weekly sum a former husband must have been contributing before his death to the support of a child, so as to enable a woman, whose marriage has been terminated by divorce, to be entitled to child's special allowance. The allowance is a weekly payment equal to the amount her former husband was paying before his death towards the child's support but not exceeding 16s. 6d. a week for the first or only child and 8s. 6d. for each other child (for whom family allowances may also be paid).

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance have no means of identifying those women who may be eligible for the new benefit. Application should, therefore, be made to any local office of the Ministry as soon as possible.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1835) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage).

### Changes Affecting National Insurance Benefits for Dependants

A number of recent Regulations, as set out below, have contained amendments to the dependency provisions of the National Insurance scheme.

The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1888), were made on 31st October by the National Insurance Joint Authority, and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 244) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 4 (Session 1957-58). Since the Committee reported, three amendments have been made to the preliminary draft. The first concerns the provision under which the maintenance condition for an increase of benefit in respect of a dependant not residing with the beneficiary is deemed in certain cases to be satisfied so long as the beneficiary contributes to the maintenance of the dependant not less than the amount of the dependant's increase he receives. In the preliminary draft this applied only when benefit was payable at a reduced rate in cases of contribution deficiency. The amendment extends it to any case where the dependency increase is payable at a reduced rate. The other two alterations are drafting amendments designed to clarify the references to children treated as being in the family of a beneficiary. Apart from these amendments the Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft submitted to the Advisory Committee. The Regulations came into operation on 18th November. They amend those provisions of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948, which relate to the computation of earnings. They also add to those Regulations provisions affecting the right to increases of benefit in respect of adult dependants and children, and revoke a provision of those Regulations relating to the repayment of benefit by a married woman who has not given notice of her marriage.

The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1950), and the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1951), were made on 11th November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. The Regulations were made in consequence of

those provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which provide for the payment of increases of retirement pensions in respect of certain female persons who have the care of a child or children of the beneficiary's family or of a child or children treated as such. They extend, respectively, certain provisions of the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948, and the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948, which apply to increases of retirement pensions in respect of wives so as to apply to such female persons.

The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1949) were made on 11th November by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 363) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 12 (Session 1957-58). The new Regulations, which reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft, came into operation on 18th November. They are made in consequence of the National Insurance Act, 1957, and amend the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Regulations, 1948. They provide that the reduced rates, on account of partial satisfaction of contribution conditions, of increase of retirement pension payable in respect of certain wives shall also apply in respect of certain other female persons who have the care of a child or children of the beneficiary's family or of a child or children treated as such.

The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1889), were made on 31st October by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 288) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 5 (Session 1957-58). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They came into operation on 18th November. The Regulations make further amendments to the provisions of the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations, 1948. From the cases in which those provisions require an adjustment of benefit to be made, the present Regulations provide for excepting certain cases in which an increase of benefit is payable in respect of a woman having the care of a child or children. They also make special provision with regard to adjustments in the case of certain other dependants of persons drawing benefit.

Copies of the Regulations and of the Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee referred to above can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the following prices, respectively:— S.I. 1957 No. 1888, price 5d. net (7d. including postage), S.I. 1957 Nos. 1950, 1951, 1949 and 1889, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage), House of Commons Paper No. 4, price 6d. net (8d. including postage) and House of Commons Paper Nos. 12 and 5, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage). Explanatory details of the changes in national insurance dependency benefits are given in Leaflet N.I.96, copies of which can be obtained at local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

### Changes in Industrial Injuries Benefit

On 29th October the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. These Regulations came into operation on 18th November. They amend certain provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948, so as to provide that an increase of benefit may be paid for a female relative if her weekly earnings from any gainful occupation do not exceed 40s. They also add to the Regulations provisions affecting the right to certain benefits or increases of benefit in respect of adult dependants and children, and make certain amendments relating to days of incapacity for work and to night workers. They also make further amendments to those provisions of the Regulations which require an adjustment of benefit to be made, by providing for excepting certain cases in which an increase of benefit is payable in respect of a woman having the care of a child or children; and they add to the list of prescribed relatives for whom increases of benefit may be payable or who may be entitled to death benefit.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1862) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 5d. net (7d. including postage).

### Changes in Benefit Rules for Persons in Hospital

On 28th October the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 288) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 2 (Session 1957-58).

The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They came into operation on 18th November and affect the national insurance benefits or pensions of some husbands and wives receiving free in-patient treatment in hospital. Under the previous rules, the allowance (normally 25s. a week) paid to a husband for his dependent wife as an addition to his own

sickness or unemployment benefit or retirement pension ceased completely, in most cases, after she had been in hospital for about 1½ to 2½ years. The new Regulations provide that the allowance will be reduced by 7s. 6d. a week if the wife is maintained free in hospital for more than eight weeks. If she remains in hospital for more than two years the allowance for her will continue to be paid, but at the reduced rate of 7s. 6d. a week or 12s. 6d. if she is a tuberculous patient. These reductions correspond to those already made, under existing rules, in personal benefit when a beneficiary is in hospital. The reason for the reductions, which have been a feature of the National Insurance scheme since its inception, is that the dependant's allowance is intended as a contribution to ordinary needs at home, and while a person is receiving free maintenance in hospital some of those needs, e.g., food, are being met by the National Health Service. Details of the effect on benefit of entering hospital for in-patient treatment are given in Leaflet N.I.9, copies of which may be obtained from local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1849) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 6d. and 4d. net (8d. and 6d. including postage).

### Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

On 29th October the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 244, giving a summary of the purpose of the Regulations), whose Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 3 (Session 1957-58). In their Report the Committee recommended that the Regulations should be made in the form of the draft submitted to them. Since the Committee reported the preliminary draft has been amended to provide for regulation 2 to take effect from 17th February, 1958, and a transitory provision has been added to secure that, during the benefit year current at that date, the provisions of paragraph (1) of the superseded regulation 2 may also be applied to a claimant for benefit who has paid 26 contributions of the appropriate class before that date. Apart from these amendments the Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

The new Regulations came into operation on 18th November. They amend those provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, which provide for the taking into account, for the purposes of unemployment and sickness benefit, of contributions other than those of the appropriate class; those provisions which prohibit (in the case of an insured person who is following any gainful occupation) a day being treated as a day of unemployment; those provisions which prescribe, in relation to a female relative of a person entitled to unemployment or sickness benefit, conditions to be fulfilled for the purpose of that person's right to an increase of benefit in respect of her; and those provisions which prescribe relatives in respect of one of whom a person entitled to unemployment or sickness benefit may be entitled to an increase of such benefit if the relative is residing with, and is wholly or mainly maintained by, the person so entitled. They also revoke those provisions which prescribe, in relation to a woman having the care of a child of the family of a person entitled to benefit of certain descriptions, conditions to be fulfilled for the purpose of that person's right to an increase of benefit in respect of her.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1870) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (6d. including postage).

### INCREASES IN NATIONAL ASSISTANCE RATES

On 28th November the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made Regulations providing for increases in the rates of National Assistance. The draft of these Regulations had been previously approved by both Houses of Parliament. Under the new Regulations the weekly sums allowed for requirements other than rent (for which an allowance is added) will be increased from 27th January, 1958.

The Regulations are in the terms of a draft submitted to the Minister by the National Assistance Board, who are required by statute to keep the Regulations under review. They provide for a further increase in the scale rates which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, when National Assistance started. The rates were raised to their present level by Regulations which came into operation on 23rd January, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 11).

Copies of the new Regulations, entitled the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2072), and of an Explanatory Memorandum (Cmnd. 296), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 3d. and 4d. net (5d. and 6d. including postage).

#### Scale Rates

Increases, in both the ordinary scale and in the special scale applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are as indicated in the Table below.

	Present Weekly Rates	New Weekly Rates
	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary scale:		
Husband and wife .. .. .	67 0	76 0
Person living alone or a householder .. .. .	40 0	45 0
Other persons:		
21 years or over .. .. .	36 0	41 0
18 but under 21 years .. .. .	29 0	31 6
16 but under 18 years .. .. .	23 6	26 0
11 but under 16 years .. .. .	18 0	20 0
5 but under 11 years .. .. .	15 6	17 0
Under 5 years .. .. .	13 0	14 6
Special scale (applicable to blind and certain tuberculous persons, see above):		
Husband and wife, of whom one is such a person .. .. .	87 0	96 0
Husband and wife, of whom both are such persons .. .. .	101 0	110 0
Other such persons:		
21 years or over .. .. .	60 0	65 0
18 but under 21 years .. .. .	46 0	48 6
16 but under 18 years .. .. .	37 6	40 0

In proposing the increases of 9s. for a married couple and 5s. for a single adult, the Board took into account not only changes in prices but also the effect on a number of pensioners receiving supplementary assistance of the repeal of the tobacco token scheme.

#### Review of Existing Cases

At present about 1,700,000 regular weekly assistance allowances are in payment. Of these, 1,100,000 are being paid to persons who are also receiving retirement pensions or other national insurance benefits, which are being increased at about the same time as the National Assistance rates. The increase in their pension or benefit will be taken into account in calculating the amount of assistance due under the new Regulations. The review of allowances under the revised Regulations will take place without any need for application by the recipients.

#### Cost

In relation to existing cases the increases in the scale rates would, it is estimated, cost about £26 million in a full year. In view, however, of the increases in retirement pensions and national insurance benefits, there will be substantial savings in National Assistance by reason of the consequential reductions in the supplements to such payments.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament a Command Paper\* on the proposed action by the Government on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 38th, 39th and 40th Sessions held, respectively, in 1955, 1956 and 1957. The text of the instruments adopted at the 38th Session was reproduced in Command Paper No. Cmd. 9629 and those adopted at the 39th Session in Command Paper No. Cmnd. 36 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1955, page 430, and January, 1957, page 15). The Convention adopted at the 40th Session is reproduced in an annex to the present Command Paper. The provisions of this Convention, which the Government propose to ratify, and of two Recommendations which it is proposed to accept, are briefly summarised below.

#### Forced Labour

The Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour was adopted at the 40th Session of the Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 237). It provides for the immediate and complete abolition of forced or compulsory labour as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system; as a method of mobilising and using labour for purposes of economic development; as a means of labour discipline; as a punishment for having participated in strikes; or as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination. In the United Kingdom, law and practice are fully in accordance with these provisions and the Government, therefore, propose to ratify the Convention.

#### Welfare Facilities for Workers

A Recommendation on this subject, adopted at the 39th Session of the International Labour Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956, page 253), lays down standards for the provision of feeding, rest and recreation facilities in or near places of work, and transport facilities to and from work where ordinary public transport is inadequate or impracticable. The Command Paper says that in the United Kingdom the broad objectives of the Recommendation are achieved either by law or other means permitted by the Recommendation, and its principles can be generally accepted subject to reservations on certain provisions.

\* International Labour Conference. Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 38th Session, 1955, 39th Session, 1956, and 40th Session, 1957. Cmnd. 313. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

Subject to these reservations, which are set out in detail in the Paper, the Government propose to accept the Recommendation.

#### Vocational Training in Agriculture

This Recommendation, which was also adopted at the 39th Session of the International Labour Conference, sets out the guiding principle to be taken into account in authorising and developing adequate systems of vocational training in agriculture. Two clauses of the Recommendation provide that agricultural teaching should be introduced into the curricula of rural secondary schools, and that the hours of work of apprentices should be determined by legislation or regulations, or arbitral award, collective agreement, or decision of special bodies entrusted with the task. The Command Paper notes that in the United Kingdom the Government does not prescribe the contents of a school's curriculum and the hours worked by apprentices are a matter for agreement between the parties concerned. It is not proposed to depart from the existing practice in these matters. In other matters the law and practice of the United Kingdom are generally in conformity with the provisions of the Recommendation. Subject to reservation on these two points, therefore, the Government propose to accept the Recommendation.

#### Sixth Session of Iron and Steel Committee

The Sixth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee was held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 7th to 18th October, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 363). Nineteen of the twenty-one member countries of the Committee were represented at this Session, eighteen of them by tripartite delegations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is not a member of the Committee, was represented by an observer. A representative of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community also attended.

The agenda, according to the usual practice at Industrial Committees, contained two technical items: these were the promotion of safety, and the conditions of work and social problems in the iron and steel industry of the countries in the course of industrialisation. Both subjects were first discussed in Sub-Committees. On the former subject, the Committee adopted a Resolution stressing the importance of industrial safety and suggesting ways of promoting it. On the second subject, the Committee adopted a Memorandum referring to many aspects of the subject including choice of site, working environment and layout of plant, provision of community facilities and activities, recruitment and training of workers, industrial relations, wages and conditions of work, promotion policies, absorption of surplus labour and the use of Technical Assistance. A general debate in plenary session was held on recent events and developments in the iron and steel industries. In addition, among other subjects, a Resolution was adopted on a reduction of hours of work in the iron and steel industries without reduction of income, and suggestions were made for the agenda of future sessions of the Committee.

In accordance with the normal practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

#### Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines

Following a decision by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office a tripartite technical meeting on mines other than coal mines met in Geneva from 25th November to 7th December. For the purposes of the meeting the term "mines other than coal mines" includes both underground and open-cast mines which produce all kinds of minerals except mineral fuels such as coal, natural gas and petroleum.

The agenda of the meeting provided for a general examination of the social problems arising in mines other than coal mines and for discussions on questions relating to accident prevention, machinery for wage-fixing and wage protection and on industrial relations.

The United Kingdom was represented at the meeting by a tripartite delegation and the Government representatives were Mr. R. M. Walker, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. E. A. Shearing, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Power. The Employers were represented by Mr. W. L. Clarke, Chairman and Managing Director of the Barnet Lime Company Limited, Past President of the Federated Quarry Owners of Great Britain, and Chairman of the Mines and Quarries Committee of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. J. Campbell, Managing Director of the Sierra Leone Development Company Limited, Director of the Northern Mercantile and Investment Corporation Limited, Director of the Belingwe Chrome Mines (Pvt.) Limited (Southern Rhodesia), Director of Mining and General Services Limited (Sierra Leone), Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Employers' Federation, and Council Member of the British Overseas Mining Association. They had as advisers Mr. H. E. Hoptrow, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Member of the Mines and Quarries Committee of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. F. B. Canning-Cooke, O.B.E., T.D., Industrial Relations Adviser, Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines. The Workers' representatives were Mr. H. E. Matthews, O.B.E., National Industrial Officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and Mr. R. Cox, Mines Officer of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades.

A tripartite observer delegation from the Federation of Nigeria also attended the meeting.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Supplementary Payments for Absence Due to Sickness in Germany

A new Federal law for the "Improvement of the Economic Security of Manual Workers During Sickness" came into force in the German Federal Republic on 1st July, 1957. Its objective is to bring the treatment of manual workers during sickness more into line with that of salaried employees. Employers are required by law to continue payment of salary to the latter up to at least six weeks, whereas manual workers had previously first to serve three waiting days and subsequently received sickness benefit equal to 50 per cent. of earnings, plus 10 per cent. for a dependent wife (or husband) and 5 per cent. for any other dependant (adult or child) up to a maximum of 75 per cent.

The new law improves the position of manual workers in two ways :-

(a) (i) Sickness benefit is increased (for the first six weeks only) from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent. of earnings, with dependants' benefit of 4 per cent. for the first dependant and 3 per cent. for each further dependant up to the previous maximum of 75 per cent. (ii) Waiting days are reduced generally from three to two, and abolished altogether in cases of industrial accident or disease, or of sickness lasting more than two weeks.

(b) The employer has to pay the manual worker a supplement (for the first six weeks only) sufficient to bring sickness and dependants' benefit up to 90 per cent. of net earnings.

It appears that the additional cost to the employer of these measures cannot yet be foreseen with any degree of accuracy. The employer's supplement will vary from 25 per cent. of net earnings in the case of a single person receiving 65 per cent. of net earnings to 15 per cent. in respect of a person receiving maximum benefit of 75 per cent. In 1956 the average rate of sickness benefit was 55 per cent. of earnings, i.e., 5 per cent. above the minimum; if the average rate under the new law were still 5 per cent. above the minimum, it would be 70 per cent. of earnings, but as the rates of dependants' benefits have been reduced (see (a) (i) in second paragraph above) the average will probably be in the region of 67 per cent. Assuming the same rate of sickness as in 1956 and ignoring waiting days and sickness extending beyond six weeks, the increased labour costs on this very rough basis would be 3.5 per cent. (incidence of sickness) x 23 per cent. of earnings (average rate of employer's supplement), i.e., 0.8 per cent. or approximately 1 per cent. of the wages bill for manual workers.

