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Numbers, Membership, Transactions, etc., of Co-operative Societies in 1958

THE particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1958 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

In the Tables given in this article many figures, including totals, are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain cases, therefore, the total shown may appear to differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items.

Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1958, 1957 and 1956 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all the activities of the societies including the productive and the distributive activities.

—	1958	1957	1956
Number of Societies	1,015	1,045	1,066
Membership	12,420	12,148	11,904
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Sales	976,318	954,290	888,943
Salaries and Wages	124,083	117,178	107,718
Surplus	63,814	66,594	61,775
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	7,242	7,119	6,788
Dividends on Sales	49,935	51,366	47,819
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	251,751	249,454	245,140
Due to Depositors and Loan-holders	57,190	57,669	58,642
Other	91,702	85,975	80,252
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	59,345	59,959	56,502
Assets—			
Stocks	87,757	82,425	78,480
Investments	216,075	225,377	226,989
Other	156,175	145,256	135,067
Total Assets	460,007	453,058	440,536

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1958 was 215,354 (104,139 males aged 18 years and over, 77,065 females aged 18 years and over and 34,150 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £91,834,000.

Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1958, 1957 and 1956 of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distributive and the productive activities.

—	1958	1957	1956
Number of Societies	166	172	177
Membership	55	56	58
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Sales	£600,504	£588,013	£573,224
Salaries and Wages	46,535	39,621	37,526
Surplus	17,111	17,352	17,857
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	1,939	1,885	1,820
Dividends on Sales	8,417	10,282	9,755
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	41,875	40,600	39,809
Due to Depositors and Loan-holders	91,020	103,476	109,363
Other	45,965	42,195	41,119
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	35,359	32,550	29,658
Assets—			
Stocks	47,910	44,669	44,045
Investments	17,523	16,595	13,580
Other	148,786	157,557	162,324
Total Assets	214,219	218,821	219,948

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

In considering the sales figures for both the retail and wholesale productive societies, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1958 was 18,854 (11,384 males aged 18 years and over, 5,479 females aged 18 years and over and 1,991 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £8,875,587.

Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1958 there were 720 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 94,645, of whom 60,113 were males aged 18 years and over, 26,672 were females aged 18 years and over, and 7,860 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was £46,591,000 and the value of productions (including materials) was £324,846,000. The figures do not include those relating to the tea estates in India and Ceylon of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. In 1958, the wholesale value of goods produced on these plantations was £1,795,000, the number of employees (including natives) was 16,121, and they were remunerated partly in cash and partly by the provision of housing accommodation and other services.

In the Table below, the productive work undertaken by co-operative societies in 1958 is analysed by industry. The wholesale value of the productions includes the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1957 and 1956.

Industry	Number Of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Wholesale Value of Productions			
			Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies		All Societies
				C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	
Food and Tobacco†	37,951	£000's 19,275	£000's 94,919	£000's 115,437	£000's 29,776	£000's 240,132
Farming and Dairying†	2,697	1,320	1,295	2,814	—	4,109
Clothing ..	16,677	6,511	2,921	11,944	3,707	18,572
Textiles ..	4,608	1,770	24	8,433	246	8,703
Building and Wood-working ..	17,076	9,452	11,382	12,220	438	24,041
Metal and Engineering ..	4,150	2,195	2,007	4,487	660	7,153
Miscellaneous‡ (including Transport for Productive Departments) ..	11,486	6,068	422	18,438	3,277	22,136
Totals for 1958	94,645	46,591	112,970	173,772	38,104	324,846
Corresponding Totals for: 1957	96,765	45,669	118,966	177,106	37,545	333,618
1956	96,254	42,541	111,478	172,797	33,574	317,849

Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking, insurance and laundering.

Banking

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1958, 1957 and 1956 are given in the next Table.

	1958	1957	1956
Number of Accounts—			
Co-operative Societies ..	1,041	1,062	1,073
Trade Unions ..	17,711	17,517	17,353
Clubs ..	2,557	2,519	2,443
Miscellaneous Organisations ..	29,096	28,477	27,923
Individuals ..	117,133	113,835	110,021
Total ..	167,538	163,410	158,813
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
C.W.S. Trade Department ..	51,598,638	61,335,718	70,798,627
Other Accounts ..	49,402,185	47,592,830	52,395,966
Current Account Balances—			
C.W.S. Trade Department ..	6,605,901	6,734,603	2,935,119
Other Accounts ..	46,970,877	59,274,476	54,038,374
Investments ..	109,749,668	121,062,136	132,468,115
Total Assets ..	176,137,140	195,166,399	198,795,514

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1958, 1957 and 1956 are given in the next Table.

	1958	1957	1956
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
S.C.W.S. Trade Department ..	8,135,676	9,787,126	9,764,907
Other Accounts ..	8,220,072	6,631,723	7,317,845
Current Account Balances—			
S.C.W.S. Trade Department ..	685,283	785,214	638,422
Other Accounts ..	902,221	1,112,838	874,562
Investments ..	19,138,391	18,473,618	18,772,740
Total Assets ..	20,178,813	19,966,043	19,660,238

Insurance

The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive

* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

† As from 1956, milk processing is included in Food and Tobacco and not in Farming and Dairying as formerly.

‡ From 1957, Papermaking, Printing, etc., is included in Miscellaneous.

business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this society in 1958, 1957 and 1956 are shown in the next Table.

	1958	1957	1956
Premiums—	£	£	£
Industrial Branch ..	25,161,696	23,682,920	22,302,055
Collective Life Branch ..	1,541,611	1,477,872	1,392,008
Other Branches ..	20,999,354	18,532,128	16,770,161
Total ..	47,702,661	43,692,920	40,464,224
Interest on Shares ..	2,625	2,625	2,625
Dividends on Premiums ..	234,491	189,070	171,149
Salaries and Wages ..	2,717,368	2,449,117	2,052,606
Commission ..	7,631,537	6,987,260	6,162,619

Laundering

Many retail and wholesale societies themselves undertake laundering, whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service, including those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies, are given in the following Table.

	1958	1957	1956
Number of Employees ..	11,235	11,334	11,417
Salaries and Wages ..	£ 3,868,287	£ 3,750,557	£ 3,499,707
Charges for Work Done ..	7,420,554	7,268,185	6,552,340

Miscellaneous

The retail and wholesale societies also provide various additional services (e.g., hairdressing, catering and funeral furnishing). The number of employees, salaries and wages and revenue of these departments are given in the following Table.

	1958	1957	1956
Number of Employees ..	12,453	11,776	7,463
Salaries and Wages ..	£ 5,200,220	£ 4,716,936	£ 2,757,828
Charges for Work Done ..	19,210,348	18,141,326	10,909,311

Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1958, 1957 and 1956. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three groups: (i) *Requirements and Produce Societies*, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce; (ii) *Farming and Growing Societies*, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iii) *Fishermen's Societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

	1958	1957	1956
Requirements and Produce Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	367	377	382
Number of Members ..	326,174	311,166	298,032
Sales ..	£000's 178,022	£000's 170,164	£000's 153,698
Surplus on Year ..	4,272	3,798	3,472
Farming and Growing Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	25	26	27
Number of Members ..	916	1,032	1,098
Sales ..	£000's 206	£000's 227	£000's 270
Surplus on Year ..	11	16	- 8 (loss)
Fishermen's Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	51	49	47
Number of Members ..	2,533	2,366	2,381
Sales ..	£000's 783	£000's 674	£000's 682
Surplus on Year ..	21	21	19
All Trading Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	443	452	456
Number of Members ..	329,623	314,564	301,511
Sales ..	£000's 179,011	£000's 171,065	£000's 154,649
Surplus on Year ..	4,304	3,855	3,483

At the end of 1958, there were also 639 service societies, which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of smallholdings and allotments, credit, threshing and crop drying facilities, and cattle insurance. The majority of societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts but some were registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. The total membership was 185,189, compared with 184,926 members of 652 societies at the end of 1957. The most important of the service societies are the smallholdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1958, tenants of these societies numbered 65,742.

The registration was effected in 1958 of 121 new societies for the destruction of rabbits under the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Most of these societies had not been formed long enough to submit an annual return and the figures available from 21 societies at the end of the year showed 1,282 members and a surplus of £1,261.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies (pages 404 to 408 of this issue) have now been based on the new edition, but owing to the fact that the 1959 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the counts of national insurance cards will not be available until February, 1960, the statistics of employment in individual industries (pages 402 and 403 of this issue) are being continued on the basis of the 1948 edition. The basis of other industrial analyses is indicated by footnotes on the relevant pages.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 401 to 419.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during September by 38,000 (+14,000 males and +24,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,202,000. The main changes were increases of 64,000 in manufacturing industries and 14,000 in agriculture and fishing and a decrease of 23,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. 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 31,000 from 24,125,000 to 24,156,000.

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 394,169 to 407,501 between 14th September and 12th October, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 10,894 to 11,535. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 8,997 among males and 4,976 among females.

Rates of Wages

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

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in October at 117. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during October resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £47,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 291,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £14,000 for 174,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in shirt, collar, tie, etc., making, the cast stone and cast concrete products industry, boot and shoe repairing, and wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 13th October, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 15th September, 1959, and at 14th October, 1958.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during October 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 51,600. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 157,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 182, and, in addition, 25 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

NATIONAL SERVICE: CALL-UP AND DEFERMENT OF 1933-1939 CLASSES

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 172 of the May, 1959, issue). Similar information is now available for 5th October, 1959, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1933, and 30th September, 1939, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 3rd February, 1951, and 10th January, 1959. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, artied pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable a student to remain in full-time attendance at school or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining.

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table below represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 23 per cent. of the total number in that category.

Men employed in certain occupations in the coal mining industry

*Numbers of men registered under National Service Acts**

	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class	1938 Class	1939 Class Jan. to Sept.
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers ..	209,800	211,600	199,400	195,400	180,000	132,400	53,400
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces ..	54,400	53,000	57,800	62,000	63,200	59,300	26,700
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination ..	100	600	1,000	1,600	3,800	30,900	41,500
Application for deferment of call-up under consideration:—							
Agricultural cases ..	300	100	100	100	300	400	400
Others ..	—	—	100	300	700	1,700	700
Call-up deferred:—							
Apprentices ..	—	100	100	500	2,800	16,700	46,900
Post-apprenticeship deferment ..	—	100	400	1,100	1,600	1,300	8,700
Artied pupils and others training for professional qualifications ..	—	300	1,600	3,600	6,300	9,400	7,600
Agricultural workers ..	3,800	4,500	5,300	5,600	7,500	9,000	9,000
Coalmining workers ..	8,500	9,300	9,800	10,700	11,800	12,500	3,200
Seamen ..	5,100	5,800	6,100	6,700	5,700	6,200	—
Scientific workers and Graduate Teachers ..	1,600	2,100	2,300	2,200	1,400	500	—
Students awaiting entry to Universities and similar educational establishments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	300
Students at Universities and similar educational establishments ..	400	1,400	2,900	5,000	8,400	14,200	15,500
Emigrants and others gone abroad, including seamen who left ship abroad ..	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,400	1,800	1,200	400
All others (including hardship postponements, "approved school" cases, conscientious objectors, etc.) ..	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,800	2,700	5,300	5,700
Total ..	288,000	293,000	291,000	299,000	298,000	301,000	220,000

* The great majority of the men in the 1929-1932 classes and about three-quarters of the men in the 1933 class have ceased to be liable to be called for National Service.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1959

The Minister of Labour has made the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1877 (C. 15)) appointing 1st December, 1959, as the day when about half the provisions of the Factories Act, 1959* (see the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 295), shall be brought into operation, and 1st February, 1960, as the date from which a number of other provisions shall take effect. Brief particulars of these provisions are as follows:—

(a) *To be brought into operation on 1st December, 1959:*—Section 3—Hoists, lifts and lifting machines; Section 4—Floors, passages and stairs; Section 8(2), (3) and (4)—Steam boilers; Section 20—Lifting excessive weights; Section 21—Special regulations for safety and health; Section 22—Prohibition of importation and sale of prohibited materials and articles made therewith; Section 23—Exemptions from provisions regulating hours of employment; Section 26—Promotion of health, safety and welfare; Section 27—Exercise of power to make regulations, etc.; Section 28—Offences under Section 17 of the principal Act; Section 29—Amendments as to certain penalties; Section 30—Offences by persons not primarily liable; Section 31—Revocation of Defence Regulation 59; Section 32—Regulations and Orders; Section 33—Interpretation; Section 34(1), (3) and (4)—Short title, citation, appeal, commencement and extent; and Section 34(2) so far as it relates to Sections 56, 60 and 133 of the Factories Act, 1937, and to Section 8 of and the First Schedule to the Factories Act, 1948. † Second Schedule—Increase of maximum penalties; Third Schedule, Part I—Enactments repealed, so far as it relates to Sections 56, 60 and 133 of the Factories Act, 1937, and to Section 8 of and the First Schedule to the Factories Act, 1948; Third Schedule, Part II—Regulations revoked.

(b) *To come into operation on 1st February, 1960:*—Section 2—Dangerous substances; Section 5—Safe means of access and safe place of employment; Section 6—Dangerous fumes and lack of oxygen; Section 7—Explosive dust. Section 34(2)—Short title, citation, repeal, commencement and extent, so far as it relates to Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1937, and to Section 11 of the Factories Act, 1948. Third Schedule, Part I—Enactments repealed, so far as it relates to Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1937, and to Section 11 of the Factories Act, 1948.

The Order carries out the intention made public in a Parliamentary Written Answer on 29th July, except for one comparatively small change. This concerns Section 7 of the Act (relating to explosive dust), the operative date for which has been postponed from 1st December, 1959, to 1st February, 1960, to allow some employers time to instal new plant in order to secure compliance with the requirements of the Section.

It is intended that the remaining provisions of the Act shall be brought into force at the earliest practicable date. Announcements will be made in advance when further days are appointed for bringing into force further provisions of the Act.

The main changes in the factory law which will take effect when the various provisions of the new Act come into operation on 1st December, 1959, and 1st February, 1960, respectively, are briefly explained in a memorandum which will be sent to all factory occupiers.

Report of Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax

The Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. No. 846), price 12s. net (12s. 8d. including postage). The task of the Committee, set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service in June, 1957, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. F. Levy, Q.C., was "to consider the existing legal provisions concerning the importation of goods infected or likely to be infected with anthrax and the precautions to be taken in connection with such imported goods for the protection of the health of persons and to make recommendations". (See the issues of this GAZETTE for March and August, 1957, pages 92 and 286.)

The last large-scale review, made during the 1914–1918 War, was limited in scope to dangers arising from the handling of wool, goat hair and camel hair. It is on the recommendations then made that present legislation relating to those materials is based. Since then there have been changes in the pattern of trade and developments affecting methods of disinfection, as well as in medical treatment. In recent years the Minister of Labour and National Service received representations urging changes in the law and in 1957 he decided that a comprehensive inquiry to cover all imported materials liable to cause anthrax infection should be held.

Chapters of the present Report give a description of the disease and then consider separately the risks of anthrax arising from the handling of the various materials. Other chapters deal with arrangements for early diagnosis and treatment of suspected cases of anthrax, precautions of general application in all factories where anthrax-bearing materials are handled, cases of anthrax outside the scope of the Factories Acts, and developments which may be

* 7 and 8 Eliz. 2. Ch. 67. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).
† 1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6. Ch. 67. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. net (6s. 6d. including postage).
‡ 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 55. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. including postage).

relevant to the problem of anthrax in the future. The Committee give a summary of their recommendations, and the Report includes also a Memorandum of Evidence submitted by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, containing a number of appendices providing detailed statistical and other information. The following paragraphs indicate some of the main contents of the Report and give a summary of the principal recommendations made by the Committee.

The Disease

Anthrax is a bacterial disease occurring primarily among animals, particularly ruminants. All the products—hair or wool, skin, meat, bones, hooves and horns—of animals that have died of anthrax are likely to be infected with the spores. When infected materials are handled by man the organism may find its way into the human body through the skin (particularly by means of cuts and abrasions), by inhalation into the lungs or by ingestion. The disease can take two forms, external or internal; the former is much the more common, the latter, though very rare in this country, is nearly always fatal. Animal anthrax is strictly controlled in the United Kingdom and the only important source of human anthrax in this country is infected material imported from abroad.

Existing Statutory Provisions

Since 1895 it has been compulsory to report all cases occurring in workplaces covered by the Factories Acts to the Chief Inspector of Factories. Regulations made under the Factories Acts require precautions to be taken in factories where certain materials are handled. In addition, Orders in Council made under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, impose an absolute prohibition on the import of certain goods liable to be infected with anthrax and permit some others to be imported only if they have first been disinfected at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station in Liverpool.