In addition, the question of increased sickness insurance contributions arises. In Western Germany the administration of statutory sickness insurance is in the hands of over 2,000 sickness funds, each of which, within an overriding maximum of 9 per cent. of earnings, has authority to fix its own rate of contribution. Hitherto the average rate of contribution in the various sickness funds has been 7½ per cent. of gross earnings divided equally between employer and insured person. The increase of benefits during the first six weeks of sickness, the reduction, and, in some cases, the abolition of waiting days, and the increase in the incidence of sickness, must, it seems, inevitably lead to an increase in contributions in the near future, particularly as even in 1956 the vast majority of sickness funds either showed a deficit or had to draw on their reserves.

Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada in 1956

The Canadian Department of Labour have published their annual report for 1956 on strikes and lock-outs in Canada. The report contains statistics of strikes or lock-outs which involved the cessation of work by six or more workers and which lasted one working day or more. Stoppages of work involving fewer than six workers or lasting less than one day are not included unless they caused the loss of ten or more man-days. The figures of workers involved and of man-days lost relate only to workers directly involved, i.e., on strike or locked out, and exclude those indirectly involved, whether at the establishments concerned or at other establishments.

The number of stoppages of work arising out of industrial disputes and the number of workers involved increased in 1956, compared with the previous year. There was a substantial decrease, however, in the total loss of working time, which, in 1956, was smaller than in any of the previous four years. Similarly, there was a drop in the percentage of estimated working time lost through work stoppages and also in the average length of time lost by each worker involved. The report describes these decreases as significant in view of the number of new contracts under negotiation during the year. Among new agreements negotiated in several important

industries, a larger number than in previous years were re-negotiated for periods of longer than one year, and the majority of them were for two years. These agreements for the most part included substantial wage and other advances and were reached without interruption to production.

The number of stoppages which began in 1956 was 221, compared with 149 in 1955, and the total number in progress during the year was 229, compared with 159 in 1955. The number of workers involved in stoppages was 88,680 in 1956; the corresponding figure for 1955 was 60,090. The loss of working time in 1956 owing to stoppages in progress during the year was 1,246,000 man-days, compared with 1,875,400 in 1955. The total time loss in 1956 was equivalent to an average loss of about three-tenths of a day for each non-agricultural paid worker in Canada, compared with one-half of a day in 1955. Of the total estimated working time of all non-agricultural paid workers in 1956, the loss of time due to disputes represented one-tenth of one per cent., compared with nearly one-fifth of one per cent. in 1955. The average time lost by each worker involved in stoppages of work fell from 31 days in 1955 to 14 days in 1956.

About 40 per cent. (500,000 man-days) of the total loss of time in 1956 was caused by one large-scale stoppage of work, involving 13,800 factory workers, in the motor vehicle and parts, etc., industry. More than one-half of the number of work stoppages caused comparatively little loss of working time; of the 229 stoppages in progress in the year, 132 were responsible for only 3¼ per cent. of the total time loss.

Of all stoppages in progress in 1956, slightly more than one-half were in the manufacturing industries, compared with almost two-thirds in 1955. The time loss in manufacturing industries was nearly 85 per cent. of the total loss of time through stoppages in all industries. Compared with 1955, the time loss through stoppages in manufacturing industries showed a considerable decline in 1956, from 1,787,430 man-days to 1,054,560 man-days. The reduction in the number of man-days lost in manufacturing industry accounted for most of the reduction in 1956 compared with 1955 in the total loss of time through stoppages in all industries. Within the manufacturing group of industries the greatest time loss (695,330 man-days) occurred in the metal products industry, though this figure was substantially lower than that for the previous year (1,541,775 man-days). Owing partly to economic difficulties in the industry, there was an increase in 1956 in the number of stoppages and in the time loss in the textiles industry. All industry groups, except manufacturing, showed a rise in 1956, compared with 1955, in the number of man-days lost due to stoppages. In the mining industry, in particular, there was a large number of small-scale stoppages, involving relatively few workers and of fairly short duration.

Forty per cent. of the disputes leading to work stoppages in 1956 arose during the re-negotiation of collective agreements. These stoppages involved 63 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in stoppages and caused 86 per cent. of the total time loss. Disputes which arose during the term of a collective agreement caused 35 per cent. of the stoppages, involving 33 per cent. of the total number of workers but accounting for only nine per cent. of the total time lost. Twenty-five per cent. of the stoppages, involving four per cent. of the workers and causing five per cent. of the total time loss, occurred during the negotiation of first agreements or over union recognition.

Of the total number of disputes, 40 per cent. were settled in less than five days, 34 per cent. lasted between five and 25 days, and 26 per cent. lasted more than 25 days. The stoppages lasting less than five days involved 46 per cent. of the workers and caused six per cent. of the time loss; those which lasted more than 25 days involved 27 per cent. of the workers and caused 73 per cent. of the loss of time.

The following Table shows, for each of the years 1950 to 1956, the number of strikes and lock-outs reported as in progress in Canada, the numbers of workers directly involved in the stoppages of work, and the resulting loss of working time :-

Year	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress	Number of Workers directly involved	Aggregate Loss of Working Time (in Man-days)
1950 .. .. .	161	192,153	1,389,039
1951 .. .. .	259	102,870	901,739
1952 .. .. .	222	120,818	2,879,955
1953 .. .. .	174	55,988	1,324,715
1954 .. .. .	174	62,250	1,475,200
1955 .. .. .	159	60,090	1,875,400
1956 .. .. .	229	88,680	1,246,000

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in October, 1957 :		Unemployment at 11th November, 1957—continued	
General Summary .. .. .	437	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	441
General Man-power Position .. .. .	437	Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis .. .. .	442
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment .. .. .	437	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges .. .. .	444
Industrial Analysis .. .. .	437	Coal Mining, Employment in October .. .. .	445
Short-time in Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	439	Technical and Scientific Register .. .. .	445
Unemployment at 11th November, 1957 :		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	445
Summary for Great Britain .. .. .	440	Fatal Industrial Accidents .. .. .	446
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom : Regional Analysis .. .. .	440	Industrial Diseases .. .. .	446
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns .. .. .	441	Industrial Rehabilitation .. .. .	446
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1957 .. .. .	441	Employment Overseas .. .. .	446

Employment\* in Great Britain in October

GENERAL SUMMARY

During October there was a slight seasonal fall in the numbers in civil employment. Seasonal reductions occurred in agriculture, transport and building. These more than offset increases in distribution, food, drink and tobacco and metals, engineering and vehicles.

The Employment Exchanges filled 141,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 6th November. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled on 6th November was 252,000. This was 22,000 less than in October.

The number of operatives working short-time in the week ended 26th October in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 38,000, which was 3,000 more than the previous month.

There were 317,000 persons registered as unemployed on 11th November, of whom 302,000 were wholly unemployed and 15,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th October and 11th November unemployment increased by 41,000, the number of wholly unemployed increasing by 35,000 and the number of temporarily stopped by 6,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in November was 1.5 per cent., compared with 1.3 per cent. in October and 1.2 per cent. a year previously. There were 119,000 who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks, 40 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of October was 24,061,000, an increase of 4,000 compared with the end of September.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End- Oct., 1956	End- August, 1957	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	Change during Oct., 1957
Number in Civil Employment	23,191	23,111	23,112‡	23,105	- 7
Men .. .. .	15,319	15,302	15,296‡	15,287	- 9
Women .. .. .	7,872	7,809	7,816‡	7,818	+ 2
Wholly Unemployed§ .. .. .	247	259	265	285	+ 20
Temporarily Stopped§ .. .. .	13	7	7	11	+ 4
Total Registered Unemployed§	260	266	272	296	+ 24
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .. .	779	681	674	665	- 9
Men .. .. .	763	666	660	651	- 9
Women .. .. .	16	15	14	14	...
Total Working Population†	24,223	24,057	24,057‡	24,061	+ 4
Men .. .. .	16,245	16,155	16,145‡	16,141	- 4
Women .. .. .	7,978	7,902	7,912‡	7,920	+ 8

\* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1957.

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

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

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End- Oct., 1956	End- August, 1957	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Oct., 1956	End- August, 1957	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957	End- Oct., 1956	End- August, 1957	End- Sept., 1957	End- Oct., 1957
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining .. .. .	764.1	772.5	772.4	771.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	779.9	788.3	788.2	787.7
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. .	257.5	252.8	252.4	252.3	82.2	79.3	79.7	79.5	339.7	332.1	332.1	331.8
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .. .	74.1	72.4	71.8	71.7	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.6	82.4	80.2	79.5	79.3
China and Earthenware .. .	32.8	30.8	31.0	31.0	41.7	39.4	39.7	39.6	74.5	70.2	70.7	70.6
Glass (other than containers) .. .	34.1	35.1	35.3	35.5	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	46.8	47.6	47.9	48.1
Glass Containers .. .	21.7	21.3	21.4	21.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	27.5	27.1	27.2	27.2
Cement .. .	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures ..	80.1	78.6	78.3	78.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	92.4	91.0	90.8	90.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	375.7	378.7	378.7	379.6	152.9	148.7	149.7	151.2	528.6	527.4	528.4	530.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. .	20.3	19.4	19.3	19.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.9	20.0	19.9	19.9
Chemicals and Dyes .. .	180.5	185.8	186.1	187.2	49.6	49.7	50.0	50.4	230.1	235.5	236.1	237.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.3	28.1	28.2	28.2	36.4	36.7	37.3	38.8	63.7	64.8	65.5	67.0
Explosives and Fireworks .. .	28.7	28.7	28.3	28.0	15.2	14.8	14.7	14.5	43.9	43.3	42.3	42.5
Paints and Varnish .. .	28.6	28.2	27.9	27.9	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.7	41.7	40.7	40.7	41.1
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	33.1	33.6	33.9	34.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	40.3	40.9	41.3	41.6
Mineral Oil Refining .. .	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	33.2	32.7	32.9	32.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. .												
Metal Manufacture .. .	513.5	513.8	515.6	516.4	68.9	67.3	67.7	68.0	582.4	581.1	583.3	584.4
Blast Furnaces .. .	22.0	22.6	22.8	22.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.6	23.2	23.4	23.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. .. .	211.2	212.9	212.8	212.7	19.6	19.3	19.6	19.6	230.8	235.3	235.9	236.8
Iron Foundries .. .	106.9	103.9	104.1	104.2	16.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	123.2	119.0	119.3	119.4
Tinplate Manufacture .. .	13.5	10.4	10.1	9.6	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	15.5	11.7	11.3	10.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture .. .	20.3	20.8	21.0	21.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.6	22.1	22.3	22.4
Iron and Steel Tubes .. .	43.0	43.8	44.1	44.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	51.2	52.1	52.5	52.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ..	96.6	96.4	97.1	97.3	20.9	21.3	21.5	21.8	117.5	117.7	118.6	119.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	1,643.3	1,646.2	1,651.1	1,653.0	472.3	464.1	469.7	472.9	2,115.6	2,110.3	2,120.8	2,125.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .	206.8	205.1	205.4	205.2	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	216.4	214.5	214.8	214.6
Marine Engineering .. .	75.1	75.5	75.1	75.2	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	79.7	79.5	78.8	78.9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) .. .	34.2	34.6	34.4	34.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. .	29.0	30.0	30.3	30.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	32.1	33.1	33.4	33.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	97.7	97.3	97.3	97.0	22.1	21.6	21.5	21.3	119.8	118.8	118.3	118.3
Stationary Engines .. .	25.5	24.2	24.3	24.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	29.7	28.3	28.3	28.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .	50.0	50.0	49.7	49.6	13.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	63.6	57.6	57.6	57.6
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .	81.1	79.7	79.4	79.6	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	88.1	86.6	86.2	86.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. .	557.2	558.1	560.5	560.3	129.2	127.5	128.8	128.8	686.4	685.6	688.8	689.1
Electrical Machinery .. .	148.6	151.8	152.5	153.2	50.3	48.5	48.7	48.7	198.9	200.3	201.2	201.9
Electrical Wires and Cables .. .	41.7	42.0	42.1	42.3	23.3	22.9	23.0	23.0	65.0	64.9	65.1	65.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .	35.9	37.2	37.3	37.4	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	60.4	61.7	62.3	62.3
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones .. .	71.3	73.7	73.7	73.7	65.4	64.5	64.5	64.5	136.7	142.2	144.7	144.7
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. .	23.8	25.2	25.6	25.7	24.7	24.5	25.0	25.3	48.5	49.7	50.6	51.0
Batteries and Accumulators .. .	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.5	8.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	19.5	17.4	17.7	17.8
Other Electrical Goods .. .	102.8	105.4	106.4	107.0	69.3	69.7	71.0	72.0	172.1	175.1	177.4	179.0
Vehicles .. .	1,016.1	1,004.5	1,010.5	1,012.3	175.7	172.6	173.7	175.0	1,191.8	1,177.1	1,184.2	1,187.3
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	262.4	262.5	264.6	266.8	42.1	40.1	40.4	40.8	304.5	302.6	307.6	307.6
Motor Repairs and Garages .. .	249.1	235.3	236.4	236.2	42.8	40.9	41.5	41.8	291.6	276.2	277.4	276.3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. .	225.6	222.9	224.2	224.2	38.2	37.1	37.3	37.3	263.8	260.1	261.3	261.5
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for ..												
Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .	122.9	125.9	127.1	127.6	41.4	42.8	43.6	44.2	164.3	168.7	170.7	171.8
Locomotive Manufacture .. .	71.0	71.7	71.8	71.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	75.7	76.4	76.5	76.6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages ..												
and Wagons and Trams .. .	80.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	84.2	85.5	85.6	85.8
Carts, Perambulators, etc. .. .	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified .. .	327.9	323.4	324.8	325.3	185.1	174.2	175.1	175.9	513.0	497.6	499.9	501.2
Tools and Cutlery .. .	25.7	24.6	24.6	24.6	17.3	16.3	16.4	16.5	43.0	40.9	41.0	41.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .. .	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.0	19.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	43.7	43.1	43.1	43.1
Iron and Steel Forgings .. .	35.3	36.0	36.3	36.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	41.0	41.8	42.1	42.2
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .	30.5	30.2	30.3	30.3	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	40.7	40.0	40.1	40.3
Hollow-ware .. .	28.0	27.1	27.4	27.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.6
Brass Manufactures .. .	31.1	30.8	30.9	30.9	17.4	16.0	16.3	16.3	49.0	46.8	46.9	46.9
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	152.1	149.7	150.3	151.1	83.6	79.0	79.6	79.7	235.7	228.7	229.9	230.8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. .. .	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.4	55.1	54.4	55.1	55.7	146.5	145.9	146.7	147.1
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	59.0	59.5	59.4	59.2	31.6	31.7	31.9	32.0	90.6	91.2	91.3	91.2
Watches and Clocks .. .	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.8	16.9	16.6	16.6	17.1
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.0	13.9	13.2	13.5	13.7	29.8	29.1	29.7	29.7
Musical Instruments .. .	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.1
Textiles .. .	391.5	389.5	388.8	387.5	533.7	520.7	519.0	517.7	925.2	910.2	907.8	905.2
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .. .	49.8	50.3	50.0	50.1	94.6	96.9	96.3	96.3	144.4	147.2	146.3	146.4
Cotton Weaving, etc. .. .	35.1	34.4	34.4	34.3	68.8	66.7	66.2	66.3	103.9	101.1	100.6	100.6
Woolen and Worsted .. .	89.8	90.9	90.7	90.2	117.0	115.2	115.0	114.3	206.8	206.1	205.7	204.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .. .	29.3	29.8	29.6	28.4	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.3	39.1	39.6	39.3	37.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .. .	21.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	29.9	27.8	27.4	27.4	51.5	48.4	48.4	48.0
Linen and Soft Hemp .. .	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	9.8	8.3	7.7	7.6
Jute .. .	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	10.5	9.9	9.6	9.4	18.9	18.3	17.9	17.6
Rope, Twine and Net .. .	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .. .	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.3	90.3	87.5	87.3	87.0	125.7	122.8	122.3	122.3
Lace .. .	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7
Carpets .. .	14.7	15.7	15.8	15.9	14.8	15.2	15.3	15.5	29.5	30.9	31.1	31.4
Narrow Fabrics .. .	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	15.4	14.7	14.9	15.0	22.7	21.9	22.0	22.1
Made-up Textiles .. .	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	20.0	17.0	17.1	17.4	28.4	25.2	25.3	25.6
Textile Finishing, etc. .. .	58.7	57.1	57.1	57.2	30.0	28.9	29.0	29.0	88.7	86.0	86.1	86.2
Other Textile Industries .. .	19.6	18.9	19.1	19.4	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.3	31.9	30.9	31.2	31.7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .	39.2	39.0	38.9	38.7	28.4	26.7	26.7	26.6	67.6	65.7	65.6	65.3
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery ..	25.8	25.4	25.4	25.3	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	33.4	32.6	32.6	32.5
Leather Goods .. .	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	15.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	24.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
Fur .. .	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5
Clothing .. .	178.5	178.5	178.4	177.9	454.2	441.9	441.5	439.6	632.7	620.4	619.9	617.5
Tailoring .. .	70.3	70.0	70.1	69.6	191.6	186.8	186.6	185.5	261.9	256.8	256.7	257.1
Dressmaking .. .	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.8	82.5	80.2	80.1	79.8	93.0	90.9	90.8	90.6
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. .	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	68.1	66.3	66.2	65.8	77.3	75.3	75.1	74.7
Hats, Caps and Millinery .. .	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.3	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.1	18.3	17.5	17.4	17.4
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	33.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	43.0	41.2	41.2	



# Unemployment at 11th November, 1957

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th October and 11th November, 1957, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th October ..	181,234	7,621	80,499	5,868	275,222
11th November ..	211,325	7,643	91,350	6,205	316,523
Inc. (+) ..	+30,091	+22	+10,851	+337	+41,301

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th November represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 14th October was 1.3.