Decrease in Anthrax Cases

The Report emphasises the decline in the number of cases occurring and the steep decline in the number ending fatally. In the first decade of this century cases notified under the Factories Acts averaged just under 50 a year. In the decade 1948–1957 the annual average was 23. Deaths have fallen from 12 a year at the beginning of the century to less than one a year since 1945. This fall in the number of cases ending fatally is particularly marked since 1945 and may be largely attributed to the discovery of penicillin and other antibiotics. The introduction of these drugs, and of the sulphonamides, in the treatment of external anthrax has meant that nearly all persons suffering from this form of the disease may be expected to recover completely provided that there is early diagnosis.

Industries Examined by the Committee

The decline in the incidence of the disease has not been evenly spread over all the industries using materials that carry the risk. The Committee separately examined the industries using wool, goat hair and camel hair; industries using horsehair, bristles, hog and cow hair, etc.; those using hides and skins; and those using other dangerous materials such as bones and bone meal. The Committee also considered the risk to workers in docks, wharves, and warehouses from handling cargoes that might be infected. Internal anthrax has disappeared in the industries where most of the cases occurred in the past, i.e., those where wool and hair are handled. The incidence of external cases has been reduced to less than half its former volume, the reductions having taken place in the industries using horsehair, bristles, etc., and in those using wool and hair. The biggest problem remains in the handling of hides and skins, where there has been no marked reduction in the incidence of external anthrax, and where internal cases, though rare, still occur from time to time. Only in industries handling bones and bone meal has the disease increased. This has been a post-war development, and it is noteworthy that, though they have never been known to cause internal anthrax, half the number of fatal external cases that have occurred recently were attributable to these materials.

The Committee's Recommendations

The Committee's recommendations deal, among other matters, with control of imports and compulsory disinfection of certain materials, precautions to be taken in factories, and early diagnosis and treatment of the disease. The recommendations on each of these matters are summarised separately below.

Control of Imports and Compulsory Disinfection

In connection with control of imports and compulsory disinfection, the Committee recommend that, on arrival in this country, common goat hair should continue to be disinfected at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station in Liverpool, but that the disinfection requirements should be modified for the finer varieties, namely mohair and cashmere. The most important changes proposed are:—

(1) China cashmere (which may be imported without disinfection only if it arrives in unbroken bales as originally shipped from China) should be admitted without disinfection in the dehaired state;

(2) dehaired Persian cashmere must continue to be disinfected in this country, but manufacturers should be allowed to use their own approved process as an alternative to using the Government Wool Disinfecting Station;

(3) all mohair, apart from Van mohair, which should continue to be disinfected, should be allowed entry into the United Kingdom without disinfection; and

(4) the ban on the import of cashmere and mohair yarns should be lifted.

The Committee do not propose any extension of the compulsory disinfection requirements to materials that are not already covered.

Precautions to be taken in Factories

With regard to precautions in factories, the Report sets out certain basic precautions which should be taken in all factories where materials with an anthrax risk are handled up to the stage of processing at which the materials can be regarded as innocuous. Such precautions include measures for the suppression of dust; the provision of washing facilities, including a supply of hot water, and first-aid treatment of a high standard; the provision of protective clothing, separate cloakroom accommodation for such clothing and off-duty clothes and messroom facilities; the burning or sterilisation of wrapping materials; the display of the official cautionary notice; the issue of the official anthrax card to all workers and the introduction of a recognised procedure for referring all suspected cases of anthrax for immediate medical advice. The Committee recommend that, where these precautions are not already statutory, regulations should be made under the Factories Acts to require them up to the appropriate stage of processing in all anthrax-risk industries. This would make uniform and comprehensive provision for certain measures to be taken in all factories where there is an anthrax risk, and in some factories, for example those handling bones and bone meal, would mean the introduction for the first time of special legislative requirements designed to safeguard workers against contracting anthrax. It is also recommended that washing facilities should be provided in or near docks, wharves and warehouses where goods that may convey anthrax are handled.

Early Diagnosis and Treatment

The Committee place particular emphasis on the need for early diagnosis and treatment of suspected cases of anthrax if early recovery is to be assured and fatalities avoided. They consider that workers who may be exposed to anthrax in their employment should be issued with a card which they should show to a doctor when they report to him with any suspicious-looking lesion, so that he may have in his mind the possibility of their having contracted the disease. It is further recommended that the Factory Inspectorate and the Health Service Authorities should consult in all areas with a view to making the most effective arrangements for early reference of suspected cases to a doctor, either in hospital or general practice, who is aware of the anthrax risk. Such arrangements might take the form of bracketing particular factories, warehouses and docks with designated hospitals, forewarned that workers in these factories were exposed to the anthrax risk, or of alerting general practitioners that there were in the area certain workplaces where workers might contract anthrax.

Other Recommendations

In the section of the Report dealing with cases of anthrax outside the scope of the Factories Acts, the Committee conclude that anthrax is almost exclusively an occupational disease. While the large majority of cases occur among factory workers, cases also occur, however, in occupations not covered by the factories legislation, notably in farming and horticulture, where they have been attributed to the use of bone meal in fertilisers. The Committee recommend that anthrax should be made a notifiable disease under the Public Health Act, as well as under the Factories Acts, and that notifications of cases should be watched to ascertain, in particular, the incidence among users of bone meal fertiliser so that consideration can be given to the question of further preventive measures.

The Committee also recommend that developments which may be relevant to the problem of anthrax in the future, namely the possibility of immunisation against anthrax and of disinfecting anthrax-bearing materials by the use of ionising radiations, should be kept under review.

Booklets on Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air

Booklets Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 in the series "Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air" (see the issues of this GAZETTE for March and August, 1958, pages 100 and 294) have recently been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the following titles, respectively: "Sulphur Dioxide", "Nitrous Fumes", "Carbon Bisulphide Vapour", "Carbon Monoxide", "Chlorine", and "Aniline Vapour". They are published by H.M. Stationery Office, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage), No. 3 price 4s. 6d. net (4s. 8d. including postage).

The booklets are revised reprints of booklets originally published in 1939 and sponsored by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. They have been prepared after discussions with the Government Chemist's Department, the Ministry of Supply and the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers. Each of the booklets has notes on the occurrence, poisonous effects and methods of detection of the toxic substances and gives instructions for carrying out a test capable of detecting concentrations of the specified poison down to, and in most cases below, the danger limit. Each booklet also contains brief notes on the scope of the series of booklets as a whole to indicate, for each of the toxic substances dealt with in the series, the circumstances in which the substances are commonly encountered in industry.

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MINISTER OF LABOUR ORDER, 1959

On 19th October Her Majesty in Council made the Minister of Labour Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1769). The Order, which came into operation on 21st October, was made under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. It provides for the transfer to the Minister of Labour of the functions of the Minister of National Service. Hitherto the Minister of National Service exercised his functions concurrently with those of the Minister of Labour and described himself as the Minister of Labour and National Service. As from 21st October, 1959, the title of the Minister is the Minister of Labour.

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1959

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first half-year of 1959 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first half of 1959 licensed mines produced about 1.4 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Half of 1959

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	75	10.8	4	0.2	79 11.0
All Underground .. .	64	8.3	3	8.3	68 4.6
Surface	44	3.4	3	2.8	47 6.2
All Workers	60	4.7	3	7.2	63 11.9
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week—					
At the Face	336	11	17	10	354 9
All Underground .. .	306	6	17	6	324 0
Surface	234	8	17	2	251 10
All Workers	292	8	17	5	310 1

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the half-year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 58s. 11.0d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 58s. 11.3d. in the Forest of Dean to 69s. 2.4d. in Kent and 71s. 4.3d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 281s. 5d. in Shropshire and 283s. 10d. in North Staffordshire to 331s. 11d. in Kent and 343s. 7d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first half of 1959 amounted to 66s. 8d. per man-shift worked and 324s. 11d. per week.

The Statistical Statement, hitherto issued quarterly, will in future be published half-yearly.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Revised scales of salaries of teachers in primary and secondary schools, recommended in a Report* of the Burnham Main Committee, have been approved† by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from 1st October, 1959.

For qualified assistant teachers in primary and secondary schools the revised basic scales are as follows: men—a minimum of £520 a year, rising by annual increments of £27 10s. and one final increment of £40 to a maximum of £1,000 after 17 completed years of service; women—a minimum of £468 a year, rising by annual increments of £22 and one final increment of £24 to a maximum of £800 after 15 completed years of service. Compared with the basic scales which were in operation from the 1st October, 1956 (excluding the 5 per cent. special addition to salary payable during the period 1st February, 1959, to 30th September, 1959) these scales are £45 a year for men and £38 a year for women higher at the minimum and £100 for men and £80 for women higher at the maximum.

The amounts payable as additions to the scales for qualified teachers have been increased in all cases. The maximum number of increments a teacher can receive by way of additions for training has been increased from three to four, each of £30 for men and £24 for women.

The revised salary scales for unqualified assistant teachers and temporary teachers provide for increases over the previous scales.

* Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1959. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. 6d., net (4s. 10d. including postage).

† The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order, 1959; S.I. 1959 No. 1586. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Scales for supplementary and occasional teachers are now prescribed in the Report for the first time.

Head teachers and deputy head teachers continue to receive the appropriate salary payable to an assistant teacher, together with a head/deputy head teachers' allowance calculated on the 'review average' or 'unit total' for the school. (The provisions for assessing head/deputy teachers' allowances and additional payments for teachers holding graded posts were extended in September, 1958, to meet the needs of the larger schools.) Excluding the 5 per cent. special addition to salary payable from 1st February, 1959, to 30th September, 1959, the upward revision of this allowance to head teachers ranges in amounts from £25 for small schools to £120 (men) £100 (women) for the larger schools and the maximum annual allowance now prescribed is £1,485 for a man and £1,330 for a woman.

Under the arrangements made for the introduction of equal pay for teachers the salary of a woman until 31st March, 1960, is subject to an addition of five-sevenths of the difference between the salary for a woman and that for a man with equivalent qualifications, training and service, employed in a similar capacity. This addition will be increased by a further one-seventh on 1st April, 1960, and full equality of pay will be reached on 1st April, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 274).

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN SCOTLAND

Orders made by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board on 26th May, 1959, with effect from 2nd November, 1959, provide for holidays with pay for weekly paid workers, at the rate of one day for five weeks' continuous employment up to a total of eleven days of holiday in the year. Workers for whom a minimum hourly rate has been fixed are also entitled to holidays with pay at the rate of one day for each five weeks of continuous employment providing they have been employed on not less than five days in each of the qualifying weeks.

Provision is made for one period of a week to be taken between 1st May and 31st August in each holiday year.

The holiday remuneration for weekly paid workers is not less than the appropriate daily proportion of the weekly minimum rate. In the case of hourly paid workers who are employed not less than five days in each consecutive week for not less than 24 hours the remuneration is at the rate of 8½ times the appropriate hourly rate (4 times if employed less than 24 hours). Holiday remuneration is to be paid not later than the regular pay day immediately preceding a holiday or, where the employment terminates before a holiday has been taken, on the termination of employment. The Orders do not prejudice the operation of any agreement for granting additional days' holiday or for the payment of holiday remuneration in excess of the prescribed rates.

It has been ordered that, in addition, workers other than milkers or workers paid by the hour will be allowed six "optional" days as holidays, these days being specified. If these days, or days in lieu, are not allowed then the worker is entitled to overtime payments for work done on these days. If he is not required to work on these days he is nevertheless entitled to be paid the full weekly rate for the week in which the holidays occur. Shepherds are also allowed ten "optional" days which, if they are not taken as days off, are required to be paid for at overtime rate in addition to the minimum wage.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Exception from Liability to pay National Insurance Contributions

On 27th October the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 336) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 4 (Session 1959-60).

The Regulations, which came into operation on 31st October, increase from 20s. to 30s. a week the total of certain payments which are disregarded in determining whether a person's income is within the limit (£156 a year) for exemption from liability to pay National Insurance contributions as a self-employed or non-employed person. The principal payments concerned are war disability pension, industrial injuries disablement pension, workmen's compensation, maternity allowance, and the first 15s. of sick pay from a Friendly Society or Trade Union or of an occupational pension.

The changes are similar to alterations which recently came into operation in the provisions for disregarding resources for National Assistance purposes (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 254).

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 1803) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage); House of Commons Paper No. 4 is price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

The Minister of Labour has presented to Parliament a Command Paper* on the proposed action by the Government on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Maritime Session of the 41st International Labour Conference held in April-May, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1958, page 221).

The most important instruments adopted by the Conference were the Convention and Recommendation which lay down detailed standards on wages, hours of work on board ship, and manning.

In the United Kingdom the terms of existing National Maritime Board collective agreements are in most respects substantially ahead of the requirements of the Convention, but on certain points, particularly in regard to hours of work and the conditions under which overtime is payable or special leave granted in lieu, the arrangements are at variance with the terms of the Convention. The Government are accordingly not in a position to ratify the Convention on the basis of the collective agreements now in force.

The Convention is supplemented by a Recommendation on the same subject. The Recommendation covers broadly the same ground as the Convention, and in certain cases goes beyond its standards, but it is a more flexible instrument. The principles laid down in the Recommendation are very widely applied in existing National Maritime Board agreements, though certain reservations must be made in respect of the scope within which the provisions of the Recommendation are effective and of the hours of work which are required in certain classes of ship and types of seagoing employment. Subject to reservations on these points the Government propose to accept the Recommendation.

The other Convention adopted by the Conference concerns seafarers' national identity documents. The Convention requires a ratifying Government to issue an identity document complying with the Convention to any of its nationals who are seafarers, to accept for repatriation to its territory seafarers so documented and to grant certain facilities on its territory to seamen holding documents issued under the Convention by other ratifying States. Arrangements are being made to introduce a new British Seamen's card to comply with the conditions of the Convention and once stocks of the new card are available the Government propose to ratify the Convention. Some minor changes of immigration practice may be necessary to ensure that the necessary facilities are available to seamen holding documents issued by other ratifying States, and these will be brought into effect as and when other countries ratify the Convention.

The other four Recommendations dealt with in the Command Paper concern the contents of medicine chests on board ship, medical advice by radio to ships at sea, the engagement of seafarers for service in vessels registered in a foreign country, and social conditions and safety of seafarers in relation to registration of ships. The provisions of all these Recommendations are generally in accord with current legislative requirements and existing administrative arrangements, and the Government propose to accept them subject to one or two minor reservations resulting from slight differences between United Kingdom law and practice and the standards of the Recommendations.

Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers

The Fifth Session of the Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers opened at Cologne on 23rd November and was expected to continue until 4th December. The agenda is as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Advisory Committee; (b) Steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Advisory Committee; (c) Recent events and developments affecting salaried employees and professional workers.

2. Problems of women non-manual workers.

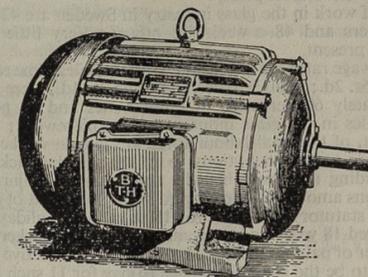
3. Effects of mechanisation and automation in offices.

The United Kingdom Government is represented at the meeting by Mr. G. F. Blumer, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Miss M. Towy-Evans, O.B.E., Chief Personnel Management Adviser, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' representatives are Mr. H. F. Farrar, C.B.E., former Chairman of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, Member of the Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. H. K. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the British Employers' Confederation. The Workers' representatives are Mr. P. H. M. Hoey, O.B.E., Secretary of the National Federation of Professional Workers, and Mr. L. V. Andrews, Deputy General Secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers. They have as adviser Mr. G. H. Doughty, General Secretary of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen.

The Fourth Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was held at Geneva in April, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957, page 206).

*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 41st Session, 1958. Cmnd. 886. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Glass Industry in Sweden

Details of hours of work and wage rates, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information on wages in the glass industry given below is taken from this source and relates to the second quarter of 1958. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.48 kronor = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the glass industry in Sweden are 42 a week for shift workers and 48 a week for others. Very little overtime is worked at present.

Hourly wage rates are as follows:—adult males, time rate 4s. 10d., piece rate 6s. 2d.; adult females, time rate 3s. 4d., piece rate 4s. 9d. Approximately 60 per cent. of adult males and 11 per cent. of adult females in the glass industry are on piecework; and about 16 per cent. of the total labour force are female workers.