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

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	54,530	58,672	88,504	201,706	9,619	211,325
Boys under 18 ..	4,032	2,392	951	7,375	268	7,643
Women 18 and over ..	25,562	32,249	29,094	86,905	4,445	91,350
Girls under 18 ..	3,130	1,973	768	5,871	334	6,205
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>87,254</b>	<b>95,286</b>	<b>119,317</b>	<b>301,857</b>	<b>14,666</b>	<b>316,523</b>

The total of 316,523 includes 49,999 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 11th November, 1957, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 14th October, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
<b>Males</b>						
London and South-Eastern ..	13,315	12,096	14,219	39,630	697	40,327
Eastern ..	3,432	3,627	4,473	11,532	42	11,574
Southern ..	2,999	3,098	3,889	9,986	56	10,042
South-Western ..	4,061	5,017	6,207	15,285	117	15,402
Midland ..	4,327	3,824	5,493	13,644	591	14,235
North-Midland ..	2,703	2,460	3,537	8,701	695	9,396
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,054	3,497	4,976	12,527	816	13,343
North-Western ..	8,128	8,783	13,486	30,397	1,812	32,209
Northern ..	3,700	4,060	6,829	14,589	587	15,176
Scotland ..	8,312	10,088	17,595	35,995	1,789	37,784
Wales ..	3,530	4,514	8,751	16,795	2,685	19,480
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>58,562</b>	<b>61,064</b>	<b>89,455</b>	<b>209,081</b>	<b>9,887</b>	<b>218,968</b>
<b>Females</b>						
London and South-Eastern ..	6,657	6,785	2,273	15,715	492	16,207
Eastern ..	1,247	1,447	1,024	3,718	73	3,791
Southern ..	1,477	2,026	1,133	4,636	17	4,653
South-Western ..	1,919	2,908	1,853	6,680	94	6,774
Midland ..	2,148	2,624	2,247	7,019	512	7,531
North-Midland ..	1,344	1,247	1,175	3,766	378	4,144
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,462	1,557	1,270	4,289	593	4,882
North-Western ..	4,459	5,153	4,710	14,322	1,121	15,443
Northern ..	1,988	2,153	2,418	6,559	252	6,811
Scotland ..	4,264	5,646	7,960	17,870	789	18,659
Wales ..	1,727	2,676	3,799	8,202	458	8,660
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>28,692</b>	<b>34,222</b>	<b>29,862</b>	<b>92,776</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>97,555</b>
<b>Total</b>						
London and South-Eastern ..	19,972	18,881	16,492	55,345	1,189	56,534
Eastern ..	4,679	5,074	5,497	15,250	115	15,365
Southern ..	4,476	5,124	5,022	14,622	73	14,695
South-Western ..	5,980	7,925	8,060	21,965	711	22,676
Midland ..	6,475	6,448	7,740	20,663	1,103	21,766
North-Midland ..	4,048	3,707	4,712	12,467	1,073	13,540
E. and W. Ridings ..	5,516	5,054	6,246	16,816	1,409	18,225
North-Western ..	12,587	13,936	18,196	44,719	2,933	47,652
Northern ..	5,688	6,213	9,247	21,148	839	21,987
Scotland ..	12,576	15,734	25,555	53,865	2,578	56,443
Wales ..	5,257	7,190	12,550	24,997	3,143	28,140
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>87,254</b>	<b>95,286</b>	<b>119,317</b>	<b>301,857</b>	<b>14,666</b>	<b>316,523</b>

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th November, 1957, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th November, 1957			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	40,327	16,207	56,534	1.2	0.8	1.0
Eastern ..	11,574	3,791	15,365	1.4	0.9	1.3
Southern ..	10,042	4,653	14,695	1.4	1.3	1.4
South-Western ..	15,402	6,774	22,176	2.0	1.8	2.0
Midland ..	14,235	7,531	21,766	1.0	1.0	1.0
North-Midland ..	9,396	4,144	13,540	0.9	0.9	0.9
East and West Ridings ..	13,343	4,882	18,225	1.1	0.8	1.0
North-Western ..	32,209	15,443	47,652	1.7	1.4	1.6
Northern ..	15,176	6,811	21,987	1.7	1.8	1.7
Scotland ..	37,784	18,659	56,443	2.7	2.5	2.6
Wales ..	19,480	8,660	28,140	2.8	3.2	2.9
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>218,968</b>	<b>97,555</b>	<b>316,523</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 11th November, 1957, was, 350,268, including 234,857 men, 8,748 boys, 99,682 women and 6,981 girls. Of the total, 333,574 (including 3,754 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 16,694 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th November, 1957, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
<b>Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)</b>					
London and South-Eastern ..	38,357	1,273	14,922	793	55,345
Eastern ..	11,102	430	3,411	307	15,250
Southern ..	9,520	466	4,270	366	14,622
South-Western ..	14,722	563	6,141	539	21,965
Midland ..	13,319	325	6,760	259	20,663
North-Midland ..	8,456	245	3,552	214	12,467
E. & W. Ridings ..	12,165	362	4,022	267	16,816
North-Western ..	29,293	1,104	13,706	616	44,719
Northern ..	14,170	419	6,195	364	21,148
Scotland ..	34,416	1,579	16,488	1,382	53,865
Wales ..	16,186	609	7,438	764	24,997
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>201,706</b>	<b>7,375</b>	<b>86,905</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>301,857</b>
Northern Ireland ..	23,071	1,076	7,028	542	31,717
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>224,777</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>93,933</b>	<b>6,413</b>	<b>333,574</b>
<b>Temporarily Stopped</b>					
London and South-Eastern ..	685	12	471	21	1,189
Eastern ..	39	3	72	1	115
Southern ..	56	—	15	2	73
South-Western ..	116	1	85	9	211
Midland ..	586	5	494	18	1,103
North-Midland ..	692	3	367	11	1,073
E. & W. Ridings ..	807	9	521	72	1,409
North-Western ..	1,734	78	1,088	33	2,933
Northern ..	575	12	192	60	839
Scotland ..	1,724	65	736	53	2,578
Wales ..	2,605	80	404	54	3,143
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>9,619</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>14,666</b>
Northern Ireland ..	461	29	1,304	234	2,028
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>16,694</b>
<b>Total Registered as Unemployed</b>					
London and South-Eastern ..	39,042	1,285	15,393	814	56,534
Eastern ..	11,141	433	3,483	308	15,365
Southern ..	9,576	466	4,285	368	14,695
South-Western ..	14,838	564	6,226	548	22,176
Midland ..	13,905	330	7,254	277	21,766
North-Midland ..	9,148	248	3,919	225	13,540
E. & W. Ridings ..	12,972	371	4,543	339	18,225
North-Western ..	31,027	1,182	14,794	649	47,652
Northern ..	14,745	431	6,387	424	21,987
Scotland ..	36,140	1,644	17,224	1,435	56,443
Wales ..	18,791	689	7,842	818	28,140
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>211,325</b>	<b>7,643</b>	<b>91,350</b>	<b>6,205</b>	<b>316,523</b>
Northern Ireland ..	23,532	1,105	8,332	776	33,745
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>234,857</b>	<b>8,748</b>	<b>99,682</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>350,268</b>

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

## 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 11th November, 1957, 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 14th October, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th November, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 14th Oct., 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
<b>London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)</b> ..	<b>39,042</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>15,393</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>56,534</b>	<b>+ 6,571</b>
Acton ..	13,346	290	6,658	159	25,453	+ 2,857
Brentford and Chiswick ..	156	9	59	3	227	+ 12
Brighton and Hove ..	130	3	38	2	173	—
Chatham ..	2,107	51	656	33	2,847	+ 445
Croydon ..	411	40	169	28	748	+ 110
Dagenham ..	702	10	263	10	887	+ 51
Ealing ..	329	26	193	7	561	+ 44
East Ham ..	240	11	139	7	397	+ 70
Enfield ..	271	16	119	15	421	+ 80
Harrow ..	132	4	120	9	265	+ 5
Hayes and Harlington ..	259	24	155	9	447	+ 28
Hendon ..	128	17	58	21	224	+ 9
Ilford ..	397	16	120	12	545	+ 85
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	444	18	82	9	553	+ 121
Tottenham ..	685	27	158	9	879	+ 121
Wembley ..	566	15	342	13	936	+ 20
West Ham ..	188	9	87	9	293	+ 30
Willesden ..	882	24	264	19	1,189	+ 163
<b>Eastern ..</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>+ 115</b>
Bedford ..	11,141	433	3,483	308	15,365	+ 2,268
Cambridge ..	168	6	100	4	278	+ 32
Cambridge ..	196	8	7	2	273	+ 13
Ipswich ..	701	35	202	20	958	+ 235
Luton ..	187	3	49	8	247	+ 81
Norwich ..	1,446	26	323	9	1,804	+ 193
Southend-on-Sea ..	761	18	244	10	1,033	+ 222
Watford ..	145	4	98	8	255	+ 21
<b>Southern ..</b>	<b>9,576</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>14,695</b>	<b>+ 1,671</b>
Bournemouth ..	995	30	503	19	1,547	+ 381
Oxford ..	230	2	87	5	324	+ 15
Port						

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th November, 1957. 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				
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	10,753	1,880	1,520	150	12,273	2,030	14,303	17,449	2,187	19,636
Agriculture and Horticulture	8,099	1,830	114	145	8,213	1,975	10,188	13,152	2,132	15,284
Forestry	317	44	1	—	318	44	362	354	44	398
Fishing	2,337	6	1,405	5	3,742	11	3,753	3,943	11	3,954
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	2,782	131	20	1	2,802	132	2,934	3,209	135	3,344
Coal Mining*	1,883	91	14	—	1,897	91	1,988	1,910	92	2,002
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	25	1	—	—	26	1	27	29	1	30
Stone Quarrying and Mining	393	7	2	—	395	7	402	425	7	432
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	121	—	—	—	121	—	121	122	—	122
Slate Quarrying and Mining	212	7	—	—	212	7	220	270	7	277
Other Mining and Quarrying	148	25	—	1	148	25	173	153	26	179
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal</b>	3,316	936	205	341	3,521	1,277	4,798	3,816	1,304	5,120
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	969	182	20	3	989	185	1,174	1,102	186	1,288
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	592	346	172	331	764	677	1,441	1,464	685	2,149
Glass (other than containers)	331	159	1	6	332	165	497	345	173	518
Glass Containers	320	113	—	1	320	114	434	321	117	438
Cement	52	6	—	—	52	6	58	55	6	61
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,052	130	12	—	1,064	130	1,194	1,214	137	1,351
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>	2,933	1,579	8	4	2,941	1,583	4,524	3,098	1,606	4,704
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	102	3	—	—	102	3	105	102	3	105
Chemicals and Dyes	1,331	453	2	2	1,333	455	1,788	1,455	462	1,917
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	157	215	—	—	157	215	372	158	215	373
Explosives and Fireworks	394	502	—	—	394	502	896	395	503	898
Paint and Varnish	269	72	—	1	269	73	342	276	75	351
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	185	263	—	1	185	264	449	276	470	746
Mineral Oil Refining	236	31	—	—	236	31	267	250	32	282
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	259	40	6	—	265	40	305	268	40	308
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>	4,228	813	2,930	139	7,158	952	8,110	7,291	955	8,246
Blast Furnaces	107	4	—	—	107	4	111	125	4	129
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,169	170	716	21	1,885	191	2,076	1,929	192	2,121
Iron Foundries	1,064	216	228	8	1,292	224	1,516	1,338	225	1,563
Tinplate Manufacture	796	220	851	110	1,647	330	1,977	1,647	330	1,977
Steel Sheet Manufacture	105	30	787	—	892	30	922	894	31	925
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	283	41	342	—	625	41	666	630	41	671
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	704	132	6	—	710	132	842	728	132	860
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>	16,814	4,202	643	73	17,457	4,275	21,732	18,590	4,422	23,012
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,144	211	276	2	6,420	213	6,633	6,226	407	7,149
Marine Engineering	434	53	4	—	438	53	491	449	54	503
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	288	29	11	—	299	29	328	303	31	334
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	149	10	—	1	149	10	160	163	11	174
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	348	89	70	29	418	118	536	424	110	544
Stationary Engines	90	11	8	—	98	11	109	100	11	111
Textile Machinery and Accessories	308	60	74	21	382	81	463	508	117	625
Ordnance and Small Arms	334	157	—	—	334	157	491	339	158	497
Constructional Engineering	976	46	37	—	1,013	46	1,059	1,026	46	1,072
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	5,306	1,204	160	9	5,466	1,213	6,679	5,790	1,231	7,021
Electrical Machinery	586	321	1	2	587	323	910	643	325	968
Electrical Wires and Cables	277	192	—	1	277	193	470	283	196	479
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	211	217	1	—	212	218	430	214	218	432
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	526	705	—	—	526	707	1,233	574	754	1,328
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	108	180	—	—	108	180	288	108	181	289
Batteries and Accumulators	77	109	—	—	77	109	186	77	109	186
Other Electrical Goods	652	608	1	5	653	613	1,266	666	634	1,300
<b>Vehicles</b>	5,854	1,274	1,110	165	6,964	1,439	8,403	7,365	1,518	8,883
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,626	357	1,041	150	2,667	507	3,174	2,725	512	3,237
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,212	326	13	2	2,225	328	2,553	2,406	351	2,757
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	927	240	—	—	927	240	1,167	1,062	272	1,334
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	628	297	54	12	682	309	991	700	313	1,013
Locomotive Manufacture	173	15	1	—	174	15	189	175	15	190
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	226	8	—	—	226	8	234	226	21	247
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	62	31	1	1	63	32	95	71	34	105
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>	3,189	1,897	79	65	3,268	1,962	5,230	3,371	1,982	5,353
Tools and Cutlery	223	133	6	—	229	133	362	236	133	369
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	169	180	22	16	191	196	387	196	196	389
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	203	35	4	—	207	37	244	217	37	254
Wire and Wire Manufactures	243	123	29	1	272	123	395	278	123	401
Hollow-ware	270	353	3	—	273	356	629	278	362	640
Brass Manufactures	202	129	3	—	205	129	334	211	130	341
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,879	944	12	44	1,891	988	2,879	1,958	1,001	2,959
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>	553	452	17	3	570	455	1,025	587	492	1,079
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	318	203	2	1	320	204	524	332	240	572
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	95	123	1	—	96	123	219	98	123	221
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	87	113	13	2	100	115	215	102	116	218
Musical Instruments	53	13	1	—	54	13	67	55	13	68
<b>Textiles</b>	4,051	4,159	1,379	1,645	5,430	5,804	11,234	6,706	7,661	14,367
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	503	531	57	186	560	717	1,277	615	771	1,386
Cotton Weaving, etc.	277	391	26	137	303	528	831	308	532	840
Woolen and Worsted	911	666	530	454	1,441	1,120	2,561	1,532	1,187	2,719
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	282	114	142	—	276	121	397	223	313	536
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	184	215	25	7	216	242	388	903	326	2,229
Linen and Soft Hemp	146	230	—	—	146	230	424	156	604	1,441
Jute	439	352	148	190	587	542	1,129	594	549	1,143
Rope, Twine and Net	89	138	7	16	96	154	250	114	326	440
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	229	545	157	430	386	975	1,361	419	1,022	1,441
Lace	21	46	4	—	25	46	79	27	84	111
Carpets	84	126	1	5	85	131	216	107	159	266
Narrow Fabrics	60	97	1	20	69	116	177	61	116	177
Made-up Textiles	168	336	1	—	169	336	525	191	563	754
Textile Finishing, etc.	470	371	276	70	746	341	1,087	970	467	1,437
Other Textile Industries	188	101	4	15	192	116	308	194	117	311