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

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

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the China and Glass Industries in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the china and glass industries in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for May, 1959, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in the china and glass industries. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively. In May, 1959, female workers comprised approximately 49 per cent. of the labour force in the china industry and 24 per cent. in the glass industry. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

China				
—	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings
		s.	d.	
Male Workers:				
Skilled	37.7	4	2	194 6
Semi-skilled .. .	40.0	4	1	199 10
Unskilled	39.3	3	7	171 4
Average	38.8	3	11	189 2
Female Workers:				
Skilled	35.2	3	3	143 8
Semi-skilled .. .	35.6	2	11	129 0
Unskilled	36.1	2	7	116 11
Average	35.9	2	9	122 5
Average all workers .. .	37.4	3	5	156 8
Glass				
—	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings
		s.	d.	
Male Workers:				
Skilled	39.5	5	1	241 2
Semi-skilled .. .	39.0	4	5	204 11
Unskilled	39.4	3	10	180 2
Average	39.3	4	6	211 0
Female workers:				
Skilled	32.3	3	2	125 7
Semi-skilled .. .	36.7	2	8	119 7
Unskilled	36.4	2	9	123 8
Average	36.4	2	9	123 1
Average all workers .. .	38.6	4	1	189 11

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary

from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average, the total contribution would appear to approximate to 15 per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published in *Labour Costs in European Industry* (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 7s. 6d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

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

Average Hours, Earnings, etc., in the China and Glass Industries in Italy

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of September, 1958, which have been taken from the *Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro* (July-August, 1959) give details of daily and monthly hours of work and hourly earnings in the china and glass industries. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

—	Average daily hours of work	Average monthly hours of work	Average hourly earnings	
			s.	d.
China	7.9	171.7	2	1
Glass	7.8	165.6	2	8

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. Employers' contributions to social security schemes in the china industry in 1957, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 43.4 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the glass industry was 41 per cent. of earnings. Female labour in the china industry amounted to approximately 41 per cent. of the labour force, and in the glass industry 14 per cent.

The paid annual holiday for manual workers is of 12 days' duration, with increments for seniority and skill, up to a maximum of 30 days after 20 years' service. In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Watchmaking and Jewellery Industry in Switzerland

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour undertake each October an enquiry into earnings in various industries. The particulars which follow have been taken from *La Vie Economique* (March, 1959), supplemented by information from *Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s. 0d.). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 12.24 Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

The standard working week in the industry is 46 hours. Average hourly earnings in October, 1958, were as follows:—men, skilled, 7s. 0d., semi-skilled and unskilled 5s. 9d.; women 4s. 3d.; boys 3s. 2d.; girls 3s. 1d.

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

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

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 49 per cent. of the total labour force.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in September

GENERAL SUMMARY

During September the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 38,000 to 23,202,000. Increases occurred in all manufacturing industries, particularly in engineering and vehicles, and in agriculture; there were seasonal reductions in hotels and catering, transport, distribution and building.

The Employment Exchanges filled 159,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 7th October. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th October was 246,000; this was 9,000 less than in September.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 26th September was 38,000; this was 2,000 less than at the end of August and 132,000 less than a year previously.

There were 419,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th October, of whom 407,000 were wholly unemployed and 12,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th September and 12th October unemployment increased by 14,000, the wholly unemployed rising by 13,000 and the temporarily stopped by 1,000. The main increases occurred in the seasonal industries, hotels and catering increasing by 7,500, construction by 3,000, transport and communication and distribution each by 2,800 and agriculture by 1,900. These increases were partly offset by a reduction of 12,000 in the number of school leavers.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in October was 1.9 per cent., the same as in September; in October, 1958, it was 2.3 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 208,000—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of September was 24,156,000, an increase of 31,000 compared with the end of August.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-August and end-September, 1959, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-September, 1958.

—	Thousands				
	Sept., 1958	July, 1959	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Changes during Sept., 1959
Number in Civil Employment .. .	23,097	23,054	23,164†	23,202	+ 38
Men	15,286	15,245	15,304†	15,318	+ 14
Women	7,811	7,809	7,860	7,884	+ 24
Wholly Unemployed§	432	394	404	402	- 2
Temporarily Stopped§	61	17	12	11	- 1
Total Registered Unemployed§ .. .	493	411	416	413	- 3
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	599	559	555	551	- 4
Men	585	544	540	536	- 4
Women	14	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population†	24,134	24,010	24,125†	24,156	+ 31
Men	16,184	16,078	16,138†	16,145	+ 7
Women	7,950	7,932	7,987	8,011	+ 24

* 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-1959.

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

‡ Amended figure.

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

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	Sept., 1958	July, 1959	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Sept., 1958	July, 1959	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Sept., 1958	July, 1959	August, 1959	Sept., 1959
	Mining, etc.											
Coal Mining	754.2	724.5	720.2	714.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	773.1	743.4	739.1	733.7
Non-Metallic Mining Products	244.8	247.7	249.3	250.2	75.8	74.9	75.4	76.0	320.6	322.6	324.7	326.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	65.3	64.3	64.8	64.8	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	72.5	72.2	72.2	72.2
China and Earthenware	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.6	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.8	67.8	67.8	68.0	68.4
Glass (other than containers)	35.5	35.7	35.9	36.1	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.5	48.0	47.9	48.2	48.6
Glass Containers	21.3	21.0	21.1	21.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	26.7	25.9	26.0	26.1
Cement	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.3	16.3	16.2
Other Non-Metallic Mining Manufactures	78.1	81.6	82.3	82.8	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.9	89.6	93.1	94.0	94.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	386.3	389.5	390.3	391.3	149.4	149.2	150.7	153.2	535.7	538.7	541.0	544.5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.4
Chemicals and Dyes	194.0	198.2	198.6	199.2	52.0	52.9	53.4	54.1	246.0	251.1	252.0	253.3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.2	37.6	37.3	38.5	37.0	66.4	66.4	67.7	67.7
Explosives and Fireworks	25.6	24.5	24.6	24.7	12.9	12.3	12.4	12.3	38.5	37.0	37.0	37.0
Paint and Varnish	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.9	42.5	42.5	42.7	42.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.2	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.6	47.7	48.3	48.6	48.8
Mineral Oil Refining	34.4	34.7	34.7	34.8	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.7	41.5	42.1	42.2	42.5
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.9	24.5	24.6	24.7	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.4	32.4	31.5	31.8	32.1
Metal Manufacture	490.0	486.6	490.7	495.1	63.9	64.1	64.8	65.6	553.9	550.7	555.5	560.7
Blast Furnaces	22.3	22.1	21.8	21.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	207.7	205.8	207.9	209.8	18.9	18.6	18.7	18.8	226.6	224.4	226.6	228.6
Iron Foundries	96.3	94.8	95.6	96.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.1	109.9	108.5	109.5	110.6
Tinplate Manufacture	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	19.6	19.1	19.3	19.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	21.1	20.6	20.8	21.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	42.1	42.0	42.4	42.7	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.9	50.3	50.6	51.2	51.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	93.5	94.4	95.2	96.2	20.4	20.4	20.6	20.9	113.9	114.8	115.8	117.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,649.8	1,622.9	1,632.9	1,643.5	461.9	466.8	474.2	484.4	2,111.7	2,089.7	2,107.1	2,127.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	187.6	176.4	177.1	179.2	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	196.8	185.2	185.9	188.0
Marine Engineering	74.5	71.5	71.8	71.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	78.9	75.7	76.0	76.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	33.8	35.9	36.0	36.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	39.0	41.3	41.5	41.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	33.4	33.8	34.0	34.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	37.1	37.6	37.8	37.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	93.3	89.0	89.0	90.2	20.8	20.3	20.6	21.0	114.1	109.3	110.4	111.2
Stationary Engines	24.5	23.8	24.0	24.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	28.5	27.4	27.6	27.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	44.5	42.2	42.6	43.1	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	52.5	49.9	50.4	51.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	47.8	48.8	49.1	49.5	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.0	59.2	60.6	60.9	61.5
Constructional Engineering	84.2	77.3	77.2	77.2	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	91.7	84.7	84.7	84.7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	564.9	557.6	560.6	563.0	126.9	127.3	128.9	130.2	691.8	684.9	689.5	693.2
Electrical Machinery	159.2	157.9	159.0	159.7	50.3	51.2	51.7	52.2	209.5	209.1	210.7	211.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	40.4	39.4	39.5	39.7	19.4	19.2	19.5	20.0	59.8	58.6	59.7	59.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	38.1	36.1	36.3	36.4	21.5	19.2	19.5	19.8	59.6	55.3	55.8	56.2
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	74.1	77.2	78.5	79.8	64.1	67.6	69.8	73.5	138.2	144.8	148.3	153.3
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	26.7	27.1	27.3	27.5	26.9	27.4	28.0	28.0	53.6	54.0	54.7	55.5
Beateries and Accumulators	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.1	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.2	20.1	19.7	19.8	20.3
Other Electrical Goods	111.0	117.0	118.2	119.8	70.3	74.6	75.9	78.1	181.3	191.6	194.1	197.9
Vehicles	1,019.8	1,030.1	1,034.6	1,040.9	172.1	178.1	180.0	181.8	1,191.9	1,208.2	1,214.6	1,222.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	270.9	287.5	290.9	295.7	39.2	41.7	42.2	42.8	310.1	329.2	333.1	338.5
Motor Repairs and Garages	255.2	258.3	260.9	261.2	44.9	46.2	46.8	46.9	300.1	304.5	307.7	308.1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	214.1	204.4	202.8	202.4	34.2	32.6	32.4	32.3	248.3	237.0	235.2	234.7
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	130.1	136.4	137.8	139.8	42.5	46.1	47.0	48.2	172.6	182.5	184.8	188.0
Locomotive Manufacture	66.9	65.3	64.8	64.8	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	71.6	70.3	69.9	70.0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	78.1	73.6	72.8	72.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	82.2	77.4	76.6	76.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	329.8	332.9	336.2	338.5	174.3	175.0	177.0	179.9	504.1	507.9	513.2	518.4
Tools and Cutlery	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.1	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.5	24.3	24.4	24.6	16.8	16.7	16.8	17.0	41.3	40.8	41.3	41.6
Iron and Steel Forgings	34.9	34.1	34.4	34.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29.6	30.1	30.4	30.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	39.4	39.9	40.3	40.5
Hollow-ware	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.2	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	57.6	57.6	58.3	58.9
Brass Manufactures	31.4	31.3	31.6	31.8	17.0	17.8	17.9	18.0	48.4	49.1	49.5	49.8
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	156.6	160.0	161.8	163.4	79.5	80.7	81.7	83.4	236.1	240.7	243.5	246.8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.8	90.5	91.3	91.4	57.1	55.2	55.8	56.5	148.9	145.7	147.1	147.9
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	59.9	58.6	59.1	59.1	33.0	32.3	32.6	32.9	92.9	90.9	91.7	92.0
Watches and Clocks	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.7	17.3	16.8	16.9	16.9
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.1	13.9	13.3	13.7	13.9	29.2	29.2	29.8	30.0
Musical Instruments	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	9.2	8.8	8.8	9.0
Textiles	373.2	373.7	375.4	376.2	474.4	468.8	471.9	474.2	847.6	842.5	847.3	850.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	45.1	43.1	43.1	42.4	81.6	79.2	79.3	78.3	126.7	122.3	122.4	120.7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	32.7	31.6	31.7	31.7	60.6	56.3	56.6	56.6	93.2	87.9	88.3	88.3
Woolen and Worsted	87.7	90.3	90.7	91.0	104.8	107.9	108.7	109.9	192.5	198.2	199.4	200.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	25.9	27.3	27.5	27.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	33.8	36.0	36.8	36.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	19.7	19.2	19.3	19.4	24.7	23.6	23.8	23.9	44.4	42.8	43.1	43.3
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.6
Jute	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	16.2	16.8	16.9	17.1
Rope, Twine and Net	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	34.2	33.8	34.0	34.2	83.4	84.1	85.0	85.7	117.6	117.9	119.0	119.9
Lace	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.3
Carpets	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.3	15.5	15.2	15.4	15.4	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.7
Narrow Fabrics	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.5	20.1	19.6	19.9	20.1
Made-up Textiles	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	18.8	18.1	18.2	18.7	27.5	26.8	26.8	27.2
Textile Finishing, etc.	56.7	56.7	56.9	57.2	26.3	26.0	26.1	26.2	83.0	82.7	83.0	83.4
Other Textile Industries	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	31.4	31.2	31.4	31.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.9	37.2	37.5	37.6	26.3	27.0	27.3	27.7	63.2	64.2	64.8	65.3
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	24.3	23.8	24.0	24.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	31.0	30.3	30.5	30.6
Leather Goods	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.4	22.5	23.3	23.6	24.0
Fur	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7
Clothing	168.6	168.3	169.0	168.8	422.2	417.5	423.6	424.8	590.8	585.8	592.6	593.6
Tailoring												

Unemployment at 12th October, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th September and 12th October, 1959, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th September ..	268,721	23,804	98,921	13,617	405,063
12th October ..	285,572	15,950	107,806	9,708	419,036
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 16,851	- 7,854	+ 8,885	- 3,909	+ 13,973

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th October represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 14th September.

The total of 419,036 at 12th October includes 60,487 married women.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 12th October according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table. In the first part, which relates to Great Britain as a whole, separate figures are given for men, boys, women and girls. The second part gives an analysis of males and females in each Region.

—	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	59,570	63,934	153,830	277,334	8,238	285,572
Boys under 18 ..	5,519	5,410	4,813	15,742	208	15,950
Women 18 and over ..	24,569	33,232	47,165	104,966	2,840	107,806
Girls under 18 ..	3,936	3,297	2,226	9,459	249	9,708
Total ..	93,594	105,873	208,034	407,501	11,535	419,036

Region	Males				Total	
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Temporarily Stopped		
London and S.E. ..	13,389	11,891	19,623	44,903	468	45,371
Eastern and Southern ..	7,404	6,182	10,679	24,265	70	24,335
South-Western ..	4,623	4,016	8,427	17,066	88	17,154
Midland ..	3,782	3,681	8,553	16,016	552	16,568
North-Midland ..	2,653	2,947	7,466	13,066	214	13,280
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,244	4,849	12,093	21,186	735	21,921
North-Western ..	9,502	11,152	26,118	46,772	1,131	47,903
Northern ..	5,248	6,262	16,975	28,485	652	29,137
Scotland ..	10,120	13,589	35,986	59,695	3,434	63,129
Wales ..	4,124	4,775	12,723	21,622	1,102	22,724
Great Britain ..	65,089	69,344	158,643	293,076	8,446	301,522

Region	Females				Total	
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Temporarily Stopped		
London and S.E. ..	6,337	6,221	3,056	15,614	178	15,792
Eastern and Southern ..	2,687	3,085	2,821	8,593	45	8,638
South-Western ..	2,157	2,540	2,349	7,046	59	7,105
Midland ..	1,893	2,534	3,406	7,833	309	8,142
North-Midland ..	1,146	1,566	2,423	5,135	159	5,294
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,702	2,220	3,093	7,015	287	7,302
North-Western ..	4,379	6,222	9,178	19,779	944	20,723
Northern ..	2,124	3,386	5,008	10,518	639	11,157
Scotland ..	4,391	5,726	13,023	23,140	348	23,488
Wales ..	1,689	3,029	5,034	9,752	121	9,873
Great Britain ..	28,505	36,529	49,391	114,425	3,089	117,514

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th October, 1959.

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th October, 1959			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	45,371	15,792	61,163	1.3	0.8	1.1
Eastern and Southern ..	24,335	8,638	32,973	1.6	1.1	1.4
South-Western ..	17,154	7,105	24,259	2.1	1.8	2.0
Midland ..	16,568	8,142	24,710	1.2	1.1	1.1
North-Midland ..	13,280	5,294	18,574	1.2	1.1	1.1
E. and W. Ridings ..	21,921	7,302	29,223	1.8	1.1	1.6
North-Western ..	47,903	20,723	68,626	2.6	1.9	2.3
Northern ..	29,137	11,157	40,294	3.2	2.8	3.1
Scotland ..	63,129	23,488	86,617	4.5	3.1	4.0
Wales ..	22,724	9,873	32,597	3.3	3.6	3.4
Great Britain ..	301,522	117,514	419,036	2.1	1.5	1.9
Northern Ireland ..	23,562	9,365	32,927	7.9	5.4	7.0

* See footnote in next column.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each of the Development Areas at 12th October, 1959.

Development Area	Numbers of unemployed persons on registers at 12th October, 1959			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
North-Eastern ..	24,584	9,471	34,055	3.3	3.1	3.2
West Cumberland ..	1,581	603	2,184	3.8	3.8	3.8
Scottish ..	40,387	14,684	55,071	5.3	3.5	4.7
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	15,307	7,192	22,499	3.0	3.8	3.2
Wrexham ..	954	473	1,427	3.3	4.6	3.7
South Lancashire ..	2,470	1,825	4,295	2.4	3.5	2.8
North-East Lancashire ..	713	696	1,409	1.3	1.8	1.5
Merseyside ..	18,972	6,039	25,011	4.8	2.7	4.0
Total, All Development Areas ..	104,968	40,983	145,951	4.0	3.3	3.7

* 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 12th October, 1959, 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 September, 1959.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th October, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 14th Sept., 1959
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) ..	43,413	1,958	14,648	1,144	61,163	+ 5,143
Acton ..	193	8	55	7	263	+ 13
Brentford and Chiswick ..	199	7	80	1	287	+ 33
Brighton and Hove ..	1,979	63	508	31	2,581	+ 305
Chatham ..	665	95	287	44	1,091	+ 55
Croydon ..	843	16	314	12	1,185	+ 11
Dagenham ..	425	47	206	11	689	+ 3
Ealing ..	300	20	120	12	452	+ 46
East Ham ..	391	15	107	14	527	+ 46
Enfield ..	202	19	73	5	299	+ 74
Harrow ..	359	60	242	23	684	+ 64
Hayes and Harlington ..	90	9	52	8	159	+ 29
Hendon ..	428	35	101	17	581	+ 41
Ilford ..	468	40	96	24	628	+ 41
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	719	39	152	19	929	+ 116
Tottenham ..	669	27	236	19	951	+ 103
Wembley ..	230	23	62	21	336	+ 20
West Ham ..	1,173	30	309	19	1,531	+ 146
Willesden ..	523	33	247	16	819	+ 72
Eastern and Southern ..	23,077	1,258	7,679	959	32,973	+ 3,515
Bedford ..	242	15	120	10	387	+ 13
Bournemouth ..	1,010	24	342	16	1,392	+ 266
Cambridge ..	222	8	60	9	299	+ 160
Ipswich ..	521	36	187	32	776	+ 9
Luton ..	340	21	116	8	485	+ 15
Norwich ..	1,412	12	328	10	1,762	+ 58
Oxford ..	232	13	103	12	360	+ 5
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	2,040	78	836	51	3,005	+ 435
Reading ..	451	14	265	10	740	+ 41
Slough ..	358	8	81	5	452	+ 90
Southampton ..	3,074	102	478	38	3,692	+ 1,065
Southend-on-Sea ..	794	36	195	14	1,039	+ 30
Watford ..	234	20	132	16	402	+ 20
South-Western ..	16,398	756	6,429	676	24,259	+ 3,417
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	3,473	132	867	64	4,536	+ 79
Exeter ..	513	18	809	23	1,363	+ 24
Gloucester ..	454	31	279	23	787	+ 82
Plymouth ..	1,775	147	1,040	79	3,041	+ 350
Swindon ..	237	18	188	7	450	+ 37
Midland ..	15,865	703	7,596	546	24,710	+ 1,836
Birmingham ..	4,410	147	1,699	72	6,328	+ 460
Burton-on-Trent ..	190	5	122	2	319	+ 9
C Coventry ..	1,393	102	1,047	65	2,607	+ 75
Oldbury ..	131	4	42	3	180	+ 19
Smethwick ..	231	11	74	6	322	+ 55
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,689	68	812	52	2,621	+ 130
Walsall ..	677	27	261	18	983	+ 99
West Bromwich ..	272	4	95	7	378	+ 94
Wolverhampton ..	748	45	418	35	1,246	+ 183
Worcester ..	342	6	86	7	441	+ 105
North-Midland ..	12,707	573	4,847	447	18,574	+ 252
Chesterfield ..	361	33	145	5	544	+ 45
Derby ..	933	32	493	17	1,475	+ 1
Grimsby ..	1,140	47	133	32	1,352	+ 138
Leicester ..	1,139	19	212	16	1,386	+ 40
Lincoln ..	467	22	101	13	603	+ 6
Mansfield ..	392	30	102	27	551	+ 41
Northampton ..	298	1	170	3	472	+ 12
Nottingham ..	2,425	60	793	41	3,319	+ 24
Peterborough ..	242	15	161	13	431	+ 26
Scunthorpe ..	159	8	279	29	475	+ 130
East and West Ridings ..	20,839	1,082	6,494	808	29,223	+ 589
Barnsley ..	742	102	292	86	1,222	+ 111
Bradford ..	1,184	27	236	6	1,453	+ 7
Dewsbury ..	237	4	97	3	341	+ 62
Doncaster ..	824	41	435	35	1,335	+ 112
Halifax ..	336	20	240	19	615	+ 71
Huddersfield ..	507	11	253	11	782	+ 63
Hull ..	3,982	140	631	39	4,792	+ 348
Leeds ..	2,687	30	529	48	3,294	+ 155
Rotherham ..	713	42	250	47	1,052	+ 130
Sheffield ..	2,543	69	719	92	3,423	+ 213
Wakefield ..	483	46	134	25	688	+ 21
York ..	621	36	171	13	841	+ 2
North-Western ..	45,005	2,898	19,652	1,071	68,626	+ 1,641
Accrington ..	155	2	157	6	320	+ 101
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	323	5	138	5	471	+ 17
Barrow ..	358	65	711	31	1,165	+ 171
Birkenhead ..	1,449	138	819	30	2,436	+ 325
Blackburn ..	461	29	772	21	1,283	+ 8
Blackpool ..	1,127	42	305	15	1,489	+ 331
Bolton ..	1,070	35	405	15	1,525	+ 60
Burnley ..	447	14	387	2	850	+ ..
Bury ..	192	1	6			

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 12th October, 1959. 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 (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	12,876	1,427	1,591	52	14,467	1,479	15,946	18,407	1,626	20,033
Agriculture and Horticulture	9,814	1,385	57	48	9,871	1,433	11,304	13,463	1,580	15,043
Forestry	411	33	2	1	413	34	447	589	34	623
Fishing	2,651	9	1,532	3	4,183	12	4,195	4,355	12	4,367
Mining and Quarrying	7,986	255	583	1	8,569	256	8,825	8,716	256	8,972
Coal Mining	7,020	179	1	1	7,021	180	7,201	7,033	180	7,213
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	466	15	574	—	1,040	15	1,055	1,138	15	1,153
Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction	224	10	—	—	225	10	235	249	10	259
Other Mining and Quarrying	276	51	7	—	283	51	334	296	51	347
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,323	6,205	85	128	9,408	6,333	15,741	9,900	7,208	17,108
Grain Milling	451	96	—	—	451	96	550	490	104	594
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,986	843	4	3	1,990	846	2,836	2,057	927	2,984
Biscuits	426	621	—	—	426	622	1,048	439	661	1,100
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	827	732	3	51	830	783	1,613	891	844	1,735
Milk Products	763	279	13	5	776	284	1,060	846	344	1,190
Sugar	185	80	4	—	189	80	269	193	84	277
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	575	802	52	11	627	813	1,440	661	856	1,517
Fruit and Vegetable Products	955	1,372	—	48	955	1,420	2,375	1,020	1,637	2,657
Animal and Poultry Foods	372	64	1	—	373	65	438	389	66	455
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	291	237	—	1	291	239	530	245	548	645
Brewing and Malting	1,118	301	2	2	1,120	303	1,423	1,148	310	1,458
Other Drink Industries	983	553	3	4	986	557	1,543	1,050	581	1,631
Tobacco	391	225	—	—	391	225	616	413	509	922
Chemical and Allied Industries	4,154	1,886	13	1	4,167	1,887	6,054	4,280	1,902	6,182
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	333	57	1	—	334	16	350	335	16	351
Mineral Oil Refining	317	57	—	—	317	57	374	324	58	382
Lubricating Oils and Greases	74	7	—	—	74	7	81	76	7	83
Chemicals and Dyes	1,745	469	7	—	1,752	469	2,221	1,834	477	2,311
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	216	391	1	1	217	392	609	219	394	613
Explosives and Fireworks	386	490	—	—	386	490	876	387	492	879
Paint and Printing Ink	446	146	2	—	448	146	594	457	147	604
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	395	232	1	—	396	232	628	402	233	635
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	123	46	1	—	124	46	170	126	46	172
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	119	32	—	—	119	32	151	120	32	152
Metal Manufacture	6,519	964	1,854	31	8,373	995	9,368	8,498	1,003	9,501
Iron and Steel (General)	2,990	406	1,074	14	4,064	420	4,484	4,091	421	4,512
Steel Tubes	556	57	428	—	984	57	1,041	987	58	1,045
Iron Castings, etc.	1,819	265	147	—	1,966	265	2,231	2,025	270	2,295
Light Metals	367	126	180	17	547	143	690	551	143	694
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	787	110	25	—	812	110	922	844	111	955
Engineering and Electrical Goods	13,182	5,452	870	54	14,052	5,506	19,558	14,577	5,679	20,256
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	327	57	486	—	813	57	870	819	60	879
Metal-working Machine Tools	738	155	28	1	766	156	922	785	165	950
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	320	110	1	4	321	114	435	333	115	448
Industrial Engines	232	41	6	—	238	41	279	249	43	292
Textile Machinery and Accessories	450	84	46	9	496	93	589	639	127	766
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	187	25	—	—	189	25	214	196	25	221
Mechanical Handling Equipment	537	49	22	1	559	50	609	563	52	615
Office Machinery	273	156	1	—	274	156	430	304	174	478
Other Machinery	2,793	567	90	3	2,883	570	3,453	2,935	574	3,509
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	1,313	93	128	3	1,441	96	1,537	1,450	96	1,546
Ordinance and Small Arms	381	211	1	—	382	211	593	386	212	598
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	1,377	335	10	5	1,387	340	1,727	1,436	341	1,777
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	477	307	2	11	479	318	797	492	355	847
Watches and Clocks	99	193	1	—	100	193	293	116	193	309
Electrical Machinery	941	440	32	12	973	452	1,425	1,012	458	1,470
Insulated Wires and Cables	451	228	—	—	451	228	679	472	228	700
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	304	373	—	1	304	373	678	308	375	683
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	856	1,116	2	—	858	1,116	1,974	924	1,151	2,075
Domestic Electric Appliances	480	321	1	—	481	322	803	489	333	822
Other Electrical Goods	646	594	11	—	657	594	1,251	669	602	1,271
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	12,319	335	186	10	12,505	345	12,850	12,993	353	13,346
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	11,369	230	173	10	11,542	240	11,782	11,982	248	12,230
Marine Engineering	950	105	13	—	963	105	1,068	1,011	105	1,116
Vehicles	4,991	1,100	457	35	5,448	1,135	6,583	5,770	1,184	6,954
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,727	411	350	2	2,077	413	2,490	2,125	418	2,543
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	278	124	4	—	282	124	406	310	124	434
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1,757	470	99	10	1,856	480	2,336	2,095	501	2,596
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	426	34	2	23	428	57	485	431	57	488
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	715	30	—	—	715	30	747	719	31	750
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	88	31	—	—	88	31	119	90	53	143
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,779	2,309	152	29	4,931	2,338	7,269	4,994	2,347	7,341
Tools and Implements	336	138	27	6	363	144	507	368	146	514
Cutlery	111	126	2	—	113	126	239	114	126	240
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	250	161	32	10	282	171	453	283	171	454
Wire and Wire Manufactures	359	154	6	3	365	157	522	368	157	525
Cans and Metal Boxes	187	264	—	—	187	264	451	190	266	456
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	148	99	3	2	151	101	252	173	102	275
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,388	1,367	82	8	3,470	1,375	4,845	3,498	1,379	4,877
Textiles	5,995	6,167	545	844	6,540	7,011	13,551	7,492	9,020	16,512
Production of Man-made Fibres	297	116	—	—	297	116	413	310	127	437
Fibres	1,452	1,644	186	196	1,638	1,840	3,478	2,043	2,549	4,592
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	661	1,055	74	222	735	1,277	2,012	961	1,755	2,716
Woolen and Worsted	1,136	907	23	55	1,159	962	2,121	1,190	1,008	2,198
Jute	507	182	33	74	540	256	796	541	261	802
Rope, Twine and Net	133	257	1	13	134	270	404	166	432	598
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	315	588	70	175	385	763	1,148	416	841	1,257
Lace	53	46	21	4	74	50	124	77	68	145
Carpets	146	252	—	54	146	306	452	170	350	520
Narrow Fabrics	107	110	1	12	108	122	230	111	124	235
Made-up Textiles	280	430	5	5	280	435	715	308	797	1,105
Textile Finishing	719	515	134	32	853	547	1,400	1,002	638	1,640
Other Textile Industries	189	65	2	—	191	67	258	197	70	267
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	649	334	30	15	679	349	1,028	700	370	1,070
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	414	117	19	7	433	124	557	440	135	575
Leather Goods	177	180	3	3	180	183	363	192	193	385
Fur	58	37	8	5	66	42	108	68	42	110

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

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Clothing and Footwear	2,210	4,185	615	1,122	2,825	5,307	8,132	2,882	6,050	8,932
Weatherproof Outerwear	273	347	80	185	358	532	885	354	540	894
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	354	1,150	36	278	390	1,428	1,818	402	1,513	1,915
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	550	494	272	404	822	898	1,720	825	924	1,749
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	105	438	1	14	106	452	558	128	891	1,019
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	146	922	10	87	156	1,009	1,165	161	1,148	1,309
Hats, Caps and Millinery	77	80	177	107	254	187	441	254	195	449
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified										

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 9th September and 7th October, 1959, 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 September, 1959		Four weeks ended 7th October, 1959		Total Number of Placings, 4th Dec., 1958, to 7th Oct., 1959 (44 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	77,105	100,622	77,926	98,787	785,452
Boys under 18	29,254	26,558	19,663	26,414	186,431
Women aged 18 and over	45,672	84,051	47,136	77,680	449,252
Girls under 18	26,529	43,841	14,188	43,616	181,961
Total	178,560	255,072	158,913	246,497*	1,603,096

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 Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th October, 1959, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th October, 1959.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 7th October, 1959					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th October, 1959				
	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	2,579	790	3,018	116	6,503	20,704	1,093	773	309	22,879*
Mining and Quarrying	350	419	32	5	810	2,295	594	42	20	2,951
Coal Mining	156	383	14		558	1,883	555	16	5	2,459
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,980	699	3,992	692	8,363	1,196	568	3,567	1,807	7,138
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,386	460	923	361	3,130	1,402	399	1,018	793	3,612
Metal Manufacture	2,292	511	366	123	3,292	2,276	644	565	335	3,820
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,317	2,375	4,880	1,021	15,593	10,142	2,286	6,253	2,509	21,190
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	5,166	1,435	1,909	480	8,990	6,773	1,596	2,343	1,272	11,984
Electrical Goods and Machinery	2,151	940	2,971	541	6,603	3,369	690	3,910	1,237	9,206
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,826	220	70	26	4,142	1,109	117	24	33	1,283
Vehicles	3,222	523	708	191	4,644	5,020	452	1,291	355	7,118
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,316	947	1,894	391	5,548	2,449	1,531	2,933	1,811	8,724
Textiles	2,066	526	2,206	723	5,521	1,750	1,261	7,153	4,698	14,862
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	539	142	871	136	1,688	565	275	3,002	1,250	5,092
Woolen and Worsted	451	71	411	107	1,040	445	1,676	1,070	1,070	3,636
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	199	131	194	67	591	188	289	496	520	1,493
Clothing and Footwear	479	357	1,885	1,033	3,754	621	788	8,975	5,559	15,943
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	1,552	370	488	144	2,554	999	490	912	977	3,378
Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,627	982	476	181	3,266	1,928	1,049	712	586	4,275
Paper, Printing and Publishing	880	505	1,052	667	3,104	848	641	1,718	2,301	5,508
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	599	208	615	338	1,760	380	239	1,110	1,047	2,776
Printing and Publishing	281	297	437	329	1,344	468	402	608	1,254	2,732
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,291	365	1,632	326	3,614	953	479	1,814	939	4,185
Construction	22,627	2,095	305	171	25,198	15,804	1,893	343	346	18,386
Gas, Electricity and Water	833	203	78	47	1,161	540	155	148	62	905
Transport and Communication	3,504	555	711	258	5,028	8,485	739	1,298	479	11,001
Distributive Trades	6,444	3,872	6,679	4,453	21,448	6,424	6,874	11,694	11,335	36,327
Insurance, Banking and Finance	252	312	429	499	1,492	924	549	813	1,023	3,309
Professional and Scientific Services	915	558	2,616	789	4,878	2,059	1,314	4,753	1,793	9,919
Miscellaneous Services	5,421	1,371	11,252	1,451	19,495	5,105	17,96	18,417	4,632	29,950
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	734	130	520	89	1,473	314	218	687	212	1,431
Catering, Hotels, etc.	2,699	199	6,778	335	10,011	1,530	334	8,282	1,018	11,164
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	239	210	796	305	1,550	198	190	1,523	1,110	3,021
Public Administration	3,568	517	1,250	449	5,784	5,566	413	1,968	394	8,341
National Government Service	1,607	234	788	241	2,870	3,785	152	1,409	230	5,576
Local Government Service	1,961	283	462	208	2,914	1,781	261	559	164	2,765
Grand Total	77,926	19,663	47,136	14,188	158,913	98,787	26,414	77,680	43,616	246,497*

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th October, 1959, 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	21,837	21,785	5,231	8,734	14,602	29,478	3,144	12,912	44,814
Eastern and Southern	9,992	17,147	2,182	3,595	5,205	10,471	1,656	4,761	19,035	35,974
South-Western	4,627	9,356	1,064	1,364	2,390	3,515	884	2,201	8,965	16,436
Midland	6,967	12,220	1,609	4,515	3,434	6,955	1,231	5,222	13,241	29,212
North-Midland	4,281	8,174	1,211	1,813	2,615	4,413	964	4,236	9,071	18,636
East and West Ridings	5,354	6,784	1,651	2,159	3,060	5,150	972	3,843	11,037	17,936
North-Western	11,599	9,938	2,914	1,914	7,405	10,961	1,957	5,387	23,875	28,200
Northern	3,743	4,012	1,276	576	2,139	2,124	1,018	1,428	8,176	8,140
Scotland	5,829	3,780	1,405	916	4,309	3,313	1,354	2,526	12,897	10,535
Wales	3,697	5,591	1,120	828	1,977	1,300	1,008	800	7,802	8,519
Great Britain	77,926	98,787	19,663	26,414	47,136	77,680	14,188	43,616	158,913	246,497*

* This figure includes 19,177 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

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

Statistics of the main occupations of wholly unemployed adult workers and in which there are unfilled vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges are now obtained each quarter and the figures for 14th September, 1959, are given in the Table below. The analysis is on an occupational and not an industrial basis and, in this respect and in the fact that it relates to adults only and to a different date, differs from the analysis which appears each month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges". For the sake of convenience, however, occupations peculiar to a particular industry or group of industries have been placed under a heading relating to that industry or group of industries, e.g., "construction occupations"; where occupations are to be found throughout industry, e.g., motor drivers, they appear under the principal industry to which they relate (e.g., "motor drivers (not public service vehicles)" appear under "transport occupations").