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

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>	497	287	36	8	533	295	828	548	316	864
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	306	100	7	2	313	102	415	319	115	434
Leather Goods	93	154	—	—	93	154	250	102	165	267
Fur	98	33	29	3	127	36	163	127	36	163
<b>Clothing</b>	2,302	3,429	932	1,348	3,234	4,777	8,011	3,423	6,950	10,373
Tailoring	1,297	1,680	573	848	1,870	2,528	4,398	1,923	2,687	4,610
Dressmaking	98	669	8	143	106	812	918	116	916	1,032
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	55	401	—	83	55	484	539	124	2,226	2,350
Hats, Caps, and Millinery	56	55	—	—	56	55	184	440	256	441
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	86	255	30	72	116	327	443	125	472	597
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	435	350	113	73	548	423	971	555	444	999
Repair of Boots and Shoes	275	19	8	—	283	19	302	324	20	344
<b>Food, Drink, and Tobacco</b>	7,606	5,721	44	211	7,650	5,932	13,582	8,444	6,600	15,044
Grain Milling	2,046	1,010	7	—	2,053	1,017	3,070	2,270	1,103	3,373

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 9th October and 6th November, 1957, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 9th October, 1957		Four weeks ended 6th November, 1957		Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec., 1956, to 6th Nov., 1957 (47 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	75,838	108,934	73,618	97,945	855,299
Boys under 18 ..	15,472	30,710	10,931	30,360	192,883
Women aged 18 and over ..	48,423	80,964	47,228	71,522	526,255
Girls under 18 ..	12,140	53,806	9,195	52,108	182,262
Total ..	151,873	274,414	140,972	251,935	1,756,699

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th November, 1957, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th November, 1957.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th November, 1957					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th November, 1957				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	2,758	351	2,723	77	5,909	20,379	1,063	354	259	22,055
Mining and Quarrying ..	1,114	406	26	13	1,559	4,242	965	28	41	5,276
Coal Mining ..	936	389	5	4	1,334	3,705	920	4	12	4,641
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	1,405	241	408	87	2,141	938	733	927	903	3,501
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1,562	135	1,254	213	3,164	2,443	395	1,093	1,016	4,947
Metal Manufacture ..	1,917	271	365	47	2,600	2,219	723	356	248	3,546
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	9,223	1,280	3,798	581	14,882	13,855	2,596	4,638	2,456	23,545
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	2,769	98	59	7	2,933	1,681	104	40	30	1,855
Engineering ..	4,961	978	1,613	333	7,885	9,619	2,107	1,974	1,523	15,223
Electrical Goods ..	1,493	204	2,126	241	4,064	2,555	385	2,624	903	6,467
Vehicles ..	3,423	580	947	195	5,145	9,394	1,287	1,300	693	12,674
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..	2,020	427	1,454	249	4,150	2,066	1,083	1,667	1,256	6,072
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ..	350	124	417	86	977	699	487	554	488	2,228
Textiles ..	1,718	306	1,895	535	4,454	1,361	1,997	8,024	6,590	17,972
Cotton ..	383	54	556	106	1,099	490	683	3,737	2,136	7,046
Wool ..	408	53	329	76	866	304	662	2,129	1,604	4,699
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) ..	122	60	146	51	379	144	231	337	503	1,215
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	471	200	1,838	782	3,291	686	1,376	9,371	7,291	18,724
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	2,756	641	4,359	662	8,418	1,138	934	2,767	2,219	7,058
Paper and Printing ..	1,454	639	435	105	2,633	1,365	1,090	620	703	3,778
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods ..	738	233	869	360	2,200	687	631	1,133	2,252	4,703
Printing ..	514	100	559	191	1,364	318	236	747	995	2,296
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	1,142	188	1,433	235	2,998	768	359	1,132	905	3,164
Building and Contracting ..	22,488	1,177	207	93	23,965	9,726	1,896	274	430	12,326
Building ..	15,514	918	134	65	16,631	7,137	1,502	183	282	9,104
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1,221	40	65	25	1,351	613	206	112	102	1,033
Transport and Communication ..	4,215	421	619	131	5,386	12,276	1,393	1,811	615	16,095
Distributive Trades ..	5,356	2,165	6,976	2,939	17,436	4,479	7,227	10,121	13,657	35,484
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	248	94	295	242	879	87	586	894	1,515	3,867
Public Administration ..	3,106	219	1,136	215	4,676	4,164	440	1,731	554	6,889
National Government Service ..	1,453	77	761	109	2,400	2,246	90	1,167	290	3,793
Local Government Service ..	1,653	142	375	106	2,276	1,918	350	564	264	3,096
Professional Services ..	1,002	193	2,825	427	4,447	1,325	1,626	4,657	2,775	10,383
Miscellaneous Services ..	3,809	540	12,738	845	17,932	2,106	1,036	17,621	4,637	25,400
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	421	109	481	52	1,063	384	248	537	270	1,239
Catering ..	2,527	141	8,575	230	11,473	1,003	264	8,116	1,091	10,474
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	302	168	805	237	1,512	124	183	1,489	1,150	2,946
Grand Total ..	73,618	10,931	47,228	9,195	140,972	97,945	30,360	71,522	52,108	251,935

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th November, 1957, 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 ..	20,041	19,051	2,995	7,709	13,982	25,313	1,926	15,401	38,944	67,474
Eastern ..	4,704	7,658	608	1,991	2,628	5,137	531	3,087	8,471	17,873
Southern ..	4,101	6,637	548	1,424	1,924	3,345	494	2,219	7,067	13,625
South-Western ..	3,859	8,165	300	933	2,217	3,066	546	1,841	7,122	14,005
Midland ..	6,256	10,642	748	3,507	3,504	5,304	688	3,905	11,196	23,358
North-Midland ..	4,330	8,989	569	3,143	2,783	4,606	484	4,852	8,166	21,590
East and West Ridings ..	5,305	8,578	680	4,236	3,171	5,922	606	6,071	9,762	24,807
North-Western ..	10,549	11,231	1,493	3,560	7,522	12,242	1,117	7,128	20,681	34,161
Northern ..	4,331	5,160	669	1,167	2,614	2,282	652	2,309	8,266	10,918
Scotland ..	6,871	6,332	1,475	2,148	5,098	3,270	1,558	4,501	15,002	16,251
Wales ..	3,271	5,502	646	542	1,785	1,035	593	794	6,295	7,873
Great Britain ..	73,618	97,945	10,931	30,360	47,228	71,522	9,195	52,108	140,972	251,935

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 26th October was 709,500, compared with 710,100 for the five weeks ended 28th September, and 702,000 for the four weeks ended 27th October, 1956. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 614,400 in October, 599,100 in September and 632,900 in October, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th Oct., 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 28th Sept., 1957	4 weeks ended 27th Oct., 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,400	- 200	- 400
Durham ..	101,500	+ 1,700	+ 1,700
North Eastern ..	138,300	- 100	- 400
North Western ..	58,000	+ 100	+ 1,700
East Midlands ..	104,000	+ 100	+ 2,100
West Midlands ..	59,800	+ 200	+ 800
South Western ..	106,300	- 100	- 100
South Eastern ..	7,200	- 100	- 100
England and Wales ..	622,500	+ 800	+ 5,500
Scotland ..	87,000	+ 200	+ 2,000
Great Britain ..	709,500	+ 600	+ 7,500

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of October, about 5,260 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,830; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 570. During the five weeks of September there was a net increase of 640.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were *effectively* employed was 4·82 in October, 4·78 in September, and 4·89 in October, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were *effectively* employed were 5·32, 5·27 and 5·40.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in October, and in September, 1957, and October, 1956. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	October, 1957	September, 1957	October, 1956‡
Coal-face workers :			
Voluntary ..	10·63	11·35	5·22
Involuntary ..	9·40	8·02	9·83
All workers :			
Voluntary ..	8·31	8·84	3·95
Involuntary ..	9·56	7·94	8·77

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·35 tons in October, compared with 3·30 tons in the previous month and 3·34 tons in October, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·23 tons in October; for September, 1957, and October, 1956, the figures were 1·21 tons and 1·24 tons, respectively.

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

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

§ Figures for voluntary absences since 1st June, 1957, include some absences for which medical certificates are no longer required and which were formerly classified as involuntary absences. Figures for dates prior to 1st June, 1957, are not, therefore, strictly comparable with those for the two latest months.

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th November was 3,576; this figure included 2,605 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 971 registrants who were unemployed.

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

Vacancies outstanding at 15th October ..	4,705
" notified during period ..	409
" filled during period ..	132
" cancelled or withdrawn ..	413
" unfilled at 11th November ..	4,569

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th November, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 15th October, 1957, and 20th November, 1956. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness		Industrial Injury			
	19th Nov., 1957	15th Oct., 1957	20th Nov., 1956	19th Nov., 1957	15th Oct., 1957	20th Nov., 1956
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	97·8	151·7	91·5	3·2	3·1	3·5
Remainder ..	81·8	127·2	74·7	3·0	2·9	3·4
Eastern ..	48·8	75·2	43·4	1·9	1·7	2·1
Southern ..	40·7	60·8	34·8	1·5	1·3	1·6
South-Western ..	55·0	90·2	49·1	2·0	1·9	2·3
Midland ..	80·7	134·9	75·7	4·0	3·8	4·4
North Midland ..	57·5	94·9	54·1	4·3	4·1	4·8
East and West Ridings ..	83·9	117·9				

## 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 November was 117, compared with 107 (revised figure) in the previous month and 118 in November, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 7 in the previous month and 9 in November, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for November, 1957.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Under Coal Mines Act: .. .	
Underground .. .	43
Surface .. .	5
Other Stratified Mines .. .	
Miscellaneous Mines .. .	
Quarries .. .	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. .	50
Factories	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. .
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .	1
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .	3
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .	10
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .	9
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .	1
Shipbuilding .. .	2
Other Metal Trades .. .	1
Cotton .. .	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy .. .	1
Other Textile Manufacture .. .	1
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .	3
Gas Works .. .	1
Electrical Stations .. .	2
Other Industries .. .	2
Railway Service	
Brakemen, Goods Guards .. .	3
Permanent Way Men .. .	6
Shunters .. .	3
Porters .. .	1
Contractors' Servants .. .	3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. .	13
Total (excluding Seamen) .. .	117
Seamen	
Trading Vessels .. .	13
Fishing Vessels .. .	1
TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .	13
Total (including Seamen) .. .	130

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in: .. .	Pitch and Tar .. .
White and Red Lead Works .. .	21
Paint and Colour Works .. .	21
Other Industries .. .	21
Painting of Buildings .. .	21
TOTAL .. .	7
Phosphorous Poisoning .. .	Chromic Ulceration
Aniline Poisoning .. .	Manuf. of Bichromates .. .
Chronic Benzene Poisoning .. .	Chromium Plating .. .
Compressed Air Illness .. .	32
Anthrax .. .	12
	TOTAL .. .
	44
	Total, Cases .. .
	80
	II. Deaths
	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
	Mineral Oil .. .
	3
	TOTAL .. .
	3

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 11th November, 1957.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period .. .	641	110	751
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .	1,209	222	1,431
Persons who completed courses during period .. .	530	80	610

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 11th November, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 86,590.

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 30th November, 1957.

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

## 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 2,780,700 in August, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with August, 1956.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, in the establishments covered by the returns, was the same as at the beginning of the previous month but 1.5 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September was 0.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.5 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1956.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 564,392 in June, compared with 572,097 in the previous month and 553,505 in June, 1956. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 15,481 at the end of June, compared with 15,567 at the end of the previous month and 13,389 at the end of June, 1956.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 53,078,000. This was 0.1 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month but 0.2 per cent. higher than for October, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in October, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 4.2 per cent. compared with October, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 2,277,000, compared with 2,317,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,909,000 at the middle of October, 1956.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 63,338, compared with 61,998 in the previous month and 66,007 in September, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 24,526 working days. The total number of working days lost in September by persons wholly unemployed was 1,894,442, while 731,519 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of October the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 69,230, or 9.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 5.8 per cent. at the end of September and 7.4 per cent. at the end of October, 1956.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October was 67,416, of whom 13,559 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 62,272 and 14,068 at the beginning of the previous month and 83,825 and 21,237 at the beginning of October, 1956.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of October was 368,637, compared with 367,477 at the end of the previous month and 426,351 at the end of October, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 67,114, 68,728 and 89,970.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 16th November was 65,801, compared with 52,331 at 19th October and 69,926 at 17th November, 1956.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of July was 1,831,114, of whom 1,124,276 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 1,867,934, including 1,148,024 wholly unemployed, and at the end of July, 1956, it was 2,022,778, including 1,206,456 wholly unemployed.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 4,594 at the end of August, compared with 3,070 in the previous month and 5,311 in August, 1956.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

### Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour .. .	447	Index of Retail Prices .. .	453
Index of Rates of Wages .. .	451	Retail Prices Overseas .. .	453
Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes .. .	452		

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in November

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 November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £147,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 495,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £2,500 for 27,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment and in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, and workers employed in biscuit manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers employed in silk manufacture, male agricultural workers in Northern Ireland, and fur trade workers. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers in the carpet manufacturing industry.

The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment were increased by 9s. or 7s. a week, according to occupation, for men and by 7s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for women. For workers employed in licensed residential establishments the statutory rates were increased according to specified conditions of employment by amounts ranging from 3s. to 8s. a week for men and from 1s. 6d. to 6s. for women. Non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates received increases of 6s. a week for men and 5s. for women; these increases were authorised in November with retrospective effect to the beginning of October. In biscuit manufacture minimum weekly rates were increased by 7s. for men and 5s. for women.

Minimum time rates for male and female operatives employed in silk manufacture were increased by 7s. and 4s. 6d. a week respectively; pieceworkers received similar increases. The statutory minimum rates for male agricultural workers in Northern Ireland were increased by 9s. a week. Increases in the statutory minimum rates payable under the Wages Councils Act to workers in the fur trade varied from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for men and from 2s. to 10s. 6d. for women.