The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Male workers fitted for labouring work of a type

which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations". The great majority of the vacancies remaining unfilled in agriculture arose from requests by farmers for workers to replace others who had been granted deferment of call-up for National Service to enable other arrangements to be made for carrying on the work.

It should be remembered, when a comparison is made between the columns of wholly unemployed and vacancies unfilled, that these figures are national ones and conceal wide Regional and local variations; thus, in an occupation in which the total number of vacancies exceeds the number of wholly unemployed, there may be some areas in which the number of unemployed may be greater than the number of vacancies and vice versa. There is also some variation between occupations in the extent to which use is made by employers of the employment service. The analysis is also subject to the limitation that the wholly unemployed figure includes persons who have been submitted to vacancies, the result of the submission not being known at the date of the analysis.

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled on 14th September, 1959

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men			Men:—continued		
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	631	1,661	Transport Occupations		
Construction Occupations			Railway occupations	249	1,350
General foreman	160	24	Motor driver (not public service vehicle)	12,927	1,799
Carpenter, joiner	1,013	5,462	Public service vehicle driver, conductor	377	3,806
Bricklayer	631	3,176	Shop Assistant	4,537	3,159
Mason	148	166	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	3,271	1,717
Plasterer	194	56	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		
Plasterer	312	659	Regular farm, market garden worker	2,504	13,546
Painter	1,919	2,916	Forestry occupations	136	54
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	2,756	1,773	Labourer		
Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations			Light labourer	54,224	140
Plater	386	324	Other labourer	93,627	10,995
Riveter	21	282	All other Occupations	50,813	13,590
Iron caulker	82	15	Total	258,660	92,064
Shipwright	79	79			
Pattern maker	113	63	Women		
Moulder	698	233	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	184	76
Forgeman, smith	217	797	All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—		
Welder	1,057	61	Mechanical and electrical engineering	2,835	4,852
Coppersmith	61	64	Metal manufacture	82	30
Electrician	1,233	1,099	Metal goods making	382	419
Toolmaker (other than press-tool)	185	159	Pottery	129	544
Press-tool maker	121	179	Food, drink and tobacco	1,270	2,008
Mould maker	39	36	Radio valve, electric lamp making	83	124
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	1,599	1,712	Boot and shoe manufacture	233	500
Maintenance fitter, erector	939	483	Textiles Manufacture:—		
Fitter (not precision)	2,041	1,959	Spinner	502	1,059
Electrical fitter	486	801	Weaver	531	1,155
Turner	481	810	Other occupations	640	1,332
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator	981	2,850	Woodworking, cane and cork working	144	123
Electronic equipment installer, tester	567	1,051	Retail bespoke tailoring	157	210
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding occupations (excluding labourers)	1,618	114	Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture	1,283	3,811
Other mechanical and electrical engineering occupations (excluding labourers)	5,998	3,963	Light clothing manufacture	1,361	5,114
Vehicle Building Occupations			Transport Occupations		
Vehicle body builder	298	393	Motor driver	270	88
Airframe builder	336	429	Public service vehicle conductor	299	374
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	230	325	Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	134	195
Woodworking, Cane and Cork working Occupations			Shop Assistant	11,734	7,256
Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	300	454	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations		
Cabinet maker	172	450	Kitchen staff	4,351	4,126
Cooper	23	28	Barmaid, service hand	1,890	3,089
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	402	464	Waitress	2,833	2,582
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—			Hairdresser	182	607
Mining and quarrying	1,630	1,612	Office Occupations		
Metal manufacture	342	217	Clerk	9,603	3,317
Metal goods manufacture	791	818	Book-keeper, cashier	2,029	1,517
Building materials manufacture	29,212	192	Shorthand typist	1,631	4,271
Pottery manufacture	143	56	Typist	1,157	789
Glass manufacture	104	164	Office machine operator	727	
Food, drink and tobacco	1,082	408	All other Occupations	48,907	31,347
Heavy chemicals	67	267	Total	95,563	83,309
Other chemicals and allied trades	156	133			
Textiles manufacture:					
Spinner	212	133			
Weaver	84	326			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	678	466			
Clothing manufacture	1,151	516			
Printing and book-binding	300	283			

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 3rd October was 654,200, compared with 659,200 for the four weeks ended 29th August and 692,600 for the five weeks ended 27th September, 1958. Information relating to *effective* wage-earners is no longer collected.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in September, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with August, 1959, and September, 1958. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 3rd October, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 29th August, 1959	5 weeks ended 27th September, 1958
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	43,300	100	3,100
Durham	95,300	300	3,900
North Eastern .. .	130,800	700	5,300
North Western .. .	51,100	800	4,800
East Midlands .. .	99,700	400	2,900
West Midlands .. .	52,500	1,000	4,800
South Western .. .	95,200	800	7,900
South Eastern .. .	6,700	100	400
England and Wales ..	574,600	4,200	33,100
Scotland	79,600	800	5,300
Great Britain .. .	654,200	5,000	38,400

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 3,070 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 9,470; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 6,400. During the four weeks of August there was a net decrease of 3,980.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in September, and in August, 1959, and September, 1958. 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)

	September, 1959	August, 1959	September, 1958
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	8.14	8.94	8.29
Involuntary .. .	9.19	8.61	7.96
All workers:			
Voluntary	6.08	6.63	6.23
Involuntary .. .	8.70	8.13	7.71

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.70 tons in September, compared with 3.53 tons in the previous month and 3.45 tons in September, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.33 tons in September; for both August, 1959, and September, 1958, the figure was 1.25 tons.

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 7th October the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,574, consisting of 14,678 men and 896 women (of whom 8,212 and 447, respectively, were in employment). During the period 10th September to 7th October, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 433. The number of vacancies unfilled at 7th October was 3,081.

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

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 20th October, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 15th September, 1959, and 21st October, 1958. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th Oct., 1959	15th Sept., 1959	21st Oct., 1958	20th Oct., 1959	15th Sept., 1959	21st Oct., 1958
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	84.2	76.1	89.7	3.5	3.3	3.4
Remainder	73.2	65.7	74.0	3.5	3.2	3.3
Eastern	43.2	39.8	44.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Southern	32.7	30.1	35.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
South-Western	51.6	47.9	49.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Midland	77.4	72.6	77.2	4.9	4.6	4.7
North Midland	54.4	50.0	54.8	5.7	5.4	5.2
East and West Ridings ..	82.8	77.1	82.9	8.5	8.6	8.5
North-Western	152.9	144.3	149.3	8.0	7.9	7.6
Northern	65.0	59.5	64.9	7.8	7.6	8.0
Scotland	113.4	108.7	112.6	9.1	9.0	8.5
Wales	66.1	63.8	65.8	8.5	8.8	8.6
Total, Great Britain ..	897.0	835.6	900.1	65.6	64.2	63.6

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 20th October, 1959, represented 4.5 per cent of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th October was 4,602; this figure included 3,383 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,219 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th September and 12th October, 1959 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 15th September ..	4,318
" notified during period	605
" filled during period	113
" cancelled or withdrawn	396
" unfilled at 12th October	4,414

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st July to 30th September, 1959, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st July	3,452	20,055
" filled during period	265*	2,629*
" outstanding at 30th September	3,540	19,603

The total of 23,143 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 2,958 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 20,185 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	6,519	Pupil Midwives .. .	687
Student Nurses	8,018	Assistant Nurses .. .	2,361
Midwives	1,022	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,578

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 12th October, 1959.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	725	101	826
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,303	185	1,488
Number of persons who completed courses during period	557	69	626

Up to 12th October, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 106,273, including 3,004 blind persons.

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 2,933,000 in June, an increase of 0.03 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with June, 1958.

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 in June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.1 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.6 per cent. higher than in June, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in June was 2.1 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.9 per cent. higher than in June, 1958.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 600,604 in June, compared with 602,295 in the previous month and 553,529 in June, 1958. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 27,698 at the end of June, compared with 27,739 at the end of the previous month and 18,535 at the end of June, 1958.

* These figures include 371 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in September is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,493,000. This was about 0.8 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 2.5 per cent. higher than in September, 1958. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in September was 12,317,000, an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with September, 1958.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 3,230,000, compared with 3,426,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,111,000 at the middle of September, 1958.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of August the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 21,063, or 2.9 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2.4 per cent. at the end of July and 4.2 per cent. at the end of August, 1958.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October was 118,110, of whom 29,619 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 110,340 and 30,357 at the beginning of the previous month and 85,591 and 15,928 at the beginning of October, 1958.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of September was 187,199, compared with 196,349 at the end of the previous month and 332,917 at the end of September, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 36,007, 38,904 and 59,924.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 17th October was 49,592, compared with 46,336 at 19th September and 51,803 at 18th October, 1958.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of June was 1,752,018, of whom 1,099,340 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 1,842,137, including 1,160,275 wholly unemployed, and at the end of June, 1958, it was 1,823,899, including 1,132,620 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of October, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 54,607, compared with 53,096 at the end of the previous month and 75,950 at the end of October, 1958. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 8,134 at the end of October, compared with 7,567 at the end of September and 9,528 at the end of October, 1958.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 8,511 at the end of June, compared with 13,025 in the previous month and 9,324 in June, 1958.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of August, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 24,963, compared with 18,797 in July and 26,257 in August, 1958. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for August numbered 15,919, or 1.2 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.0 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in August, 1958.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of September who were wholly unemployed was 810 or 0.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 812 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,910 or 1.2 per thousand at the end of September, 1958.

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WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in October

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £47,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 291,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £14,000 for 174,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in shirt, collar, tie, etc., making, the cast stone and cast concrete products industry, boot and shoe repairing, and wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers, cement workers, and workpeople in the bacon curing industry. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected workpeople in the furniture and allied industries, operatives engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and iron-ore workers and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

For workpeople employed in shirt, collar, tie, etc., making in Great Britain, increases in general minimum time rates were agreed of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. Minimum rates for adult male workers in the cast stone and cast concrete products industry in England and Wales were increased by 1½d. an hour. Statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople engaged in boot and shoe repairing and bespoke footwear manufacture were increased by 5s. a week for men and by 5s. or 3s. 9d., according to occupation, for women. In wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture national minimum hourly rates established by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry in England and Wales were increased by 1½d. for men and 1½d. for women.

Small increases became payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices to workers in various sections of the iron and steel industry. Basic wage rates in cement manufacture were advanced by 2d. an hour. There were increases of 1½d. and 1d. an hour respectively for men and women employed in bacon curing.

Of the total increase of £47,000, about £21,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £13,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £6,000 was the result of Orders

made under Wages Councils Acts; about £4,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January-October, 1959

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by net increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the ten completed months of 1959, and the 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	1,000	300
Mining and Quarrying	13,000	4,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco	160,000	45,200
Chemicals and Allied Industries	69,500	11,100
Metal Manufacture	157,000	41,800
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,000	600
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—
Vehicles	5,500	2,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	50,500	13,300
Textiles	321,500	50,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	29,500	6,700
Clothing and Footwear	238,500	90,900
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	111,000	29,900
Timber, Furniture, etc.	167,000	39,300
Paper, Printing and Publishing	235,500	88,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	39,500	11,000
Construction	1,214,000	218,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	12,000	4,000
Transport and Communication	433,500	178,500
Distributive Trades	396,500	94,900
Public Administration and Professional Services	213,500	67,100
Miscellaneous Services	406,500	119,500
Total	4,278,000	1,116,900

The number of workpeople affected by net decreases in the same period was 27,800, and the aggregate amount of such decreases was £1,200; in addition, there were 113,000 workpeople affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £3,060,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 10,161,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

(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, 1959," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Rye Grass Seed	Northern Ireland ..	First full pay period in Sept.	Male and female workers ..	Increases of 5s. a week for adult male workers in zones 1 and 2 and 7s. for those in zone 3, of 4s. for female workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change include: machinemen, zone 1 16s. a week, zone 2 15s. 6d., labourers 15s., 15s. 6d.; youths and boys 30 per cent. of the adult rate at 15 rising to 90 per cent. at 20.
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	19 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased‡ by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6d.) for boys.
	South and West Durham	5 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1d. a shift (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys under 18.
	Cleveland .. (14)	5 Oct.	Ironstone mineworkers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 1.2d. to 10s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 0.6d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for boys under 18.
	Cumberland (14)	19 Oct.	Iron-ore workers ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased‡ by 1d. a shift (9s. to 8s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 5½d.) for boys.

* 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.