Of the total increase of £147,000, about £96,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts, the Catering Wages Act and the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern

Ireland); about £50,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives, or resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

#### Changes in January–November, 1957

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1957, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .	714,500	287,100
Mining and Quarrying .. .	411,500	201,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .	211,000	62,200
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	234,000	84,200
Metal Manufacture .. .	224,500	105,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods		
Vehicles .. .	2,541,500	1,183,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .		
Textiles .. .	590,000	179,100
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .	37,500	13,800
Clothing .. .	266,500	102,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	505,000	197,600
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .	215,500	113,200
Paper and Printing .. .	341,000	71,300
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	125,500	54,900
Building and Contracting .. .	1,245,500	545,200
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	237,500	117,500
Transport and Communication .. .	1,225,500	770,200
Distributive Trades .. .	1,268,000	430,100
Public Administration .. .	958,000	399,300
Miscellaneous Services .. .	755,000	245,700
Total .. .	12,104,500	5,164,500

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £6,506,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 12,430,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

For workpeople employed in biscuit manufacture normal weekly working hours were reduced from 45 to 44.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	Northern Ireland .. . (4) (244)	4 Nov.	Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills)	Increases in minimum rates of 9s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers 20 and over—136s. to 143s. a week, according to district.†
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	25 Nov.	Iron-ore miners .. .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (8s. 7d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 3½d. to 4s. 4d.) for boys.¶
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen .. .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4½d.) for boys.¶
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain .. . (39) (241)	15 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 or over, of 2½d. for women 18 or over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers, and of 2½d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—men 21 or over 3s. 5d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 or over 2s. 5d., girls 1s. 2½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 11d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 7½d., females 2s. 6½d.**

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

† Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). See article on page 428 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 421 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	16 June*	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed at steel rolling mills	Increases in basic rates for a 44-hour week of 7s. 6d. for male workers 18 and over, of 3s. 9d. for boys under 18, and of 75 per cent. of the above increases for female workers.
	South-West Wales (43)	18 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Increase in sliding-scale percentage of 7 per cent. (57½ to 64½ per cent.).
Railway Wagon Repairing	Great Britain (57)	4 Nov.	Certain workpeople . . . .	Increases in total bonus rate of 5s. a week for sawyers and machinists grade 1, of 2s. in the differential for outstation chagemen, and of 6d. a day (1s. to 1s. 6d. a day) in the special allowance paid to outstation repairers working in open sidings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change outside the London area: sawyers and machinists grade 1 178s. 4d. a week, outstation chageman (alone) 183s. 10d., with one assistant 186s. 4d., with two assistants 188s. 10d., with three or four assistants 190s. 10d., with five or six assistants 193s. 4d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.
Farriery, Blacksmith and Agricultural Engineering Trade	Great Britain (various localities) (61)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Sept.	Farriers and blacksmiths . . . .	Increases of 2d. an hour for dayworkers, of 1s. 4d. a day for pieceworkers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), dayworkers—firemen 4s. 5d. an hour, doormen 4s. 4d.; pieceworkers—firemen 35s. a day, doormen 34s. 6d.; dayworkers in other districts—industrial areas, firemen 4s. 3½d. an hour, doormen 4s. 3d., small county towns 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d., agricultural areas 4s. 2d., 4s. 1d.
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain (62) (242)	22 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers other than learners, of 1½d. for female workers other than learners, of ¾d. to 1½d., according to age, for male learners, and of ¾d., ¾d. or 1½d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers working in association with fusers, or as annealers or scalers 3s. 2½d. an hour, other male workers except learners 3s. 0½d.; male learners 1s. 1d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20; female workers other than learners 2s. 2½d.; female learners 1s. 1½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 10d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates after change for workers other than learners: males 3s. 2½d., females 2s. 3½d.†
Silk Manufacture	United Kingdom (84)	Pay day in week commencing 4 Nov.	Workpeople employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except maintenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:—	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum basic time rates after change: men 21 and over 143s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 57s. at 15, rising to 133s. at 20½; women 18 and over 101s., girls 57s. at 15, rising to 91s. at 17½; existing differentials continue to be maintained.
			Timeworkers . . . .	
	Macclesfield (85)	do.	Timeworkers . . . .	Increases of 7s. a week for men, and of 4s. 6d. for women, to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
Silk Manufacture and Dyeing	Leek (84)	do.	Timeworkers . . . .	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, and of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: throwing section—men 21 and over, grade 1 143s. 6d. a week, grade 1A 146s., grade 2 148s., grade 3 149s., women 18 and over, grade 1 101s., grade 2 103s., grade 3 104s.; small ware and narrow fabrics section—men grade 1 143s. 6d., women grade 2 147s., grade 3 151s., women grade 1 101s., grade 2 103s., grade 3 104s.; manufacturing section—men, all workers except weavers 143s. 6d., women grade 1 101s., grade 2 103s., grade 3 109s., grade 3A 129s. 6d., men and women weavers 137s. to 156s., according to number of looms; making-up section—unskilled women 101s., skilled women 103s.; embroidery section—unskilled men 143s. 6d., skilled men 156s., women grade 1 101s., grade 2 103s.; hand-loom weaving section—time rates, men 3s. 5d. an hour.
			Pieceworkers . . . .	Increases of 7s. a week for men, and of 4s. 6d. for women, to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee . . . .	First pay day in Nov.	Male and female workers . . . .	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over, other than learners—grade 1 143s. 6d. a week, grade 1A 146s., grade 2 148s., grade 3 152s., dyers 150s., screen printers 155s., printers' mates 150s., dyers' mixers 150s. in first year, rising to 158s. in fourth year; all-night workers—screen printers 211s. 10d., printers' mates and dyers 204s. 4d., narrow fabric workers 205s. 6d., others 202s. 4d.; boilermen (days) 163s. 6d., (nights) 171s., oilers and greasers (on shafting) 150s., (on braid machines) 148s., keymen 167s. 6d.; women 18 and over, other than learners—grade 1 101s., grade 1A 103s., grade 2 104s., grade 3 106s.
			Pieceworkers . . . .	Increases of 7s. a week for men, and of 4s. 6d. for women, to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2½ per cent. (65 to 62½ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and first £4 10s. decreased from 55 to 52½ per cent. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: general minimum rate for male workers 21 and over 151s. 2d. a week, dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 160s. 11d., wet beamers and dressers with 12 months' experience 177s. 2d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 160s. 11d., 169s. or 177s. 2d. according to width of machine; general minimum rate for female workers 20 and over 100s. 9d., card cutters with 18 months' experience 115s. 5d.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day in week containing 5 Nov.	Hydraulic packers and apprentices	Increases of 10s. a week in basic wage for packers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for packers, inclusive of war wage of 20s. and cost-of-living addition of 63s., 187s. 6d. a week.
Retail Saddlery and Leather Goods Trade	Great Britain (107)	Week commencing 11 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture and repair of saddlery, harness and leather goods in retail establishments	Increase of 2d. an hour in basic rates for all workers. Rates after change include: skilled men 21 and over who have served 4 years in the trade—horse-collar makers 3s. 9d. an hour, other workers 3s. 8d.; skilled women 20 and over 2s. 10d.

\* These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown and affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.  
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 454 of this GAZETTE.  
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Fur Trade	Great Britain (241)	18 Nov.	Timeworkers . . . . .	Increases in general minimum time rates of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for male workers, and of 2s. to 10s. 6d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—cutters 137s. 6d. to 189s. 6d. a week, according to experience, nailers 135s. to 156s., cleaners 149s., fur sorters 173s. 6d., fur sorters' assistants or counters, strippers or sizers 143s., tubbers and roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 165s., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 220s. 6d., skin packers 146s., other male workers 21 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 146s., fur sorters' section 136s., all other sections 132s. 6d.; women—cutters 132s. 6d. to 184s. 6d., nailers 128s. 6d. to 152s., fur machinists 120s., liners, finishers, hand fur sewers or machinists 109s., fur sorters 18 or over 98s., roller fleshing machine operators 113s., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 149s., other female workers 19 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 92s. 6d., all other sections 81s. 6d.*
			Pieceworkers . . . . .	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour (4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d.) for male workers, and of 3d. (3s. to 3s. 3d.) for female workers employed in the dressers' and dyers' section as roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators); new general minimum piece rates fixed for hand or machine fleshing (per 100) of Musquash skins (Russian clean scraped only).*
Glove Manufacture	England and Wales (118)	First pay day following 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section of the glove manufacturing industry	Introduction of time bonus, calculated on the number of hours worked, of 2d. an hour for men, and of 1½d. for women; new rates introduced for male apprentices and female juveniles. Rates after change for apprentices and juveniles: apprentices 1s. 0½d. an hour at 15, rising to 3s. 2½d. at 21 and over; other youths and boys 1s. 3d. at 15, rising to 2s. 11d. at 19½ and under 20; girls, class A 1s. 2½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 19½ and under 20, class B 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 1½d.
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (126)	First pay day following 10 Nov.	Men, women and juveniles . . . .	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 7s. for male workers 21 and over, of 4s., 5s. or 6s., according to age, for younger male workers, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of 4s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—grade I occupations 172s. a week, grade II 168s., grade III 162s., grade IV 158s., ungraded workers 152s.; youths and boys 64s. at 15, rising to 128s. at 20; women 21 and over—grade I occupations 118s., grade II 115s., ungraded workers 109s.; girls 62s. at 15, rising to 105s. at 20.†
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (143)	1 Nov.	Journeymen, journeymen and male and female apprentices	New minimum hourly payments introduced and supplementary cost-of-living allowance revised‡, resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour for journeymen, with proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices; journeymen's rate to be two-thirds of the journeymen's rate (previously two-thirds less 1d.); new percentage scales introduced for apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of the current minimum time rate and the supplementary cost-of-living allowance: journeymen 4s. 3½d. an hour, journeymen 2s. 10½d.; male apprentices—first year 25 per cent. of the journeymen's minimum hourly payment, second year 33½ per cent., third year 45 per cent., fourth year 60 per cent., fifth year 75 per cent., female apprentices—first year 33½ per cent. of the journeymen's minimum hourly payment, second year 45 per cent., third year 60 per cent., fourth year 75 per cent.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom	11 Nov.	Journeymen and apprentices . . .	Increases in basic rates of 4d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: journeymen 21 and over 4s. 8d. an hour, modelling or carving figures in the round or in relief 5s. 10d., plus 1s. 4d. an hour cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (163) (241)	15 Nov.	Workpeople other than female homeworkers — Timeworkers . . . . .	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 or over, of 2d. for women 18 or over, of 1½d., 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. 1d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 9d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 or over 2s. 2½d., girls 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 17 and under 18.§
Road Passenger Transport	England (South Western District)	First full pay period following 9 Sept.‡	Coach drivers operating private hire, contract or excursions and tour work	Increase of 7s. in the rate for a minimum guaranteed week. Rates after change: five-day week 164s. 9d., six-day week 192s. 6d.
			Pieceworkers . . . . .	Increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 6½d. an hour, female workers 2s. 4d.§
General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade	Northern Ireland (244)	19 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., or 3s. 8d., 5s. 6d. or 7s. 4d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2d. or 7s. 4d. for girls; increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 3s. 5d. an hour or 150s. 4d. a week, youths and boys 1s. 7d. or 69s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. or 119s. 2d. at 18 and under 21; power cranemen and burner cutters 21 and over to be paid 3d. and 2d. an hour, respectively, above the minimum rate whilst so employed; women 20 and over 1s. 5½d. or 64s. 2d.; girls 1s. 1d. or 47s. 8d. at under 18, and 1s. 2½d. or 53s. 2d. at 18 and under 20; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 6d. an hour, female workers 1s. 7½d.¶
Wholesale Grocery	Scotland (199)	First full pay week following 1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—male workers 66s. a week at 16 rising to 166s. at 21, female workers 57s. to 122s.; drivers of motor vehicles with a carrying capacity of less than 2 tons 167s., of 2 and less than 3 tons 171s., of 3 and up to and including 5 tons 173s. (the wages of drivers of vehicles above 5 tons carrying capacity are subject to negotiation where required).
Retail Meat Distribution	Certain districts in Northern Ireland	First pay day following 14 Oct.	Journeymen butchers . . . . .	Increase of 15s. a week (170s. to 185s.) in minimum rate.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 421 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.  
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".  
‡ The supplementary cost-of-living allowance is now related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), and the current allowance of 1s. 4½d. an hour for journeymen represents the index figures 107-108. For each one or two points variation in the index on a fixed scale, on quarterly review (i.e., in January, April, July and October, according to the index figure published in November, February, May and August immediately preceding) the allowance is to be increased or decreased by ½d., with proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices.  
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 454 of this GAZETTE.  
¶ This increase was agreed in October, with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 454 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (218)	Beginning of the pay week containing 1 Oct.*	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change: adult male workers—London 165s., Provinces 157s., Special stations 158s.; adult female workers 138s. 6d., 131s. 8d., 132s. 6d.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (224)	Pay day in week commencing 5 Aug.*	Engineering craftsmen	Night work rate increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-quarter.
	England and Wales (235)	11 Nov.	Female workers in civic restaurants	Increases of 2d. an hour for cooks, and of 1½d. for assistant cooks, helpers, or general assistants. Rates after change: cooks—London 2s. 8½d. an hour, zone A 2s. 7½d., zone B 2s. 6½d.; assistant cooks 2s. 6½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 4½d.; helpers or general assistants 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d.
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment	Great Britain (232-233) (243)	11 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 9s. or 7s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 or over: London area—men, managers 165s. 6d. a week, assistant managers 147s. 6d., assistants-in-charge 142s. 6d., floor supervisors 131s., clerks 133s. 6d., cashiers or clerical assistants 128s., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 126s., waiters 109s. 6d., chefs 175s. 6d., head cooks 161s., cooks 146s. 6d., assistant cooks 133s. 6d., service cooks 128s. 6d., drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity 142s. 3d., of over 1 ton carrying capacity 147s. 6d., other (unspecified) workers 123s. 6d., women, managers 135s. 6d., assistant managers 119s. 6d., assistants-in-charge 113s. 6d., floor supervisors 103s., hostesses, receptionists or seateres 96s., clerks 104s., cashiers, clerical assistants or shop assistants 94s., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 92s., waitresses 80s., chefs 144s. 6d., head cooks 131s., cooks 110s. 6d., assistant cooks 98s. 6d., service cooks 94s. 6d., other (unspecified) workers 89s. 6d. Minimum rates for Provincial A area are 5s. a week less (5s. 6d. for male drivers and 3s. for waiters and waitresses), and for Provincial B area 10s. a week less (11s. for female cashiers, clerical assistants, refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants, shop assistants, service cooks and other (unspecified) workers, 9s. 9d. for male drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and 5s. for waiters and waitresses).†
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants	Great Britain (236-237) (242)	4 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. a week (5s. for "agreement" service workers‡) for non-resident male staff, and of 6s. (3s. 6d.) for non-resident female staff 21 or over receiving no meals or of 7s. (4s.) and 5s. (2s. 6d.) respectively, for male and female non-resident staff receiving meals while on duty, of 6s. (3s.) and 4s. (1s. 6d.) for male and female resident staff, and of proportional amounts for apprentice cooks and other young workers. Minimum rates of remuneration after change for workers other than "agreement" service workers§ include: where no lodging or meals are supplied—men 21 or over, public barmen area A 137s. a week, area B 135s., area C 132s., head barmen 147s., 145s., 142s., chefs or head cooks 197s., 195s., 192s., chefs de cuisine 277s., 275s., 272s., clerks or receptionists 157s., 155s., 152s., head clerks or receptionists 177s., 175s., 172s., cloakroom and toilet attendants 127s., 125s., 122s., cooks 167s., 165s., 162s., assistant cooks 147s., 145s., 142s., lift attendants 137s., 135s., 132s., stillroom men 142s., 140s., 137s., house, basement, cellar, store or kitchen porters 137s., 135s., 132s., hall or floor porters or boots 127s., 125s., 122s., night porters 142s., 140s., 137s., platemen, pantrymen or crockery attendants 137s., 135s., 132s., salad hands 147s., 145s., 142s., service dispensers 142s., 140s., 137s., telephone operators 142s., 140s., 137s., waiters 137s., 135s., 132s., head waiters 177s., 175s., 172s., second head waiters 157s., 155s., 152s., other workers (not specified) 137s., 135s., 132s.; women 21 or over—railway refreshment establishment attendants 118s., 116s., 113s., barmaids 114s., 112s., 109s., head barmaids 124s., 122s., 119s., dining room and restaurant cashiers, linen and sewing maids 112s., 110s., 107s., chambermaids 104s., 102s., 99s., head cooks 157s., 155s., 152s., cleaners, housemaids, kitchen, scullery or vegetable maids, staff maids or attendants 104s. 6d., 102s. 6d., 99s. 6d., clerks or receptionists 127s., 125s., 122s., head clerks or receptionists 147s., 145s., 142s., cloakroom and toilet attendants 96s. 6d., 94s. 6d., 91s. 6d., cooks 134s. 6d., 132s. 6d., 129s. 6d., assistant cooks 117s., 115s., 112s., lift attendants 104s. 6d., 102s. 6d., 99s. 6d., stillroom maids 109s. 6d., 107s. 6d., 104s. 6d., plate and pantry or crockery attendants 104s. 6d., 102s. 6d., 99s. 6d., salad hands 117s., 115s., 112s., service dispensers 109s. 6d., 107s. 6d., 104s. 6d., telephone operators 119s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 114s. 6d., waitresses 109s., 107s., 104s., head waitresses 124s., 122s., 119s., second head waitresses 119s., 117s., 114s., other workers (not specified) 104s. 6d., 102s. 6d., 99s. 6d.¶
Funeral Direction	London	29 Oct.	Managers and staff	New basic rates awarded, consequential to the introduction of new grades of workers, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation. Basic rates after change: branch managers 200s. a week, plus 2½ per cent. commission on all orders, coffin-makers 200s., machinists 220s., polisher-finishers 185s., chauffeur-mechanics 220s., chauffeur-bearer-coffin-makers 205s., chauffeur-bearers 200s., chauffeurs 185s., general worker-bearers 170s.; foremen—supervising 6 to 9 workers inclusive receive 12s. 6d. a week in excess of the basic rate of the highest rated worker supervised, supervising more than 9 workers 20s. in excess.¶

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (126)	First pay day following 10 Nov.	Men, women and juveniles	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.**
Funeral Direction	London	29 Oct.	Managers and staff	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.**

\* These increases were authorised in November, with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 † Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafés, tea-shops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 422 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with neither full board nor lodging but supplies him with meals of good and sufficient quality and quantity whilst on duty. Where the employer supplies neither meals nor lodging the minimum rates are to be increased by 15s. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.  
 § In the case of certain specified categories of service workers a lower rate of minimum remuneration is applicable where there is an agreement under which the employer undertakes to make up gratuities in any week in which they fall short of 20s. a week for male workers 21 or over and of 15s. for female workers 21 or over.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 422 of the November 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.  
 ¶ All resident employees, if so resident at the employer's request, shall receive living accommodation, light and rent free. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".  
 \*\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th NOVEMBER, 1957  
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services . . . . . 112  
 Manufacturing Industries only . . . . . 112

At 30th November, 1957, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 112 for all workers in all industries and services and 112 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of October.  
 The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957 (see also page 90 of the March issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders.

I—All Industries and Services  
 All Workers

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

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	101.1	100.8	101.3	101.1
March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
April	105.2	103.9	105.7	105.0
May	105.4	104.3	106.0	105.3
June	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
July	105.7	105.0	106.4	105.6
August	105.8	105.0	106.5(+)	105.7
September	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
October	106.0	105.9	107.2	106.0
November	106.2	106.2	107.4	106.3
December	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January	106.4	106.4	107.6	106.5(-)
February	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.8
March	107.5(+)	107.2	108.9	107.5(+)
April	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.0
May	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June	110.7	110.0	111.8	110.7
July	111.2	110.4	112.3	111.1
August	111.4	111.0	112.6	111.4
September	111.5(-)	111.1	112.7	111.5(-)
October	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8
November	111.9	111.8	113.4	111.9

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

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

Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. Revised figures are given in italics.  
 The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956. In order to facilitate the linking of the present index figures to those in the old series, the second part of the Table below shows the separate index figures expressed to one place of decimals. This must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries only.

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only  
 All Workers

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

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.3	100.5(+)	100.3	100.3
March	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
April	105.3	103.6	105.0	105.0
May	105.6	103.9	105.3	105.3
June	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
July	105.9	104.4	105.9	105.7
August	106.0	104.5(-)	106.0	105.8
September	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
October	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
November	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
April	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
October	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9
November	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.1

between April, 1956, and April, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 3½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 2½ per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were also 3½ per cent. for earnings and 2½ per cent. for rates of wages.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1957

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

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## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 265. In addition, 32 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during November in these 297 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 50,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during November at the establishments concerned was about 85,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in November 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 .. .	15	208	223	24,900	43,000
Vehicles .. .	5	6	11	10,700	10,000
Building and Contracting .. .	6	15	21	4,400	11,000
Transport, etc. .. .	1	10	11	3,700	4,000
All remaining industries and services .. .	5	26	31	6,600	17,000
<b>Total, November, 1957</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>50,300</b>	<b>85,000</b>
<i>Total, October, 1957..</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>41,400</i>	<i>117,000</i>
<i>Total, November, 1956</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>25,900</i>	<i>67,000</i>

Of the total of 85,000 days lost in November, 75,000 were lost by 45,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 43,300 were directly involved and 2,300 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 November also included 10,000 days lost by 4,700 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 285 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during November, 127, directly involving 13,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 73, directly involving 15,700 workers, lasted two days; 40, directly involving 5,300 workers, lasted three days; 26, directly involving 10,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 19, directly involving 2,100 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 265 stoppages leading to stoppages of work which began in November, 24, directly involving 2,000 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 101, directly involving 13,600 workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 500 workers, on questions as to working hours; 30, directly involving 6,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 95, directly involving 18,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 2,300 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1957 AND 1956

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eleven months of 1957 and 1956:—

Industry Group	January to November, 1957			January to November, 1956		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .	3	800	5,000	1	100	†
Coal Mining .. .	2,075	248,500‡	490,000	1,975	234,200‡	492,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	2	†	†	2	†	1,000
Treatment of Non-Metallic Mineral Products .. .	12	4,900	29,000	8	400	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	3	100	†	6	800	6,000
Metal Manufacturing .. .	42	58,900	437,000	44	20,100	238,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .	70	188,100	2,321,000	77	49,000	321,000
Engineering .. .	60	425,600	2,714,000	71	32,800	75,000
Vehicles .. .	67	162,200	850,000	50	87,100	354,000
Other Metal Industries .. .	25	37,000	244,000	11	1,800	12,000
Textiles .. .	27	5,600	37,000	25	4,100	28,000
Leather, etc. .. .	1	200	†	2	200	†
Clothing .. .	9	3,600	7,000	7	2,800	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	12	2,200	4,000	1	1,000	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .	14	1,600	6,000	9	2,600	5,000
Paper and Printing .. .	2	300	1,000	2	16,400	371,000
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	12	6,800	34,000	11	4,300	16,000
Building and Contracting .. .	122	17,900	81,000	109	12,800	78,000
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	2	100	1,000	6	3,100	7,000
Transport, etc. .. .	114	165,200	997,000	94	17,900	33,000
Distributive Trades .. .	15	4,600	91,000	10	3,500	6,000
Other Services .. .	10	1,000	8,000	9	1,800	5,000
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>2,685‡</b>	<b>1,335,200‡</b>	<b>8,357,000</b>	<b>2,523‡</b>	<b>496,800‡</b>	<b>2,051,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to November, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 8,343,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 1,332,300. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>						
Fillers and other colliery workers—Wombwell, Yorks. (one colliery)	230	740	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	Reduction in earnings due to a deterioration in working conditions	Work resumed.
Fillers and other colliery workers—Dodworth, Barnsley, Yorks. (one colliery)	1,370	—	6 Nov.	8 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>VEHICLES:—</b>						
Workers employed in the manufacture and repair of railway locomotives—Swindon, Wilts.	4,860	—	6 Nov.	7 Nov.	Alleged disregard of an understanding that transfer of work to another establishment would be a matter for joint consultation	Agreement reached on allocation of work.
<b>BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:—</b>						
Workers employed by a firm of civil engineering contractors—London (one firm)	350	—	15 Nov.	23 Nov.	Discharge of shop stewards for holding meetings during working hours	Majority resumed work; remainder found other employment.
<b>ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:—</b>						
Drivers and conductors—Belfast ..	2,000	—	23 Nov.	23 Nov.	To protest against the dismissal of a driver for bad timekeeping	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1957 was approximately 180,000, and in the corresponding period in 1956 was approximately 168,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 1,198,000 and 398,000.

§ Stoppages of work occurring in January, March and May involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

|| Two stoppages of work in February involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

¶ Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

## Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 12th NOVEMBER, 1957

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

At 12th November, 1957, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 107 at 15th October and with 103 at 13th November, 1956. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of coal and in rents.

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

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th NOVEMBER, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12th NOVEMBER, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food .. .	104.8	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .	105.7	71
III. Tobacco .. .	107.8	80
IV. Housing .. .	115.9	87
V. Fuel and light .. .	115.3	55
VI. Durable household goods .. .	101.3	66
VII. Clothing and footwear .. .	103.0	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles .. .	112.7	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .	111.1	59
X. Services .. .	114.0	58
<b>All items .. .</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The "all items" index figure at 12th November was therefore 107.7, taken as 108.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

#### Food

There was little change in the average level of prices of food between 15th October and 12th November. Increases in the average prices of eggs, potatoes, fish and fresh fruit were largely offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon, sugar, butter, cheese and fresh vegetables. At 12th November the index figure for the food group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105, the same figure as at 15th October.

#### Housing

Between 15th October and 12th November there was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. As a result, the average level of housing costs rose by about 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116 at 12th November, compared with 114 at 15th October.

#### Fuel and Light

During the month under review there was a seasonal increase in the prices of coal in all areas in Great Britain. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by nearly 5 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 115 at 12th November, compared with 110 at 15th October.

#### Transport and Vehicles

Road passenger transport fares were increased in some areas between 15th October and 12th November. These changes were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of second-hand cars. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113 at 12th November, compared with 112 at 15th October.

#### Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 101, 103, 111, and 114, respectively.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO NOVEMBER, 1957

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

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

### 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 459 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (−) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100 Sept., 1957	108	+ 1	+ 4
All Items* .. .	"	108	+ 1	+ 4
Food .. .	"			
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100†			
All Items .. .	Oct., 1957	106.3	+ 1.6	+ 6.8
Food .. .	"	106.2	+ 2.2	+ 6.2
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Oct., 1957			
All Items .. .	"	117	+ 1	+ 4
Food .. .	"	124	+ 2	+ 5
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Oct., 1957			
All Items .. .	"	124	Nil	+16
Food .. .	"	123	- 2	+10
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Sept., 1957	106.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.6
Food .. .	"	107.5	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
Spain (Large Towns)	July, 1936 = 100 Aug., 1957			
All Items .. .	"	715.3	+10.0	+74.7
Food .. .	"	924.9	+14.2	+101.9
Sweden	1949 = 100 Aug., 1957			
All Items .. .	"	145	- 1	+ 5
Food .. .	"	156	- 2	+ 1
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100 Oct., 1957			
All Items .. .	"	123.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.6
Food .. .	"	121.7	- 0.2	+ 4.3
India*	1949 = 100 Sept., 1957‡			
All Items .. .	"	112	- 1	+ 4
Food .. .	"	114	- 1	+ 5
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000 Sept., 1957			
All Items .. .	"	1,063	+ 78	+14
Food .. .	"	1,066	+ 98	-26
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 July, 1957			
All Items .. .	"	211.2	+ 1.0	+ 4.1
Food .. .	"	249.4	+ 2.2	+ 7.4
United States	1947.49 = 100 Sept., 1957			
All Items .. .	"	121.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.0
Food .. .	"	117.0	- 0.9	+ 3.9

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

† New index of retail prices based on the pattern of family expenditure in 1954; figures in new series have been calculated for each month beginning September, 1956.

‡ Figures for the latest month are provisional.

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

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

## Contents of this Section

Page	Page
Arbitration Awards:	Notices and Orders:
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals .. 454	Wages Councils Acts .. 454
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal .. 454	Agricultural Wages Acts .. 455
Industrial Court .. 454	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner .. 455
Single Arbitrators, etc. .. 454	

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

### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During November the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued ten awards, Nos. 1034 to 1043.\* One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1040 (25th November).**—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Matter in dispute:** Whether or not normal rates of pay, as provided by the National Joint Council in its Schedule of Wages Rates, shall apply in respect of attendance by ambulance staffs at a depot for night cover. **Award:** The Tribunal noted that the National Agreement of the National Joint Council provides rates of pay for two classes of duty only for ambulance staffs, namely, (a) normal duty, (b) stand-by duty, and that by a decision of the National Joint Council dated 27th November, 1956, the performance of stand-by duty is restricted to ambulance staffs at home and is expressly prohibited at the depot. The Tribunal was therefore of opinion that under the Agreement as it now stands ambulance staffs when on duty at the depot are entitled to payment at normal rates, and they awarded accordingly.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During November the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards, neither of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 333\*, which is summarised below.

**Award No. 333 (21st November).**—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Board of Trade. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Assistant Examiners, Examiners, Senior Examiners, Principal Examiner, Assistant Official Receivers, Official Receivers, Inspector of Official Receivers and Chief Clerk employed in the Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department, Board of Trade. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) for the undermentioned grades in the Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department, Board of Trade, shall be:—Assistant Examiner, Examiner and Assistant Official Receiver (at present at Higher Executive Officer level) £365 (age 18) by £40 to £605 by £35 to £920 by £40 to £1,000 (Efficiency Bar) by £40 to £1,080 by £35 to £1,220 by £5 to £1,225 (with special increments within the maximum of the scale of £40 after two years and passing departmental test and £60 after five years and passing departmental test); Assistant Official Receiver, Official Receiver (at present at Senior Executive Officer level), Senior Examiner £1,285 by £50 to £1,485 by £45 to £1,530; Assistant Official Receiver, Official Receiver (at present at Chief Executive Officer level), Inspector of Official Receivers, £1,635 by £75 to £1,860 by £40 to £1,900; Official Receiver (High Court, London Suburban and Manchester), Chief Clerk (Bankruptcy), Principal Examiner £1,900 by £100 to £2,200; **Note:**—Allowances on the lines of those at present applicable to continue to be paid and to be the subject of separate negotiations; (b) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st October, 1956; they exclude, and shall be subject to, an increase of the order of 5 per cent. effective from 1st July, 1957; (c) that normal Civil Service provincial differentiation rates as revised from 1st April, 1956, shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2669 to 2672. Two of these awards are summarised below; the other two awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

**Award No. 2670 (14th November).**—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 459.

of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. **Claim:** For an increase in amount of annual leave entitlement for Staff Pilot/Instructors in the employment of British Overseas Airways Corporation. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the claim made by the Association (British Air Line Pilots Association) on behalf of Staff Pilot/Instructors for a leave entitlement in excess of that now offered by the Corporation had not been established.

**Award No. 2671 (14th November).**—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. **Claim:** For an increase in amount of development allowance which should be paid to First Officers in the employment of British Overseas Airways Corporation for the carrying out of development work. **Award:** The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

**Parties:** The London Fruit Exchange Brokers' Association Limited, and the Transport and General Workers' Union. **Claim:** Whether the dismissal of Mr. J. Glessinger by the London Fruit Exchange Brokers' Association Limited was justified. **Award:** The Arbitrator found and awarded that the employers were justified in the dismissal of Mr. Glessinger.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal P.(67), dated 8th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During November the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* :—

**The Wages Regulation (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1957:** S.I. 1957 No. 1894 (V.57), dated 1st November and effective from 15th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers (other than female home workers).—See page 449.

**The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Amendment) Order, 1957:** S.I. 1957 No. 1934 (H.70), dated 7th November and effective from 22nd November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 448.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.148), dated 1st November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During November the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

**The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.W.R. (N.57)),** dated 7th November and effective on and from 19th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 449.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 459.

## Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

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

Orders (Order No. 21 of Districts 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 22 of District No. 10) were made on 25th November, 1957, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 9th December, 1957, vary the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages of male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland and the additions to the minimum rates which are payable to certain workers for the provision of board, or board and lodging to other workers as a condition of

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 12/57 (7th September, 1956)

An unqualified accountant, registered for employment as an accountant, was also self-employed in evening accountancy work. On appeal to the Commissioner he stated he was prepared to accept full-time clerical work in any capacity. Held that the claimant's evening accountancy work was different in nature from the general clerical work for which he was available.

### Decision of the Commissioner

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

"The question for decision in this appeal 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 accountant, and that occupation is not different in nature from the full-time employment for which the claimant was available, namely that of an accountant.

"The claimant is an unqualified accountant who was last employed as a transport clerk from 22nd March, 1954, to 21st April, 1956. His previous record of employment was as follows:—

26. 1.1953 to 2.3.1954	Accountant, own account
22. 1.1953 to 25.1.1953	Accountant (Shift worker)
1. 3.1952 to 2.1.1953	Accountant, own account
15.10.1951 to 29.2.1952	Audit clerk.

"On 23rd April, 1956, the claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit. He stated that he was engaged in part-time accountancy work on any evening between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. and had been so engaged since approximately 1935 to 1936. His profits were £2 a week. He was registered for full-time employment as an unqualified accountant but he states that he is prepared to accept clerical work in any capacity and this statement is not challenged.

"The local insurance officer decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for 23rd April, 1956, and any subsequent day on which he followed the subsidiary occupation without change of circumstances on the ground that the claimant was following the occupation of accountant and that occupation was consistent with and (sic) not different in nature from the full-time employment for which the claimant was available, namely accountant. (The insurance officer clearly meant 'but, not different'.)

"The local tribunal reluctantly dismissed the claimant's appeal from this decision on the ground that he was earning about £2 a week in evening accountancy—his normal work. They added that the regulations did not appear to operate reasonably in the claimant's case which appeared to be one of very great hardship.

"The claimant now appeals with the leave of the local tribunal and states that he is prepared to accept clerical work in any capacity.

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(B)"—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 459.

employment. They also revise the values assigned to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash.—See page 428.

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

Order No. 26 was made on 15th October, 1957, by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland with effect from 4th November, 1957, 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 428 and 447.