† The industry groups included in this Table comprise industries now classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for individual groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	North Lincolnshire	4 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men, by 0.97d. (6s. 3.08d. to 6s. 4.05d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	4 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 1.92d. to 8s. 3.28d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 1.44d. to 6s. 2.46d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 0.96d. to 4s. 1.64d.) for boys under 18.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (23)	Pay day in week commencing 26 Oct.	Male and female workers ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour (5s. 7½d. a week) for men 21 and over, of 1d. (3s. 9d.) for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: chargehands (men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 198s. 9d. a week, men 21 and over, grade I 187s. 6d., grade II 180s., grade III 176s. 3d.; women 21 and over 120s. 11½d.; youths and boys 71s. 3d. at under 16 rising to 148s. 1½d. at 20; girls 66s. 6½d. to 109s. 8½d.
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of pay week which included 20 July	Workers employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Supplementary grade rates increased by 7d. or 8d. a shift, according to grade, so as to exceed the national grade rates by a uniform 3s. 3d. a shift (previously 2s. 7d. or 2s. 8d.).
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)†	4 Oct.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 3.08d. to 6s. 4.05d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (42)	4 Oct.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	West of Scotland .. (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Oct.	Workers employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain§ (43)	5 Oct.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 3.08d. to 6s. 4.05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (43)	4 Oct.	Workers employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producer-fermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 3.08d. to 6s. 4.05d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (43)	4 Oct.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain (43)	4 Oct.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain (43)	4 Oct.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain (43)	4 Oct.	Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (43)	4 Oct.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 4.8d. to 6s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 7.8d. to 7s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 9.9d. to 3s. 10.5d.) for those under 18.
	England and Scotland**	4 Oct.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.13d. (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.08d. (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 3.08d. to 6s. 4.05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	4 Oct.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 2.02d. to 8s. 3.18d.) for men, by 0.773d. (5s. 5.318d. to 5s. 6.091d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (3s. 11.85d. to 4s. 0.43d.) for boys.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fitting Trade	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers ..	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (69)	Pay day in week beginning 24 Aug.	Transport workers ..	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rate for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rate after change for adult male lorry drivers 173s. a week (drivers in the Metropolitan Police District receive 5s. above this rate).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (58-59 per cent. on basic rates).
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases* of 1s. 5d. a week (49s. to 47s. 7d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (35s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boilerfremen 177s. 2½d. a week, other adult males 151s. 7d., adult females 106s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 168s. 7d., adult females 117s. 8d.</i>
	Scotland (98)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases* of 1s. 5d. a week (49s. to 47s. 7d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (35s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 151s. 7d. a week, adult females 106s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 168s. 7d., adult females 117s. 8d.</i>
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases* of 1s. 5d. a week (49s. to 47s. 7d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 1s. (35s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boilerfremen 177s. 2½d. a week, other adult males 151s. 7d., adult females 106s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 168s. 7d., adult females 117s. 8d.</i>
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Machine calico printers	<i>Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1s. 9d. a week (59s. 11d. to 58s. 2d.) for journeymen and apprentices.</i>
	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	<i>Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1s. 8d. a week (40s. 8d. to 39s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.</i>
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	<i>Cost-of-living wage decreased* by 1s. 8d. a week (59s. 2d. to 57s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus 210s. or 212s. a week, according to occupation.</i>
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland (107)(254)	28 Oct.	Male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 or over, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of ¾d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 19—measure cutters 3s. 11½d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists) and passers 3s. 9½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 6d., warehousemen (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 7½d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 3s. 5½d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 4½d., packers (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 6½d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 3s. 5½d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 4½d., porters and other workers 22 or over 3s. 4½d.; piecework basis time rates 3s. 8½d. to 4s. 2½d., according to occupation.†
			Female workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age or period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 7½d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 5½d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 8½d.†
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (110)	19 Oct. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 or over, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of ¾d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18), and tie cutters 22 or over (with not less than 5 years' experience) 4s. 1d. an hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 or over (with not less than 4 years' experience) 3s. 11d., other workers 21 or over 3s. 7½d.; youths and boys 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 3s. at 20; piecework basis time rates 4s. 2½d. or 4s. 4½d., according to occupation.†
			Female workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 8½d. an hour, other workers, except learners, 2s. 7d., learners 1s. 4½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 2d. during third year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 10d.†
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Manufacture	Southern England (125)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Oct.	Workers (other than kiln-burners, boilerfremen and other continuous shift workers) employed in making building bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sand-lime and concrete bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Additional payment of 25 per cent. of the appropriate hourly rate for each hour worked substituted for additional 20s. a week previously paid, when employed on definite night shifts, i.e., on shifts commencing and finishing wholly between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.
	Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough (121)	First full pay period following 29 Sept.	Workers employed in Fletton brick manufacture, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 2½d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men 20 and over, with proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Piecework rates and prices not to be affected by this change, but the hourly time work or day work rate to be increased by the increase in the minimum rate. Minimum basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 4s. 1d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 0½d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products	England and Wales (134)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 1 Oct.	Male workers and adult female workers	Increase in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and male juveniles. Minimum rates after change for labourers or other workers employed in the lowest rated grade: London 3s. 10½d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 9½d., Zone B 3s. 9d.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 424 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were agreed between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom (132)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 26 Oct.	Male workers, other than maintenance craftsmen	Increase in basic rates of 2d. an hour for all adult male workers (i.e., day, piece and shift workers), and of proportional amounts for younger workers; certain Works in Group II to be transferred concurrently to Group I with resultant increases for workers concerned; for pieceworkers the increases to be merged into piecework rates so as to produce an average increase on present earnings equal to the amount of the hourly increase to able-bodied adult male general labourers at the Works where such pieceworkers are employed, with a further adjustment where necessary to enable pieceworkers of average ability and under normal conditions to earn 25 per cent. above the new time rates; scheduled occupational differential rates paid over and above the (new) agreed basic hourly rates for able-bodied adult male general labourers increased by 0-1d., 0-2d., 0-3d., or 0-4d., according to occupation, and additional ½d. an hour applicable to kiln burners for extra kilns increased to 1d. Rates after change: basic hourly rates for able-bodied adult male general labourers Group I Works 4s. 1-05d., Group II Works 4s. 0-25d.; hourly differential rates 1-9d. (previously 1-8d.), 2-4d. (2-3d.), 2-7d. (2-6d.), 3-5d. (3-4d.), 4-8d. (4-6d.), 5-7d. (5-5d.), 7-5d. (7-2d.) or 9-0d. (8-6d.), according to occupation.
		do.	Adult male workers (other than maintenance craftsmen) employed on rotating shifts	Additional shift work allowances for hours actually worked increased by 0-2d. an hour (4½d. to 4-7d.) for workers employed on the three rotating shift system of 8-hour shifts, on the two rotating shift system of 12-hour shifts or the two rotating shift system consisting of a day shift and a night shift, and by 0-1d. an hour (2½d. to 2-6d.) for workers employed on the two rotating day-shift system of 8-hour shifts.
Sawmilling	Scotland (139)	Pay day in week ending 9 May*	Labourers	Increase of ¾d. an hour for adult male labourers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rate after change for male labourers 19 and over 3s. 10½d. an hour.*
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 10½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 6d., 4s. 4½d., labourers and porters 4s. 4d., 4s. 2½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d.</i>
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen, journeymen and male and female apprentices	<i>Decreases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and supplementary payment, include: journeymen 4s. 5½d. an hour, journeymen 2s. 11½d.</i>
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 10½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 6d., 4s. 4½d., labourers and porters 4s. 4d., 4s. 2½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d.</i>
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4d.) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of supplementary cost-of-living allowance: men 21 and over—press workers, London 3s. 11d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 8d., labourers 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; women 20 and over 6½ per cent. of the appropriate male rate.</i>
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 10½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d., labourers and porters 4s. 4d., 4s. 2½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d.</i>
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	<i>Decreases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—bench hands, London district 4s. 10½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d., fixers 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., fixers' mates (after third 6 months) 4s. 5½d., 4s. 3½d., labourers 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen (sewers and sewing machinists) 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., labourers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d. (women on men's work to be paid the minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a similar class of work).</i>
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (except London) (143)	First full pay period following 15 Oct.	Male and female workers	Increase in national minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—sawyers and wood-cutting machinists 4s. 6d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 4s. 5d., labourers 3s. 11d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 0½d., labourers 2s. 10½d.
	London	do.	do.	Increase in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult female workers (including dilutees), and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—saw doctors 4s. 9d. an hour, saw sharpeners 4s. 8½d., sawyers and wood-cutting machinists 4s. 7½d., box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 4s. 7d., labourers 4s. 0½d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 3d., labourers 3s. 0½d., female dilutees 2s. 10½d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 3s. 4½d. after 8 months.
	Scotland (143)	First pay day after 1 Aug.†	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, boxmakers and apprentices	Increase of ½d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and male and female dilutees. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 7½d. an hour, male dilutees 4s. 3½d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 4s. 5½d. during third 3 months and 4s. 7½d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 and over—woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 2s. 7½d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 1½d. during third 3 months and 3s. 4½d. thereafter; boxmaking section 2s. 4d. to 2s. 11d. and 3s. 3½d.‡

* These increases were the result of an Industrial Court award (No. 2743) dated 9th October with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 423 of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ These increases were awarded in October with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 423 of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ¼d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen 4s. 10½d. an hour, packers, labourers and porters 4s. 5½d.; women 20 and over 3s. 4½d., 3s. 6½d. or 3s. 8d., according to occupation.
Organ Building	United Kingdom (161)	1 Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Decreases* of ¼d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. an hour, other districts 4s. 11d.
Building	England and Wales (certain districts)† (164-165)	5 Oct.	Building operatives	Increase of ¼d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers as the result of the up-grading of certain districts for wages purposes.
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland..	Commencement of first full pay period following 4 Sept.	Workers in the service of Electricity Boards:— Certain manual workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for joiners, linesmen (overhead power—up to 30,000 volts), welders, ladders and storekeepers' assistants, and of 1½d. an hour for storekeepers. Rates after change: joiners, linesmen (overhead power—up to 30,000 volts), welders 4s. 8½d. an hour, ladders 4s. 7½d., storekeepers 4s. 5½d., storekeepers' assistants 4s. 2½d.
	do.	do.	Apprentices	Revision of the scale of percentages of the craft rate for apprentices aged 16 to 19 as follows:—33½ per cent. (previously 27 per cent.), 40 per cent. (32 per cent.), 50 per cent. (47 per cent.), 64 per cent. (65 per cent.); scale at ages 14, 15 and 20 (16, 20 and 75 per cent.) remains unchanged.
Road Haulage	Northern Ireland.. (191) (254)	12 Oct.	Male drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	Increases of 3s. a week for drivers, and for assistants 21 and over, and of amounts ranging from 1s. 6d. at under 16 to 2s. 6d. at 20 for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—vehicles with a carrying capacity of 8 tons and over, area A 179s. a week, area B 177s. 6d., area C 168s. 6d.; 2 tons and under 8 tons 171s. 6d., 170s., 161s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 163s. 6d., 162s., 154s.; under 1 ton 156s., 154s. 6d., 146s. 6d.; assistants—vehicles with a carrying capacity of 2 tons and over, area A 66s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 162s. 6d. at 21 and over, area B 64s. 6d. to 161s., area C 63s. 6d. to 152s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 66s. 6d. to 154s. 6d., 64s. 6d. to 153s., 63s. 6d. to 145s.; under 1 ton 66s. 6d. to 147s., 64s. 6d. to 145s. 6d., 63s. 6d. to 137s. 6d.‡
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain (235) (251)	19 Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for male or female foremen or managers and for other specified male or female workers under 21, of 5s. in general minimum time rates for other male workers 21 or over, of 3s. 9d. or 5s., according to occupation, for other female workers 21 or over, of 2s. 9d. or 3s. 6d., according to age, for male or female learners or apprentices and for other male workers under 21, and of 2s. or 3s. for other female workers under 21; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 58½ to 60 per cent. General minimum time rates after change include: male or female foremen or managers 172s. 6d. a week, sewing or stitching machine operators 21 or over 162s. 6d. or 167s. 6d., according to type of machine (during probationary period not exceeding 4 months 155s. 6d.), press cutters responsible for cutting and costing, irrespective of age, 167s. 6d., other workers 21 or over—makers of bespoke, including surgical, footwear 178s., repairers engaged in sewing down caps, re-welting, welt repairs or any other hand stitching operation, clickers, clickers and closers 160s., closers (i.e., in fitting and machining) in the making of uppers for bespoke, including surgical, footwear and not employed in clicking, men 160s., women 115s. 3d., workers employed in altering footwear or on benching or finishing operations (hand or machine) in repairing leather footwear 155s. 6d., press cutters not responsible for cutting and costing 155s. 6d., other workers—men 152s. 6d., women 110s. 3d.§
Prison Service	Great Britain (240)	1 Dec., 1958¶	Subordinate grades employed in H.M. Prisons, and Borstals and Detention Centres	Increase of approximately 3½ per cent. For men, increases range from 6s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. a week according to grade and length of service. For women, rates now payable represent increases over rates operative prior to 1st December, 1958, ranging from 10s. to 24s. a week, according to occupation and period of service, and take account of revision of the Stage 4 equal pay transitional scale from 1st December, 1958, and the operation of the (revised) Stage 5 scale from 1st January, 1959. Weekly rates after change (women, from 1st January, 1959): night patrol—men 197s. rising by 6 annual increments to 227s. 6d., women 184s. to 213s.; temporary officers—men 212s. rising by 5 annual increments to 238s., women 202s. to 228s.; officers (including auxiliary officers)—men 198s. during training and probation, 218s. 6d. on confirmation of appointment, rising by 8 annual increments to 277s. 6d., women 189s., 209s., 265s.; principal officers—men 307s. 6d. rising by 5 annual increments to 357s., women (including Borstal matron), 294s. to 343s.; chief officers, class II—men 416s. 6d., women 401s. rising to 405s. after 3 years' service; chief officers, class I—men 456s. 6d., women 438s. rising to 439s. after 3 years' service and 441s. after 4 years' service; engineers—class II 307s. 6d. rising by 3 annual increments to 327s., class I 337s. rising by 4 annual increments to 367s. 6d.; foremen of works 426s. 6d.; senior foremen of works 446s.; clerk officers (Scotland only)—clerk officers 218s. 6d. rising by 8 annual increments to 277s. 6d., principal clerk officers 277s. 6d. rising by 10 annual increments to 357s., chief clerk officers 416s. 6d.¶¶
Fire Services	Great Britain†† (250)	1 Oct.	Female whole-time officers and other ranks employed in Local Authorities' Fire Brigades	Increases of £35 a year for Group Officers, Assistant Group Officers and senior leading firewomen, and of £40 for leading firewomen; for firewomen, increases of £5 a year for those under 17 to under 20, and of £5 (during fourth year of service) to £35 (during sixth and subsequent years of service) for those 20 and over resulting from a revision‡‡ and extension of the incremental scale. Rates after change include: firewomen 20 or over, £420 a year during first year of service (same) rising by five annual increments of £15 to £495, leading firewomen £520, senior leading firewomen £570. All these rates are increased by £45 10s. a year for members of brigades stationed within the administrative County of London, and by £26 a year when stationed outside the administrative County of London but within the Metropolitan Police District.

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

† The districts concerned are situated in the Midlands, North Western, South Wales and Yorkshire Regions, and are upgraded from grade A1 to grade A. They are too numerous to specify.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 391 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area A comprises the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles from Belfast City Hall, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 391 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases were authorised in October, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown, as the result of an award (No. 367) of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 31st July. See page 324 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

** All grades receive free uniform or plain clothes allowance where uniform is not worn, and all grades except those of temporary officer and night patrol officer receive free quarters or a rent allowance in lieu.

†† Agreements of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades in Great Britain, which, by virtue of the Fire Services Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1959, do not now require ratification by the Secretaries of State in matters of pay and other conditions of service save discipline.

‡‡ In two instances where the revised scale is lower than the existing scale, firewomen will retain their present rate on a mark-time basis.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st OCTOBER, 1959

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 117

Manufacturing Industries only* 117

At 31st October, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 117 for all workers in all industries and services and 117 for all workers in manufacturing industries only,* both figures being the same as at the end of September.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. 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 payments-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	112
1958	112	113	113	113	113	114	114	114	115	116	116	116
1959	116	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages {	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 } Monthly averages {	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1956, March ..	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June ..	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September ..	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
December ..	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, March ..	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
June ..	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
September ..	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
December ..	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.2
1958, March ..	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	112.7
June ..	113.3	113.6	115.3	113.4
September ..	114.5(+)	114.9	116.5(+)	114.7
October ..	115.9	115.8	117.7	115.9
November ..	116.0	115.9	118.0	116.1
December ..	116.2	116.0	118.2	116.2
1959, January ..	116.2	116.1	118.2	116.3
February ..	116.5(-)	116.5(-)	118.5(-)	116.6
March ..	116.6	116.5(+)	118.6	116.7
April ..	116.7	116.6	118.7	116.7
May ..	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
June ..	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
July ..	116.9	117.0	119.0	117.0
August ..	117.0	117.0	119.1	117.1
September ..	117.0	117.7	119.4	117.2
October ..	117.1	117.7	119.4	117.3

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, 1959, were given in an article on pages 283 to 291 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956,

II—Manufacturing Industries only*

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112
1958	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	116	116	116
1959	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	117	117	117	117	117

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages {	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 } Monthly averages {	113.6	113.6	114.5(+)	113.7
1956, March ..	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
June ..	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
September ..	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
June ..	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
September ..	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
December ..	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, March ..	112.5(-)	112.5(-)	113.4	112.5(+)
June ..	112.9	113.4	114.1	113.1
September ..	113.7	114.1	114.8	113.8
October ..	115.8	115.3	116.3	115.7
November ..	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	115.9
December ..	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	116.0
1959, January ..	116.0	115.4	116.5(+)	115.9
February ..	116.0	115.6	116.6	116.0
March ..	116.2	115.7	116.8	116.2
April ..	116.3	115.9	116.9	116.3
May ..	116.4	115.9	117.0	116.3
June ..	116.4	116.0	117.1	116.4
July ..	116.5(-)	116.0	117.1	116.4
August ..	116.7	116.3	117.5(-)	116.6
September ..	116.8	117.1	118.0	116.9
October ..	116.8	117.1	118.0	116.9

and April, 1959, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 12½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 11 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 13 per cent. for earnings and 10½ per cent. for rates of wages.

* As from January, 1959, the term "Manufacturing industries only" covers all industries included in Orders III to XVI of the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification. See page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

1st April, 1959

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 OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 182. In addition, 25 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October in these 207 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 51,600. The aggregate number of working days lost during October at the establishments concerned was about 157,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in October 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	2	113	115	16,800	33,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	5	8	13	4,500	17,000
Engineering	4	17	21	6,600	16,000
Transport, etc.	—	9	9	10,800	46,000
All remaining industries and services	14	35	49	12,900	45,000
Total, October, 1959	25	182	207	51,600	157,000
<i>Total, September, 1959</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>130,000</i>
<i>Total, October, 1958</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>56,200</i>	<i>142,000</i>

Of the total of 157,000 days lost in October, 132,000 were lost by 45,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 40,400 were directly involved and 5,000 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 October also included 25,000 days lost by 6,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 189 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during October, 75, directly involving 7,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 49, directly involving 7,500 workers, lasted two days; 26, directly involving 6,000 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 14,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 19, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 182 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 28, directly involving 6,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 57, directly involving 15,600

workers, on other wage questions; 25, directly involving 5,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 69, directly involving 9,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 400 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 3,200 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1959 AND 1958

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 ten months of 1959 and 1958:—

Industry Group†	January to October, 1959			January to October, 1958		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	‡	‡	1	700	1,000
Coal Mining	1,111	172,800	327,000	1,965	228,900	417,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	1,500	3,000	1	‡	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	14	2,300	4,000	5	700	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	8	5,000	74,000	2	200	‡
Metal Manufacturing	36	18,300	54,000	31	9,100	32,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	68	18,300	286,000	79	18,000	311,000
Engineering	97	26,600	82,000	60	13,300	59,000
Transport, etc.	116	123,400	424,000	71	62,800	143,000
Other Metal Industries	19	2,200	10,000	10	2,200	4,000
Textiles	12	4,700	40,000	15	1,600	9,000
Leather, etc.	1	100	‡	—	—	—
Clothing	10	700	2,000	11	3,700	10,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	12	2,400	3,000	9	5,500	18,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	11	600	4,000	12	1,600	9,000
Paper and Printing	4	120,600	3,504,000	4	900	3,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	10	4,900	7,000	11	2,200	5,000
Building and Contracting	149	18,900	99,000	157	23,300	133,000
Gas, Electricity, and Water	2	200	‡	7	1,400	5,000
Transport, etc.	70	27,000	82,000	73	96,600	2,112,000
Distributive Trades	8	500	4,000	8	3,400	67,000
Other Services	13	3,700	20,000	7	1,800	2,000
Total	1,777	554,700	5,029,000	2,538	477,900	3,342,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry†, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workers—Rotherham (one colliery)	565	255	20 Oct.	31 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with revised allowances	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—various districts in South Yorks. (four collieries)	3,230	270	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:—						
Welders and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Clydebank (various firms)	835	1,170	14 Oct.	20 Oct.	Dispute over the manning of automatic twin-arc welding machines	Work resumed on pre-stoppage basis pending negotiations.
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:—						
Drivers and conductors of buses and trams engaged in road passenger transport—Sheffield	2,505	—	19 Oct.	4 Nov.	The objection, by bus crews, to the carrying of standing passengers on large capacity vehicles	Work resumed pending review by N.J.L.C. of national provisions concerning standing passengers.
DOCKS:—						
Dock workers—Liverpool	5,540	—	12 Oct.	17 Oct.	The rejection of a claim for extra pay for handling alleged "dirty" cargo and, subsequently, a demand for a full inquiry into the Merseyside system of determining special rates	Work resumed pending further inquiries. Token payment made in respect of alleged "dirty" cargo.
RAILWAY DINING CAR SERVICES:—						
Railway restaurant car workers—various areas in Great Britain	2,090**	—	26 Oct.	5 Nov.	Objection to proposed extension of Pullman Car services on British Railways	Work resumed.

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

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

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicle industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. In the period under review in 1959, the net numbers of individuals involved were approximately 126,000 in coal mining, 78,000 for vehicles and 450,000 for all industries combined. Figures for the corresponding period in 1958 were approximately 157,000 for coal mining, 47,000 for vehicles and 380,000 for all industries combined.

|| A stoppage of electrical workers which began in September, 1958, involved workers in two industry groups but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

¶ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

** Originally only 130 workers were involved but the numbers increased progressively during the course of the stoppage.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th OCTOBER, 1959

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

At 13th October, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 15th September, 1959, and at 14th October, 1958.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th OCTOBER, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 13th October, 1959, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th OCTOBER, 1959 (17th January, 1956 = 100)		WEIGHT
	INDEX FIGURE	WEIGHT	
I. Food:			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	119	52	
Meat and bacon	107	89	
Fish	114	9	
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	100	19	
Milk, cheese and eggs	110	53	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	100	22	
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	105	39	
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	104	33	
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	99	19	
Other food	103	15	
Total—Food	107.4	350	
II. Alcoholic drink	98.0	71	
III. Tobacco	108.2	80	
IV. Housing	128.8	87	
V. Fuel and light:			
Coal and coke	109	28	
Other fuel and light	115	27	
Total—Fuel and light	112.2	55	
VI. Durable household goods:			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	103	35	
Radio, television and other household appliances	89	21	
Pottery, glassware and hardware	100	10	
Total—Durable household goods	97.8	66	
VII. Clothing and footwear:			
Men's outer clothing	104	20	
Men's underclothing	104	7	
Women's outer clothing	102	22	
Women's underclothing	103	6	
Children's clothing	104	11	
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials	98	21	
Footwear	107	19	
Total—Clothing and footwear	102.9	106	
VIII. Transport and vehicles:			
Motoring and cycling	107	30	
Fares and other transport	121	38	
Total—Transport and vehicles	115.0	68	
IX. Miscellaneous goods:			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	128	16	
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	112	26	
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	104	17	
Total—Miscellaneous goods	113.7	59	
X. Services:			
Postage and telephones	132	6	
Entertainment	113	23	
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	117	29	
Total—Services	116.8	58	
ALL ITEMS	109.2	1,000	

The "all items" index figure at 13th October was therefore 109.2, taken as 109.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

A marked increase in the average price of tomatoes and smaller increases in the average prices of milk, fish and butter were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of beef, mutton and lamb. The rise in the average price of milk followed the seasonal increase in the maximum permitted prices on 27th September. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107, compared with 106 for the previous month.

Fuel and Light

The main changes in this group were increases in the prices of gas in some areas and seasonal increases in the prices of coke in areas of Great Britain other than London and the south of England. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 112.

Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO OCTOBER, 1959

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	—	—

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). This 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.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 431 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 422.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the fourteen weeks ended 14th September, 1959.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,581, and 2,926 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,590 males and 336 females; of the total, 1,969 were disabled persons. During the period 1,350 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	495	12	507
Disabled	884	190	1,074
Total	1,379	202	1,581
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres:			
Able-bodied	883	14	897
Disabled	928	55	983
Technical and Commercial Colleges:			
Able-bodied	45	5	50
Disabled	324	157	481
Employers' Establishments:			
Able-bodied	10	—	10
Disabled	19	5	24
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	381	100	481
Total	2,590	336	2,926
Trainees placed in Employment during period:			
Able-bodied	440	19	459
Disabled	720	171	891
Total	1,160	190	1,350

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 14th September, 1959, the number of trainees placed in employment was 143,043, of whom 126,531 were males and 16,512 were females.

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 3rd October, 1959, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 99, compared with 70 in the 13 weeks ended 4th July, 1959, and 59 in the 13 weeks ended 27th September, 1958. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 379, 442 and 406. The classification of the number of persons injured has been changed from "reportably" to "seriously" injured. The effect of this change is to exclude all persons who come within the category of "reportably" injured only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious. The number of persons excluded as a result of this change is shown in brackets.

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

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	3rd Oct., 1959	4th July, 1959	27th Sept., 1958	3rd Oct., 1959	4th July, 1959	27th Sept., 1958
Underground:						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	3	6	—	1 (—)	2 (14)	1 (—)
Falls of ground	22	33	28	166 (—)	176 (—)	158 (—)
Haulage	15	17	13	96 (—)	142 (—)	129 (—)
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	57	9	41	74 (63)	71 (96)	83 (57)
Total	97	65	52	337 (63)	391 (110)	371 (57)
Surface:						
All causes	2	5	7	42 (7)	51 (9)	35 (4)
Total, underground and surface	99	70	59	379 (70)	442 (119)	406 (61)

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 October was 91, compared with 156 in the previous month and 73 in October, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 3 fatal accidents were reported in October, compared with 9 in the previous month and 10 in October, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for October, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those for periods prior to that date. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

Mines and Quarries*		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	
Coal Mines:		Building Operations	15
Underground	30	Works of Engineering Construction	1
Surface	3	Docks, Warehouses and Ships	2
Other Stratified Mines	3	TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	34
Miscellaneous Mines	1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	38
Quarries	1		
Factories		Railway Service	
Pottery	2	Brakemen and Goods Guards	1
Lime, Cement and other Minerals	1	Engine Drivers and Motormen	1
Iron Extraction and Conversion	2	Firemen	1
Metal Casting	1	Guards (Passenger)	1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	1	Labourers	1
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	1	Permanent Way Men	6
Engine-building and Repairing	2	Porters	1
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking	4	Shunters	5
Electrical Engineering	1	Other Grades	2
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards	1	Contractors' Servants	2
Paints and Varnish and Soap	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	19
Coal Gas Coke Ovens and Patent Fuel	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	91
Printing and Bookbinding	1	Seamen	
Other Processes	1	Trading Vessels	1
		Fishing Vessels	2
		TOTAL, SEAMEN	3
		Total (including Seamen)	94

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Operatives engaged in:		Pitch and Tar	18
Smelting of Metals	4	Mineral Oil	4
Shipbreaking	—	TOTAL	22
Other contact with Molten Lead	2	Chrome Ulceration	
Electric Accumulator Works	4	Manuf. of Bichromates	13
Paint used in Other Industries	1	Chromium Plating	3
TOTAL	7	TOTAL	16
		Total, Cases	50
		II. Deaths	
		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Aniline Poisoning	5	Mineral Oil	2
Anthrax	—	TOTAL	2

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st October, 1959.
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Third Quarter of 1959

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th September, 1959 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

From 1st January, 1959, changes have been made in the methods of classifying accidents reported to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. These changes have been made to keep the accident statistics in line with industrial developments and to provide a better and more useful picture for accident prevention purposes. The Table below is compiled on the basis of the new Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which replaces the industrial classification used in the Tables previously published quarterly in this GAZETTE for accidents occurring in previous years. This means that, although the total figures are comparable with those previously published, many of the figures for individual processes given in the Table will not be comparable with figures published under the previous method of classification. The Factory Inspectorate Process Classification has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The Annual Statistics to be published in the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories will, however, enable such a relation to be made. As well as Tables based on the Process Classification used in these quarterly Tables, other Tables will be published based on the Standard Industrial Classification.

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

1. A *notifiable accident* is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning

full wages for the work at which he was employed. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

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

3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

4. In the Tables, the *UNIT* is the *INJURED PERSON*.

5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Third Quarter, 1959, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	19	3,775
E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)	12	2,024
E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield)	12	2,935
North Midland	13	2,259
Eastern and Southern	11	3,534
London (North)	9	3,514
London (South)	7	3,032
South Western	6	2,074
Wales	7	2,615
Midland (Birmingham)	2	2,165
Midland (Wolverhampton)	10	2,287
North Western (Liverpool)	15	4,228
North Western (Manchester)	15	2,648
Scotland	12	4,524
Totals	150	41,614

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Third Quarter, 1959, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton Spinning Processes	3	657
Cotton Weaving Processes	—	341
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics	—	22
Woolen Spinning Processes	1	180
Worsted Spinning Processes	—	234
Weaving of Woolen and Worsted Cloths	—	150
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing	—	165
Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	—	94
Carpet Manufacture	—	90
Rope, Twine and Net Making	—	107
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes	—	114
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	2	283
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	—	34
Laundries	—	148
Total	6	2,619
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	—	421
Pottery	—	263
Other Clay Products	—	105
Stone and Other Minerals	—	102
Lime, Cement, etc.	2	353
Total	2	1,244
Metal Processes		
Iron Extraction and Refining	2	243
Iron Conversion	4	630
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	—	90
Magnesium Extraction and Refining	—	6
Other Metals Extraction and Refining	—	165
Metal Rolling	3	1,131
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture	—	88
Metal Forging	2	367
Metal Drawing and Extrusion	—	527
Iron Founding	2	1,363
Steel Founding	—	281
Die Casting	—	77
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting	—	211
Metal Plating	—	75
Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	1	82
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing	—	57
Total	15	5,393
General Engineering		
Locomotive Building and Repairing	2	399
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair	2	697
Engine Building and Repairing	—	648
Boiler Making and similar work	3	346
Constructional Engineering	—	586
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	—	978
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	—	106
Vehicle Repairing	1	712
Ship Building, Repairing and Breaking	9	1,670
Aircraft Building and Repairing	—	349
Machine Tool Manufacture	—	220
Miscellaneous Machine Making	1	1,048
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair	—	245
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing	—	640
Engineering Appliances Manufacture	—	492
Sheet Metal Working	—	548
Metal Pressing	1	399
Other Metal Machining	2	668
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)	4	747
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	545
Total	26	12,043

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Electrical Engineering		
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch-gear Manufacture and Repair	1	423
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair	—	32
Radio and Electronic Equipment, and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair	—	284
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture	—	163
Cable Manufacture	1	195
Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair	—	60
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	2	275
Total	4	1,432
Wood and Cork Working Processes		
Saw Milling	3	392
Plywood Manufacture	1	40
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture	—	16
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making	—	114
Coopering	—	48
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair	—	245
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	—	11
Engineers Pattern Making	—	44
Joinery	2	454
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	—	262
Total	6	1,626
Chemical Industries		
Heavy Chemicals	—	293
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	—	204
Other Chemicals	1	287
Synthetic Dyestuffs	—	52
Oil Refining	—	200
Explosives	—	137
Plastic Material and Man-Made Fibre Production	—	192
Soap, etc.	1	64
Paint and Varnish	—	110
Coal Gas	1	506
Coke Oven Operation	—	241
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation	—	83
Patent Fuel Manufacture	—	29
Total	3	2,398
Wearing Apparel		
Tailoring	—	153
Other Clothing	1	145
Hatmaking and Millinery	—	9
Footwear Manufacture	—	136
Footwear Repair	—	16
Total	1	459
Paper and Printing Trades		
Paper Making	2	666
Paper Staining and Coating	2	97
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	—	199
Bag Making and Stationery	1	120
Printing and Bookbinding	—	324
Engraving	—	10
Total	5	1,416

(Continued overleaf)

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Food and Allied Trades		
Grain and Other Milling	1	316
Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits .. .	—	624
Sugar Confectionery	—	403
Food Preserving	—	517
Milk Processing	1	279
Edible Oils and Fats	—	75
Sugar Refining	1	123
Slaughter Houses	—	58
Other Food Processing	1	492
Alcoholic Drink	2	661
Non-Alcoholic Drink	—	159
Total	6	3,707
Miscellaneous		
Electricity	2	546
Plant using Atomic Reactors	—	25
Other use of Radioactive Materials	—	3
Tobacco	—	105
Tanning	—	111
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather (not otherwise specified)	—	46
Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified)	—	63
Rubber	—	442
Linoleum	—	79
Cloth Coating	1	20
Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	219
Glass	1	541
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Other High Precision Work	—	111
Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household Textiles	—	65
Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Jewels General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified)	—	20
Processes associated with Agriculture	—	73
Match and Firelighter Manufacture	—	13
Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	—	27
Total	5	2,780
Processes under Sections 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937		
Building Operations		
Industrial Building:—		
Construction	12	1,114
Maintenance	9	338
Demolition	1	87
Commercial and Public Building:—		
Construction	10	714
Maintenance	1	252
Demolition	2	54
Building of Blocks of Flats:—		
Construction	1	184
Maintenance	—	17
Demolition	—	1
Building of Dwelling Houses:—		
Construction	—	540
Maintenance	4	259
Demolition	—	25
Other Building Operations:—		
Construction	3	223
Maintenance	1	94
Demolition	2	26
Total	46	3,928
Works of Engineering Construction	18	765
Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays	6	1,566
Work at Inland Warehouses	1	238
Grand Total	150	41,614

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1959

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1959, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 292, with a gross tonnage of 2,097,764 tons, compared with 280 vessels of 2,033,745 tons gross at the end of June, an increase of 64,019 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 231,512 at the end of September. This figure was 10,543 tons more than at the end of June, and represented 11.0 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40.4 per cent. when the peak export figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 9,813,557 tons gross, of which 21.4 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 7,715,793, an increase of 10,502 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September

was 368,735; this was 46,035 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 5,219,663 tons, or 53.2 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,024,890, representing 48.9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1959 were 6 steamers, of 133,100 tons, and 57 motorships, of 180,083 tons, a total of 63 vessels, of 313,183 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 7 steamers, of 103,177 tons, and 54 motorships, of 186,394 tons, a total of 61 vessels, of 289,571 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 8 steamers, of 122,503 tons, and 43 motorships, of 128,391 tons, a total of 51 vessels, of 250,894 tons gross.