This statement is accepted by the insurance officer now concerned who supports the appeal and therefore presumably takes the view that the claimant would have been prepared to accept general clerical work at the date of his claim. The insurance officer however supports the appeal on the ground that since the claimant's subsidiary occupation as a part-time accountant is self-employment it should be regarded as 'different in nature' from employed contributor's employment as an accountant for which the claimant was registered as available. As at present advised I am unable to accept that view. It appears to me that in this context difference in nature implies some substantial difference in the nature (which I think is synonymous with kind) of work done in the occupation. (See Decision R(U) 16/56.) However, I need not express a final opinion on this question for I think the claim should be allowed on the ground that the claimant is, and was, at the date of his claim, available for general clerical work which is clearly different in nature from accountancy. It is true that he was apparently only registered for accountancy at the employment exchange but I see no reason to doubt that at the date of his claim he would have been prepared to accept general clerical work; indeed his last employment as 'transport clerk' seems to fall within this description rather than within that of accountancy. As his part-time accountancy work was done in the evenings it was clearly 'consistent with' general clerical work. The claimant's appeal is allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 13/57 (27th May)

An Italian woman had a permit to stay in this country subject to certain conditions. She did not comply with these conditions, the permit was withdrawn and she was ordered to leave the country by a certain date. She claimed unemployment benefit after that date. Held that she was not available for employment until she was notified that the deportation order was revoked. She had no right to be here and no right to be employed in the period in question.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not entitled to unemployment benefit from 8th October, 1956, to 17th November, 1956, both dates included.

"The claimant, a single Italian woman, came to England on 7th January, 1956. Her permit to land in this country was granted on condition that she stayed in resident domestic work with a named employer. She worked for that employer until 5th February, 1956, and then a change of employer was approved, but the condition that she must reside with her employer was retained. These conditions were imposed and varied under Article 5(1) and (3) of the Aliens Order, 1953 [S.I. 1953 No. 1671].

"On 3rd July, 1956, it was discovered that she was not residing with her employer, but was going to work daily. The claimant was living with her sister and has alleged that she could not eat English food. She produced a doctor's certificate dated 9th July, 1956, stating that the claimant had been under his care suffering from epigastric upsets and that she had been investigated at a hospital (which he named) and should eat Italian food.

"On 12th September, 1956, in consequence of the circumstances set out above, a letter was sent from the Home Office, Aliens Department, to the claimant, reminding her that she had been permitted to land in the United Kingdom on 7th January, 1956, as the holder of a Ministry of Labour permit for resident domestic employment. The letter then proceeded 'It is now understood that you are unable to take resident employment and consequently are unable to fulfil the conditions under which you were permitted to come to the United Kingdom. After consultation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service it has been decided that you cannot be allowed to remain in this country and you should arrange your departure not later than 7th October, 1956; your passport endorsed to this effect is returned herewith.' This order was given pursuant to powers vested in the Secretary of State under Article 20(2)(b) of the order referred to above.

"In consequence of this order being received by the claimant, her employer dismissed her on 5th October, 1956. The claimant claimed unemployment benefit on 8th October, 1956. She had failed to comply with the order to leave this country on 7th October, 1956.

"Subsequently, on representations being made on the claimant's behalf to the Home Office, this order was revoked and a letter was received by the claimant on 17th November, 1956, giving her permission to re-enter resident employment. On the next day she resumed resident work with her previous employer.

"The question at issue in this appeal is whether on 8th October, 1956, the day following the last day on which she was authorised to remain in this country, until 17th November, 1956, the day on which she received a letter authorising her to resume work, she was available for employment in an employed contributor's



employment. If she was not, she was not entitled to unemployment benefit by reason of the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 11(2)(a)(i). (There is no provision in the circumstances of this case by which she can be deemed to have been available for such employment during the period in question.)

"The local tribunal held that, as she was able and willing to work and the sole reason for her failure to work was delay by the Home Office in giving permission, she was available for employment in an employed contributor's employment for the period in question.

"I cannot agree. An alien, who is subject to a deportation order, is not available for employment after the date on which he has been directed to leave this country until the revocation order is cancelled and that fact is communicated to the alien. The alien has no right to be here at all during that period, and the claimant clearly had no right to be employed during that period. The permission which she had previously received, subject to conditions, had been revoked because she had committed a breach of those conditions. I must allow the insurance officer's appeal."

#### Decision No. R(U) 14/57 (22nd May)

An airframe fitter was discharged when a customer complained about the claimant's drunkenness which had occurred outside working hours whilst lodging in the customer's premises. The employers agreed that there were other contributory reasons for his dismissal. Held that the claimant had lost his employment through his misconduct. That it was not the sole reason for his dismissal was not relevant.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"The claimant is a married man aged 33 years. He was employed by an aviation company as an airframe fitter, and was dismissed from that employment on 16th November, 1956. Asked whether the discharge was due to unsatisfactory conduct of any kind, the employers wrote—'Yes. As an undesirable employee. While on Company's work on Continent his conduct [was] not conducive to good relations between customer and company (drunkenness). They subsequently amplified this by saying that, although the offence did not take place within working hours, 'the worker was lodging in Canadian Govt. property and was in receipt of subsistence from this firm. His conduct was not conducive to good relations between us and the R.C.A.F.' Invited to comment upon this, the claimant stated as follows: 'I was A.E.U. Convener of Shop Stewards at — Ltd., and played an active part in improving wages and conditions of Trade Union members employed there. I was sent to Germany to work on Royal Canadian Air Force aircraft in mid-July and returned in mid-September. On November 16th at

4.45, approximately two months after my return I was informed that I was sacked as undesirable. In negotiations, the Shop Stewards demanded my reinstatement. The Management referred to an incident in Germany which took place in my own time and went on to say that I was responsible for unofficial strikes, as justifying them in sacking me . . . ' Asked to comment upon this the employers explained that action was not taken upon the claimant's conduct in Germany until two months after his return, 'because the official report on [the claimant's] activities in Germany was not received from the Royal Canadian Air Force until that time'; and in answer to the question—'Had his connection with unofficial strikes anything to do with his dismissal?'—they replied on L.T.53 (Rev.)—'Not completely but his conduct in this connection had to be taken into cognisance when considering his behaviour under (4) below. (4) His dismissal followed upon certain incidents relating to his conduct when employed by this Company on a Government Contract on the Continent to which the Government concerned objected and which incidents, coupled with certain other incidents in the home establishment satisfied us beyond doubt that [the claimant] was an undesirable employee.' The claimant's comment upon this was—'There is no more I wish to add to my previous statement other than to say again that the incidents named took place in my own time plus the fact that my Trade Union support me in the contention that I was victimised for Trade Union activities.'"

"In these circumstances the local insurance officer decided that the claimant had lost his employment through his misconduct, and that he was accordingly disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks in terms of section 13(2)(c) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The claimant appealed; and the following is the recorded note of evidence at the local tribunal. 'Report considered. Claimant admits drunkenness when at the R.C.A.F. base in Germany. He was staying on Canadian Government property but says the drunkenness occurred outwith working hours. Claimant's conduct was causing trouble with the Canadian Government Authorities and they subsequently sent an adverse report regarding [him]. In view of his conduct claimant was brought home. The employers were carrying out work on behalf of the R.C.A.F. The claimant was a good workman.' The tribunal unanimously allowed the claimant's appeal, giving the following reasons. 'If the claimant had been working [in Scotland] for — Ltd., his conduct similar to that in Germany would not have amounted to misconduct involving disallowance of benefit. Further the claimant's conduct in Germany was not the sole reason for his dismissal.'"

"The insurance officer now appeals. In reply to his submissions the claimant's association take two main points, as follows:—(1) 'We would stress that, not until two months after the claimant's return from Germany was he dismissed, and it is considered that had his conduct in Germany constituted industrial misconduct, his dismissal would have taken effect immediately.' (2) 'The claimant's conduct whilst in Germany did not have any adverse effect on his ability as a workman, and the fact that the incident occurred outside his working hours could have no bearing on the suggestion of industrial misconduct.'"

"In order to justify disqualification, two matters must be proved. It must be proved that the claimant was guilty of misconduct of the kind contemplated by section 13 of the Act, and also that it was through his misconduct that he lost his employment. Plainly, for purposes of section 13 of the Act, the misconduct must bear some relation to the workman's ability to contribute to the requirements of the employers' business. But that does not mean that misconduct exhibited outside working hours is necessarily irrelevant: see Decision R(U) 10/53. What a man does in his own time is not necessarily his personal concern alone. It may be that, as the tribunal say, if the claimant had been working in Scotland, his conduct similar to that in Germany would not have amounted to misconduct involving disallowance of benefit. But that would be so, as I see it, on the assumption that working in Scotland did not involve lodging in the quarters of the employers' customer. It seems to me that when a job requires that a workman lodge in the quarters of his employers' customer, wrongous conduct on the part of the workman, of such a character as reasonably to cause the customer to complain to the employers, may well constitute misconduct for purposes of section 13. Neither the claimant nor his association have argued that the complaint made by the Royal Canadian Air Force was an unreasonable one, and I am not prepared to assume that it was. On the other hand, the point made by the claimant and his association, that the 'incident' took place outside working hours seems to me—in the circumstances of the case—to be an invalid one.

"Nor am I impressed by the point that the employers delayed dismissing the claimant for two months. This is adequately explained by the fact that his dismissal followed immediately upon receipt of the official report from the Royal Canadian Air Force.

"I think it is admittedly the case that the employers had additional reasons for wanting to get rid of the claimant. But in terms of the Statute, what the statutory authorities have to inquire is whether the claimant 'lost his employment through his misconduct.' This formula does not, in my view, require the authorities to be satisfied that the misconduct in question was the sole reason for dismissal. The replies of the employers on L.T.53 (Rev.) quoted above seem to me quite candidly to show that dismissal was resolved upon following on and by reason of an official report of the claimant's conduct in Germany, along with his behaviour in other matters. If once it be decided that the conduct in Germany constituted misconduct, dismissal in these circumstances constitutes 'loss of employment through misconduct'."

"I hold that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct, and that in terms of section 13(2)(a) of the Act he is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period of six weeks. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 18/57 (13th May)

An apprentice electrician was ordered to do some work of a kind [which he had done before but] which his employer had, in effect, admitted to be outside the proper scope of his apprenticeship. He objected and was given the alternative of leaving. He chose to leave. Held that the claimant had just cause for leaving voluntarily.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he voluntarily left his employment without just cause.

"The claimant is an apprentice electrician aged 18 years. He was employed as an apprentice electrician by a Mr. N. up to 16th November, 1956. He claimed unemployment benefit from 20th November, 1956. His association appeals against a majority decision of the local tribunal whereby it was held that he had left his employment voluntarily without just cause, and that he was accordingly disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks, in terms of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The oral hearing of the appeal was attended by the claimant and by the area secretary of the union to which he belongs, and I was given a much more ample account of the circumstances of the case than is to be gleaned from the case papers. Very unfortunately, the employer was unable to attend. According to the explanations given to me, the history of the matter is as follows. The claimant entered upon his apprenticeship in September, 1954, with a Mr. N. who is an electrical contractor. Mr. N.'s business was not a large one. He employed two or three apprentices, and sometimes (but not always) a journeyman. Most of his jobs were done on premises away from his own workshop. A good deal of it was installing electric lighting and power on farms. From time to time business was slack. Mr. N. acquired various house properties, which he furnished up so as to make them suitable for the accommodation of summer visitors. There was, it appears, a seasonal demand for such accommodation. There was also in the district a supply of properties capable of being adapted for this purpose. This enterprise seems to have been in the nature of a business speculation on Mr. N.'s part. When the electrical contracting business was slack, Mr. N. applied himself (and his apprentices) to the task of cleaning up these properties. The claimant did not regard working on these properties as being a proper duty for himself as an apprentice electrician. According to the claimant a substantial part of his working time was taken up in this kind of work. He protested to Mr. N., and ultimately (after about 15 months with him) obtained a transfer to another employer. After about 7 months with the other employer, Mr. N. invited the claimant to return to him, stating—according to the claimant—that there would be no more of these jobs to do. On this footing the claimant returned to Mr. N.'s employment, but very soon afterwards he was set to work for three or four days on one of these properties, making holes for ventilators in the lower walls, and doing similar non-electrical tasks. This was about the latter part of October, 1956. Thereafter the claimant worked on at his normal job until Friday, 16th November, 1956. On Saturday, 17th November, 1956, he reported for work as usual at his employer's workshop and was detailed to do some plastering and painting at an old house property which Mr. N. had acquired. The claimant refused to do so, on the ground that such work was not of the kind which his employer was bound to furnish and which he was bound to perform. Mr. N. then told him to do the work or 'get down the road'. The claimant, being resolved to maintain his refusal, went down the road. On Monday he saw an official of his trade union. On Tuesday he went to Mr. N.'s workshop to collect his insurance card, but Mr. N. ordered him off the premises. The card was withheld for two weeks.

"In due course the employer was asked the following (among other) questions—3. (a) Did you discharge the claimant?' and '4. (a) Did the claimant voluntarily leave your employment?' To these questions the employer answered 'No' and 'Yes' respectively. 'Subsequently he was asked—'Is it correct that the claimant was required to undertake work other than at his own trade of electrician (apprentice)?' To this he replied—'Refused to take orders at his own work. Also tidying and cleaning up my property on Saturday morning.' I do not consider this an entirely satisfactory answer to the question which was put.

"A number of controversial matters were canvassed at the hearing before me. It is relevant to ask, in the first place, whether the claimant voluntarily left his employment or was, on the other hand, discharged from it. There are many cases—and I think this is one of them—in which it is hard to say whether an employee has been discharged (e.g., for refusing to obey an order) or has invited dismissal (e.g., by refusing to obey an order), which is tantamount to leaving voluntarily. I think the true view here is that of the majority of the local tribunal, who held that the claimant had left voluntarily. On the Saturday morning in question he was given an option between doing something which—proper or not—he had done before and could presumably do again, and ceasing to be employed. He elected—rightly or wrongly—to cease to be employed.

"Be it so, a much more important question arises, namely whether the work which he was detailed to do was work which he could properly be called upon to do. There was submitted to me a print of the apprenticeship scheme agreed upon between the association of which the claimant's employer was a member and the association of which the claimant was a member. One of the relevant provisions of this scheme is as follows:—'Practical Training.—All employers shall provide their apprentices with training in the various classes of electrical work as carried out by them, such training to be under the supervision of fully qualified craftsmen. Apprentices shall not generally be employed on labouring work other than that which is required to give them a thorough knowledge of the trade.' This provision recognises that from time to time an apprentice electrician may legitimately be required to do work which is not truly electrical work. What is envisaged no doubt is work which although not itself that of an

electrician is work ancillary to an electrician's work. But the evidence submitted to me in the present appeal is to the effect that the work which the claimant was detailed to do in connection with Mr. N.'s properties was not in any true sense ancillary to electrician's work at all. I was informed explicitly that the refurbishing of the properties did not involve the installation of electricity, or the repair of electrical installation. I was left with the impression that the enterprise of refurbishing these properties had little if anything to do with Mr. N.'s business as an electrical contractor. I was informed that the precise work which the claimant refused to do on the Saturday morning consisted of plastering and painting, which I understand to be appropriate to other craftsmen. And I was informed that the proportion of working time which the claimant had in the past been made to spend on these non-electrical activities was considerable. These allegations were perhaps not fully tested, because the employer was not present to contest them. But in the light of the evidence before me, I must hold that the work which the claimant was detailed to do was not work which he could properly be called upon to perform. This means that he had—*vis-à-vis* his employer—a good reason for refusing to do the work.

"It does not necessarily follow that in a question with the insurance fund the claimant was entitled to throw up his employment there and then. Even where an employed person has a legitimate grievance about his employment, he is not necessarily entitled, in the absence of immediate rectification of his grievance, to make himself a burden upon the insurance fund by throwing up his employment—see Decision R(U) 33/51. It is generally the duty of persons in such a situation to endeavour to have their grievances remedied through the proper channels, as for example by negotiation through their trade union. It is this aspect of the matter which has given me most difficulty in the present appeal. The insurance officer's submission is that even if the claimant had a legitimate, or at any rate a stateable grievance, he should have referred this to his union rather than have thrown up his employment out of hand—this being the general rule indicated in Decision R(U) 33/51. In the case to which Decision R(U) 33/51 refers, it was the employees who issued an ultimatum in order to compel the employer to alter the conditions of their employment. That seems to me to be a stronger case for the application of the 'general rule' than the present case, in which it was the employer who issued an ultimatum in order to compel the employee to do something *prima facie* outwith the proper scope of his employment. I think it important also that (according to the claimant's evidence) his employer was ordering him to do something which the employer had in effect already admitted to be outwith the proper scope of his employment. (The employer's request to the claimant to come back, coupled with an undertaking that he would not be asked to do work of the kind he had complained about, was tantamount to such an admission.) If the claimant's evidence is accurate, there was no truly controversial issue between the parties; it was simply a case of the employer ordering the claimant to do something which the employer must have known he had no right to order him to do.

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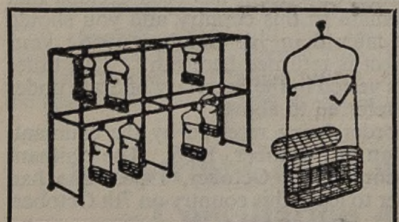
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"On the whole matter, and in the light of the greatly amplified account of the circumstances made available to me at the oral hearing, I have come to the conclusion that the claimant had 'just cause' for leaving his employment as he did. Accordingly he incurs no disqualification in terms of section 13 of the Act. The appeal of the claimant's association is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 15/57 (28th June)

A share fisherman claimed benefit on the ground that the state of the weather prevented his boat putting to sea. Other vessels from the same port did put to sea. There was an alternative route to the fishing ground which was sheltered but took longer. Held that, as the alternative route was practicable, it could not be said that the weather had prevented the boat putting to sea. A contention by the claimant that the skipper's decision not to put to sea constituted good cause necessitating abstention from fishing on the part of crew members was rejected. The master and the crew are to be regarded as one unit.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 30th November, 1956, to 1st December, 1956 (both dates included) unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant.

"The claimant is a share fisherman and is master or member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is the owner or part owner. As such, he is a person who in order to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit must satisfy the additional conditions of regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]. Regulation 14B(2) requires that (in addition to other matters) such a share fisherman must prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on each day in question for the reason—(a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from fishing.

"The claimant lodged a claim to unemployment benefit for 30th November, 1956, and 1st December, 1956, giving 'bad weather' as his reason for not fishing. There was evidence, however, that a substantial number of other vessels from the same port had fished on these days. On 12th December, 1956, the local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable for these days on the ground that the claimant had failed to satisfy regulation 14B. On 30th January, 1957, the claimant's appeal against this decision was disallowed (unanimously) by the local tribunal. Appeal is now taken to the Commissioner, and the case is treated as a test case covering the claimant and twelve others.

"The claimant's home port is Fraserburgh. He says it was his intention to proceed to the West coast herring fishing grounds. These grounds may be reached by either of two alternative routes, namely (a) by the Pentland Firth which is notoriously liable to rough weather, or (b) by the Caledonian Canal which is comparatively sheltered. Passage by the Pentland Firth when practicable takes about 18-19 hours. Passage by the Caledonian Canal takes about 48 hours. It is not disputed that during the earlier part of the week the weather was such as to prevent the claimant sailing. By Friday, 30th November, however, the weather had improved. On that date 11 seine net boats, and on 1st December 9 seine net boats and 13 small line boats, were reported at sea off Fraserburgh. On both dates there was considerable fishing on the West coast also. In face of this evidence it is not proved that on account of the state of the weather the claimant's fishing vessel could not reasonably have proceeded to the fishing grounds. It did in fact sail, by way of the Caledonian Canal, on 3rd December, 1956, in similar weather. There is indeed evidence that Fraserburgh vessels do not normally leave on a Friday or a Saturday for the West coast fishing; but that has nothing to do with the weather. It is urged on behalf of the claimant that a reasonable skipper might well defer for 24 hours sailing by the Caledonian Canal in the hope that the weather might improve so as to enable him to take the shorter passage by the Pentland Firth instead. That may be so. But I do not think it can be said that a fishing vessel is prevented from putting to sea on account of the state of the weather if in fact it is practicable to proceed to the fishing grounds by an alternative and more sheltered route, albeit a longer one.

"It is also stressed on behalf of the claimant that a skipper is the sole judge of whether conditions justify putting to sea or not. That is no doubt so in a question between him and his crew. It does not however follow that when unemployment benefit is claimed on the basis that fishing was prevented by bad weather, the statutory authorities must accept the skipper's judgment on that point.

"A further point is made that, as the crew must abide by the skipper's decision, when the skipper in his discretion decided that there is to be no fishing, the members of the crew should be regarded as covered by branch (d) of the regulation; that is to say that—so far as they are concerned—good cause has necessitated abstention from fishing. This ingenious argument is, in my judgment, unsound. The outlook of the regulation is to regard the master and crew as together forming a unit. They are in a sense joint adventurers whose fortunes may be regulated by the decisions taken by the master. It is not sufficient, therefore, to say that if the master commands abstention from fishing the crew must necessarily obey. It is necessary to consider whether the decision to abstain from fishing was—in the words of the regulation—necessitated by good cause.

"On the evidence before me I see no reason to differ from the decision of the local tribunal, which I affirm, and which must apply to skipper and crew alike. The appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U)17/57 (7th June)

A newly-married woman who had previously been employed full-time as a domestic servant restricted her availability to part-time domestic work to enable her to look after her husband. There was no such work in her district and consequently she had no reasonable prospect of securing employment. Held that for a claim to succeed in these circumstances claimant must satisfy one or other of the conditions specified in paragraphs (i)-(iii) of Regulation 6(1)(aa) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations. Paragraphs (i) and (ii) were not relevant in her case and she could not satisfy the condition in paragraph (iii). Her claim must, therefore, fail.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

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

"The claimant is a young married woman resident in a sparsely populated district in the North of Scotland. She had been employed full-time as a domestic servant, but she left that employment on 20th October, 1956, in order to be married. On 13th November, 1956, she claimed unemployment benefit. On form U.I.672(Rev.) she stated that she was prepared to accept employment in domestic service, but not full-time. She was prepared to be available Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Her reasons for this restriction were not connected with ill-health or disability. She stated—'My reasons for limiting the amount of work is owing to me being married, and I have to look after my husband'.

"It was ascertained that in the claimant's district it is difficult to get employment of any kind and practically impossible to get part-time work."

"On 16th November, 1956, the local insurance officer refused the claim, basing his decision on the provisions of regulation 6(1)(aa) 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 20th December, 1956, the local insurance officer's decision was affirmed by the local tribunal, who observed that 'The restrictions placed by the claimant on the conditions of employment which she is prepared to accept are not considered reasonable by the Tribunal, having regard to her personal circumstances and the employment potentialities of her area'.

"Regulation 6(1)(aa) is in the following terms: 'Where in respect of any day a person places restrictions on the . . . conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept and as a consequence of those restrictions has no reasonable prospect of securing employment, that day shall not be treated as a day of employment unless—(i) he is prevented from having reasonable prospects of securing employment consistent with those restrictions only as a result of adverse industrial conditions in the locality or localities concerned which may reasonably be regarded as temporary and, having regard to all the circumstances, personal and other, the restrictions which he imposes are reasonable; or (ii) the restrictions are nevertheless reasonable in view of his physical condition; or (iii) the restrictions are nevertheless reasonable having regard both to the nature of his usual occupation and also to the time which has elapsed since he became unemployed'.

"The claimant does not dispute that her prospects of obtaining employment consistent with the restrictions which she has imposed are negligible. (She says that that is the fault of the district in which she lives, and not of herself.) In these circumstances, however, if her claim is to succeed she must bring herself within one or other of heads (i), (ii) and (iii) above. Each of these requires that—in any event—the restrictions which the claimant has imposed must be reasonable. In the present case the local tribunal considered that the restrictions were not reasonable. The insurance officer now concerned has carefully examined the case in relation to each of the three heads, and submits that the restrictions were unreasonable. I feel bound to agree. It may well be that restrictions such as the claimant has imposed might not be in the least unreasonable in a district in which there was a demand for part-time workers (compare Decision C.U. 109/48, reported.) But as it is implicit in the claimant's own statements that she is not prepared to leave the district, it is idle for her to maintain that 'that is the fault of the district'. If the claimant had had a history of previous part-time employment, that fact would tend to suggest that part-time employment was not really unobtainable. But this is the case of a young woman whose only previous employment was full-time. In the whole circumstances I see no reason to differ from the local tribunal. In terms of regulation 6(1)(aa), 13th November, 1956, and subsequent days in which the circumstances remained unchanged cannot be treated as days of unemployment, and the claim for unemployment benefit must fail. The appeal of the claimant is dismissed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1894; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 1st November; The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1934), dated 7th November.* These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 454.

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

*The Census of Production (1958) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1901), made on 4th November by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.—See page 428.*

(i) *The National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1830; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 24th October; (ii) The National Insurance (Child's Special Allowance) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1835; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 25th October.* These Regulations were made (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance jointly with the Postmaster General and the National Insurance Joint Authority and in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1957.—See pages 432 and 433.

*The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1849; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 28th October; The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1870; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 29th October; The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1889), dated 31st October; The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1949), dated 11th November.* These Regulations were made by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See pages 433 and 434.

*The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1888; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 31st October by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and subsequent legislation.—See page 433.*

*The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1950); The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1951).* These Regulations were made on 11th November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and subsequent legislation.—See page 433.

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1862; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 29th October by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and subsequent legislation.—See page 433.*

*The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 2072), made on 28th November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See page 434.*

*The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 228), made on 7th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 454.*

*The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 220), made on 31st October by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. This Order appoints 18th November as the day on which certain provisions of the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1957, come into operation. It is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 397).*

*The National Insurance (Child's Special Allowance) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 225; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 1st November by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see page 433 of this GAZETTE).*

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

*Accidents.—Report on the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1956.* Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 432.

*Careers.—(i) Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 44. Advertising, 3rd Edition. August, 1957. Price 9d. (11d.). (ii) Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 32. Medicine. Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Professional Opportunities. (Revised August, 1957). Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (8d.).*

*Census of Production.—Reports. (i) Volume 1, Industry G, China and Earthenware. (ii) Volume 4, Industry O, Electric Lighting Accessories and Fittings. (iii) Volume 5, Industry F, Brass Manufactures. (iv) Volume 6, Industry M, Narrow Fabrics. Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). (v) Volume 2, Industry O, Oils and Greases. (vi) Volume 7, Industry B, Flock and Rag. (vii) Volume 7, Industry F, Leather Goods. (viii) Volume 8, Industry E, Preserved Meat. (ix) Volume 11, Industry E, Sports Requisites. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 9d.). Board of Trade.*

*Estimates.—Select Committee on Estimates. Eighth Report together with the Further Minutes of Evidence taken before Subcommittee B. War Histories. H.C.306. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).*

*Health.—Report of the Ministry of Health, 1956. Part I, (1) National Health Service (including a Chapter on International Health); (2) Welfare, Food and Drugs, Civil Defence. Ministry of Health. Cmnd. 293. Price 11s. (11s. 8d.).*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

*Mines.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the years 1954-1956.* Ministry of Power. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).—See page 431.

*National Assistance.—Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1957.* Cmnd. 296. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 434.

*National Insurance.—(1) Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77 (5) of that Act on (i) the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 2. Price 4d. (6d.). (ii) the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. H.C. 3. Price 4d. (6d.). (iii) the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 4. Price 6d. (8d.). (iv) the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1957. H.C. 5. Price 4d. (6d.). (v) the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. H.C. 12. Price 4d. (6d.). (2) National Insurance Bill, 1957. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill. Cmnd. 294. Price 8d. (10d.). (3) Proposed Changes in the National Insurance Schemes. Cmnd. 295. Price 6d. (8d.).—See pages 432 to 434.*

*Statistics.—The Commonwealth and the Sterling Area. 77th Statistical Abstract, 1951-56.* Board of Trade. Price 22s. 6d. (23s. 11d.).—See page 429.

*Trade Unions.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1956, Part 4. Trade Unions.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 426.

*Wales.—(i) Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on Developments and Government Action for the Year ended 30th June, 1956.* Cmnd. 319. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). (ii) *Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 4, 1957.* Price 7s. (7s. 6d.). Ministry of Housing and Local Government.—See page 429.

### MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

**Certificates of Competency and Surveyors' Certificates.**—The Board has decided that the present six-paper examinations for Certificates of Competency and the written examination for a Surveyor's Certificate will be discontinued after the November, 1961, examinations. From January, 1962, the requirements will be as follows:—  
*To qualify for a First Class (Manager's) Certificate of Competency* an applicant will either have to: (a) hold an approved mining degree or diploma, or the National Diploma in Mining, and pass the Board's examination in the subjects of Mining Technology and Mining Law, or (b) be an associate member, by examination, of the Institution of Mining Engineers and pass the Board's examination in Mining Law. *To qualify for a Second Class (Under-Manager's) Certificate of Competency* an applicant will have to hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining and pass the Board's examination in Mining Law. *To qualify for a Surveyor's Certificate* an applicant will have to hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying, or have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the mining survey section thereof, and qualify at the Board's Oral and Practical Examination.

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

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

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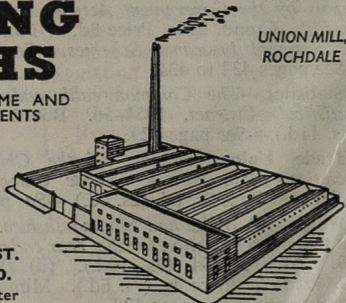
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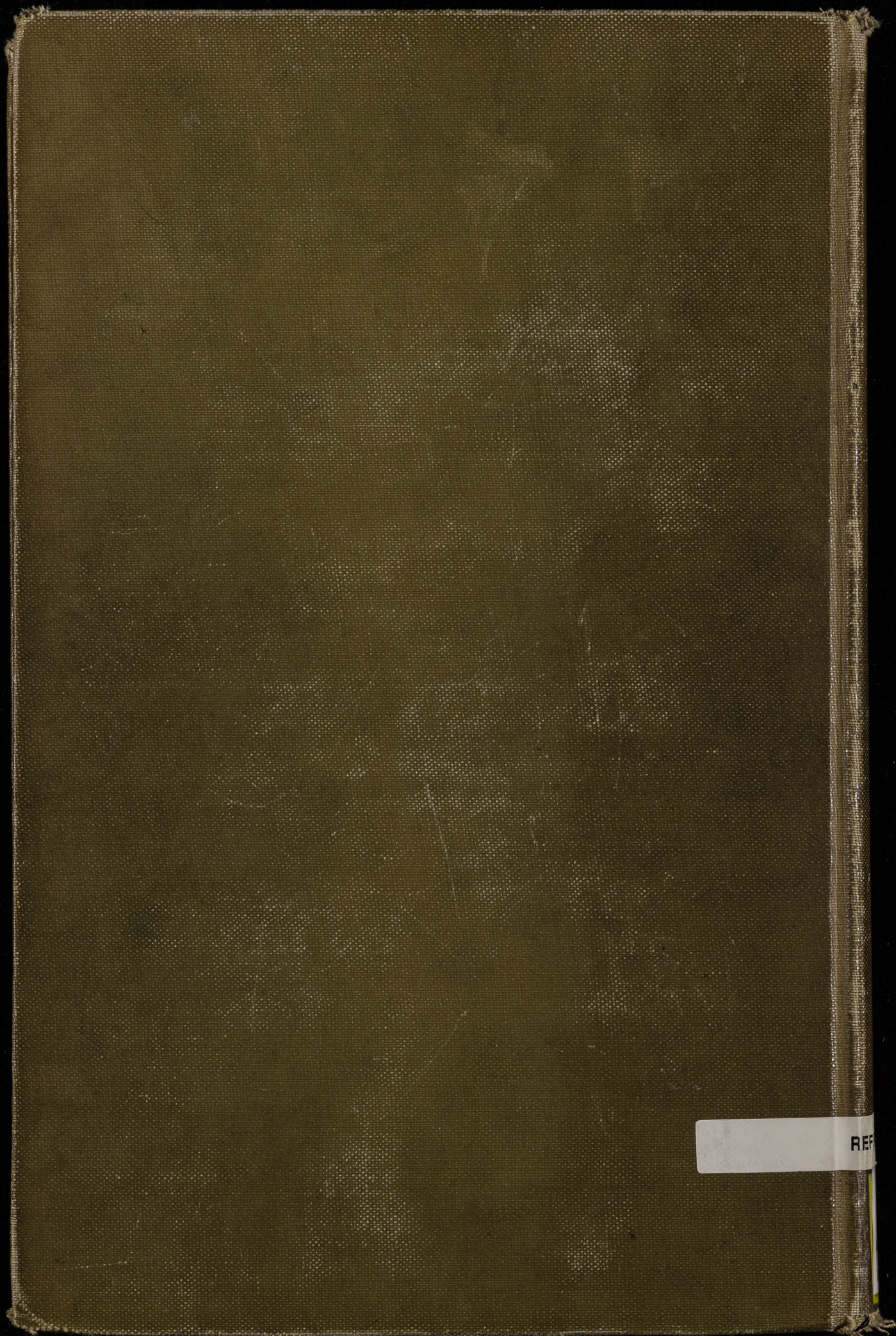
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