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria	1958 = 100† Aug., 1959	101.5	– 1.0	†
Food	100.8	– 2.3	†	
Belgium	1953 = 100 Aug., 1959	110	Nil	+ 2
All Items*	110	+ 1	+ 3	
Food	110	+ 1	+ 3	
Finland	Oct.-Dec., 1957 = 100 July, 1959	104	Nil	+ 1
All Items	103	+ 1	Nil	
Food	103	+ 1	Nil	
France (Paris)	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100 Sept., 1959	126.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.9
All Items	123.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	
Food	123.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Sept., 1959	121	Nil	+ 3
All Items	129	+ 1	+ 5	
Food	129	+ 1	+ 5	
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1st March, 1959 = 100†	100	Nil	†
All Items	100	Nil	†	
Food	100	Nil	†	
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100 Aug., 1959	66.40	+ 0.10	– 1.24
All Items	74.13	+ 0.14	– 3.98	
Food	74.13	+ 0.14	– 3.98	
Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100 June, 1959	130.72	+ 1.24	+ 0.34
All Items*	136.49	+ 2.27	+ 0.48	
Food	136.49	+ 2.27	+ 0.48	
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Sept., 1959	125	– 1	+ 5
All Items	124	– 5	+ 7	
Food	124	– 5	+ 7	
Norway	1949 = 100 July, 1959	163	Nil	+ 2
All Items	185	+ 1	Nil	
Food	185	+ 1	Nil	
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100 Aug., 1959	107.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
All Items	109.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	
Food	109.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100 May, 1959	869.0	+ 2.6	+ 65.5
All Items	1,148.8	+ 2.7	+ 88.3	
Food	1,148.8	+ 2.7	+ 88.3	
Sweden	1949 = 100 July, 1959	152	Nil	Nil
All Items	163	+ 1	– 2	
Food	163	+ 1	– 2	
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100 Sept., 1959	181.1	+ 0.6	– 1.8
All Items	194.0	+ 1.3	– 5.0	
Food	194.0	+ 1.3	– 5.0	
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100 Sept., 1959	127.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.5
All Items	122.4	+ 1.9	– 0.5	
Food	122.4	+ 1.9	– 0.5	
India*	1949 = 100 Aug., 1959§	125	+ 2	+ 5
All Items	129	+ 1	+ 5	
Food	129	+ 1	+ 5	
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100 July, 1959	213	+ 1	+ 2
All Items	273	– 1	– 4	
Food	273	– 1	– 4	
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100 Aug., 1959	149	Nil	+ 4
All Items	179	– 3	+ 5	
Food	179	– 3	+ 5	
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 June, 1959	222.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.6
All Items	259.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.1	
Food	259.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.1	
United States	1947–49 = 100 Aug., 1959	124.8	– 0.1	+ 1.1
All Items	118.3	– 1.1	– 2.4	
Food	118.3	– 1.1	– 2.4	

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

† New series, base 1958 = 100, replacing former series, base March, 1938 = 100. Figures in the new series available only from March, 1959.

‡ New series, base 1st March, 1959, introduced from April, 1959.

§ Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2743 to 2747. Three of the awards are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2743 (9th October).—Parties: National Union of General and Municipal Workers, Transport and General Workers' Union and Scottish Timber Merchants' and Sawmillers' Association. **Claim:** For an increase of 1d. an hour on existing minimum rates. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the rate of pay of the labourers covered by the claim shall be increased by ¾d. an hour as from the week for which wages were paid during the week ending 9th May, 1959.

The award shall remain in force until 30th April, 1960, when it may be terminated by either party but only after giving two months' previous notice in writing to the other party, and, if not so terminated at that date, shall continue thereafter until terminated by either party after giving two months' notice to the party as above provided.

Award No. 2746 (16th October).—Parties: British Air Line Pilots Association and Airlines (Jersey) Limited. **Claim:** Terms and Conditions of Employment of Pilots employed by Airlines (Jersey) Limited. **Award:** The Court found and so decided: (a) that the terms and conditions applicable to pilots employed by the Associate company (Airlines [Jersey] Limited) on D.C.3 type aircraft operating between Jersey and London (Gatwick) No. 40 are not contained in an agreement for the time being in force between the Associate and any organisation representative of persons employed; and (b) that pilots when flying D.C.3 type aircraft engaged in the operation of the aforesaid service are engaged in work comparable to the work of pilots in the employ of the British European Airways Corporation flying D.C.3 type aircraft on the afore-mentioned route and that the terms and conditions applied are less favourable than those which would be applicable to pilots of the British European Airways Corporation on similar work.

Award No. 2747 (29th October).—Parties: Civil Service Union and the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District. **Claim:** For increased rates of pay for Garage Staff employed by the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established but they would suggest that the parties might consider whether the rates paid by Local Authorities to staff engaged in their vehicle repair services might not provide a more appropriate yardstick for application to the repair staff in the employ of the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During October one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award is summarised below:—

Parties: Scottish National Federation of Packing Case Manufacturers on the one hand and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers on the other hand. **Claim:** To determine a difference arising out of a claim made by the said Unions for an increase in the minimum rate of 1d. an hour for sawyers and woodcutting machinists and for box and packing case makers, with proportionate increases for other grades, in the employment of firms in membership of the Federation. **Award:** The Arbitrator awarded that the minimum rate for sawyers and woodcutting machinists and for box and packing case makers should be increased by ¾d. an hour with proportionate increases for other grades; the award to take effect on the first pay day after 1st August, 1959, and to be subject to the usual non-prejudice understanding.

In addition, one award was issued by an Independent Chairman appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to preside over a Court of Arbitration set up by the two Sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry to resolve a dispute referred by the Chalk National Sectional Council in accordance with that Council's Constitution and Arbitration Procedure. The award related to an individual undertaking.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 368 to 370*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 368 (13th October).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Air Traffic Control Officer Class. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that:—(a) with effect from 1st July, 1958, the London, male, salary scales of the Air Traffic Control Officer Class

shall be as follows:—Air Traffic Control Officer III Age 23 £800, age 24 £875, age 25 £950, age 26 £990, age 27 £1,030, age 28 £1,070, age 29 £1,110, age 30 £1,150, then by £40 to £1,470; Air Traffic Control Officer II £1,480 by £50 to £1,730; Air Traffic Control Officer I £1,800 by £50 to £1,900; Senior Air Traffic Control Officer £1,950 by £75 to £2,100; Chief Air Traffic Control Officer, and Senior Air Traffic Control Officer (Southern Division) £2,200 by £100 to £2,400; (b) the above salary scales shall be subject to provincial differentiation as revised from 1st April, 1956, and shall exclude any increase (i) under the Agreement for a Central Pay Settlement from 1st December, 1958, and (ii) in consequence of the increase in the pay of the Higher Civil Service from 1st February, 1959; (c) the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 369 (22nd October).—Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. **Claim:** For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for certain grades employed upon the Post Office Cableships. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st October, 1959, for all the existing scales of five points in respect of the grades shown in the Terms of Reference, employed upon the Post Office Cableships, there shall be substituted scales of three points consisting of the first, third and fifth points only of the present scales; (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Save as aforesaid, the Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 370 (26th October).—Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. **Claim:** For increased revised consolidated time rate with retrospective effect for Telephone Mechanics and Assistant Telephone Mechanics. **Award:** The Chairman found against the claim, the Members of the Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award.

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O.(33), dated 2nd October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.M.(61), dated 6th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal L.(29), dated 6th October, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council. —Proposal R.P.G.(7), dated 13th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for certain male workers.

The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.B.C.(23), dated 23rd October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Shirtnaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.(52), dated 23rd October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Corset Wages Council. —Proposal K.(47), dated 27th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(90), dated 27th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain). —Proposal R.F.A.(31), dated 28th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order* :—

The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1778, dated 19th October and effective from 4th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 431.

* See footnote * in second column on page 431.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during October.

Wages Regulation Orders

During October 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 Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.T.R.W. (N.50)), dated 15th October and operative on 28th October.

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.

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.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 15/59 (5th December, 1958)

Claimant who normally worked on five days a week (Monday to Friday) was put on short-time, working on four days a week only. He then took additional work with a butcher from 7 a.m. to 12 noon on a Saturday. Held that a claimant should be deemed to have been employed to the full extent normal in his case unless the extent of his employment in the week in question has fallen below the normal by at least one hour. On this basis the claimant had not been employed to his full normal extent. In respect of loss of work which is not due to "economic causes" the Commissioner makes a reference to Decision R(U) 33/53.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that Friday, 7th March, 1958, was a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"Since 1950 the claimant has been employed in a car factory as a wood polisher. Until towards the end of January, 1958, his normal working week was from Monday to Friday, both days included. Thereafter short-time was introduced (apparently from Monday to Thursday, 1958) and the claimant worked from Monday to Thursday and Tuesday to Friday (both days included) in alternate weeks.

"In the week ending Saturday, 8th March, 1958, he would have worked under the short-time system from Monday to Thursday (both days included). Messrs. R. R. had no work for him on Friday, 7th March, and he did no other work on that day.

"On Saturday, 8th March, 1958, he worked from 7 a.m. to 12 noon for Mrs. S., a friend of his. Mrs. S. kept a butcher's shop and the claimant's work was boning meat. Mrs. S. paid him 15s. The claimant's association described this payment as a gratuity and in a letter to the association Mrs. S. writes 'We can always rely on him whenever we need him, but purely as a friend. He comes when he likes and as often.' However, counsel for the association stated at the hearing of this appeal that he did not wish to contend that on Saturday, 8th March, 1958, the claimant was not 'employed' by Mrs. S. in the sense in which that word is used in regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] (hereafter referred to as regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii)).

"The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question whether the claimant was a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or a day substituted therefor) but who had in a week in which the said day occurred been employed to the full extent normal in his case. By a majority the local tribunal decided that the claim for unemployment benefit must be disallowed; hence this appeal by the claimant's association.

"Since the hearing before the local tribunal it has been ascertained that the claimant was absent from work on account of illness on Monday, 3rd March, 1958. The insurance officer now concerned submitted at the hearing before me that since the claimant's unemployment on that day was not due to economic causes that day must be treated as a day of employment in considering whether the claimant had been employed to the full extent normal in his case. The insurance officer cited paragraphs 11 and 13 of Decision R(U)33/53 and *Umpire's Decisions* 4149/38 and 1698/39 in support of this contention which appears to me to

* See footnote * in second column on page 431.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 431.

This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 414.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Orders relating to Wages, Overtime and Holidays With Pay in Scotland

Orders (Order No. 23 of Districts 1-9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 24 of District No. 10) were made on 26th May, 1959, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 2nd November, 1959, increase the number of holidays with pay of male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland. (See page 398.)

be sound. I need not however express a final opinion on this matter as counsel for the claimant stated that he did not think it necessary to dispute the contention in the present appeal. Counsel was content to rely on the argument that as the claimant had only worked for 5 hours on Saturday, 8th March, it followed that in the week ending on that day he had not been employed to the full extent normal in his case, namely 5 days. In support of this submission counsel relied on Decision C.U. 43/58 (not yet reported) a copy of which had been supplied to the association by the insurance officer now concerned. The claimant in the case dealt with in that decision normally worked from Monday to Friday, both days included. He claimed unemployment benefit in respect of Saturday, 2nd November, 1957, on which day (as was usual) he was not employed. The claimant had worked full days on all the other weekdays in that week except Friday, 1st November, on which he had only worked for half a day. The local insurance officer and the local tribunal held that as he had worked for part of Friday he must be held to have worked for 5 days which was the full extent of his normal employment. The claimant's appeal to the Commissioner was allowed. In the course of that decision it was said: 'The regulation does not say "On the same number of days as those on which he ordinarily works." In my view a man who has worked only for four-and-a-half days in a week in which he normally works for five whole days cannot be said to have been "employed" to the full extent normal in his case. In its context, it seems to me that employed and worked are interchangeable words. So far as that regulation is concerned, therefore, I do not think it precludes the claimant from making a successful claim for unemployment benefit.'

"As I understand the submission for the insurance officer now concerned it was not seriously contended that the grammatical meaning of regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii) was incorrectly stated in this passage. It was, however, suggested that the interpretation there given would create difficulties and anomalies which cannot have been intended by those responsible for the provision. In particular it was urged that it could not have been intended that any diminution, however small, in the time for which a claimant was employed should entitle him to say that he had not been employed to the full extent normal in his case within the meaning of the regulations. It was submitted that the only satisfactory interpretation of the provision would be that a claimant should be held to have been employed to the full extent normal in his case unless he had lost at least half a day's employment. It was conceded that even on this basis the claimant's appeal would succeed but I cannot accept the suggested interpretation of the provision for it is impossible to hold that the expression 'to the full extent normal in his case' means 'to a lesser extent than is normal in his case if the deficiency does not amount to half a day'. I think however that it is right to assume that the framers of the regulation did not intend that claimants should escape from its provisions if the reduction in their employment had been negligible. I therefore hold that a claimant should be deemed to have been employed to the full extent normal in his case unless the extent of his employment in the week in question has fallen below the normal by at least one hour. On this basis Friday, 7th March, 1958, must be held to have been a day of unemployment in the claimant's case. The association's appeal must be allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 17/59 (2nd February, 1959)

Claimant had worked in the shipyards for 11 years, but not always for the same employer. Some two years before the day in question he had had two week's employment in the building trade. He claimed benefit for a Saturday during a period when he was without work for fewer than 12 days. Held that, as in Decision R(U) 16/59, his employment had not been terminated. Held, also, that there was no material distinction between his record of employment and that of the claimant to whom Decision R(U) 16/59 refers. His employment was "casual" in relation to him and fell to be treated as terminated. Claim allowed.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that Saturday, 3rd May, 1958, was a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"This appeal (which was dealt with at the same sitting as the appeal which forms the subject of Decision R(U) 16/59) relates to a claimant who had been employed since 1947 (with the exception of 2 weeks in the building trade in 1956) as a painter in the shipyards at S. At the material time he was employed there by Messrs. J.I.T. who were also the employers of the claimant concerned in Decision R(U) 16/59.

"The claimant was 'laid off' on 30th April, 1958, and he made a claim for unemployment benefit on Saturday, 3rd May, 1958. As was the case in the appeal dealt with in Decision R(U) 16/59

this appeal raises the following questions:—(1) Was the claimant's employment terminated or merely suspended on 30th April, 1958? (2) If it was merely suspended, was his employment with Messrs. J.I.T. casual in relation to him within the meaning of regulation 7A(3)(a) 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, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1319]?

"As in the case dealt with in Decision R(U) 16/59 the local insurance officer decided that the employment was not terminated and could not be treated as terminated but the local tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal, holding that the employment had been terminated and also that it was casual in relation to the claimant; hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned.

"The claimant's record of employment in the shipyards at S. from 24th January, 1955, to 19th June, 1958, is as follows:—

24th January, 1955, to 15th April, 1955	J.I.T.
19th April, 1955, to 21st August, 1955	C. and N.
22nd August, 1955, to 5th October, 1955	W.'s shipyard
6th October, 1955, to 12th October, 1955	J.I.T.
2nd November, 1955, to January, 1956	H. and W.
January, 1956, to 4th July, 1956	J.I.T.
9th July, 1956, to 22nd August, 1956	J.I.T.
9th October, 1956, to 19th October, 1956	J.I.T.
23rd October, 1956, to 2nd November, 1956	J.I.T.
12th November, 1956, to 15th March, 1957	H. and W. and J.I.T.
4th April, 1957, to 22nd May, 1957	C. and N.
29th May, 1957, to 18th August, 1957	H. and W. and J.I.T.
20th August, 1957, to 24th August, 1957	G.C.
20th September, 1957, to 9th October, 1957	J.I.T.
21st October, 1957, to 19th December, 1957	C. and N.
21st December, 1957, to 27th March, 1958	J.I.T.
15th April, 1958, to 30th April, 1958	J.I.T.
6th May, 1958, to 7th May, 1958	J.I.T.
13th May, 1958, to 14th May, 1958	J.I.T.
20th May, 1958, to 21st May, 1958	J.I.T.
27th May, 1958, to 28th May, 1958	J.I.T.
30th May, 1958, to 19th June, 1958	J.I.T.

"We can see no material distinction between this claimant's record of employment and that of the claimant whose appeal was allowed in Decision R(U) 16/59. The facts that the claimant did not always work at the same ship repairing yard at the docks in question and that before 1947 and for two weeks in 1956 he had been employed in the building trade do not justify the conclusion that his employment had been terminated. We must therefore hold that the claimant's employment was not terminated within the meaning of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957. It was, however, 'casual in relation to him' within the meaning of the above-mentioned regulation 7A(3)(a) and therefore Saturday, 3rd May, 1958, was a day of unemployment in his case. The insurance officer's appeal must be dismissed."

Decision No. R(U) 19/59 (2nd February)

An intermittently-employed shipyard worker claimed benefit for two days of customary holiday which occurred in a period of indefinite suspension lasting fewer than 12 consecutive days. Held that, as in Decision R(U) 16/59, his employment had not been terminated. Held, also, that it was irrelevant to find that his employment was "casual." Regulation 7A(3)(a) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations allows employment to be treated as terminated, if it is casual in relation to a claimant, for the purposes only of Section 4(1) of the 1957 Act. The claimant was therefore on holiday and was not entitled to benefit.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that neither 4th April, 1958 (Good Friday) nor 7th April, 1958 (Easter Monday) can be treated as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"For some years the claimant has been employed as a scaler in shipyards at S. His main spells of employment from July, 1953, to April, 1958, have been as follows:—

7th July, 1953, to 21st August, 1953	H. and W.
16th October, 1953, to 22nd October, 1953	J.I.T.
27th October, 1953, to 14th December, 1953	J.I.T.
17th October, 1954, to 28th October, 1954	J.I.T.
3rd December, 1954, to 19th January, 1955	J.I.T.
21st January, 1955, to 17th March, 1955	J.I.T.
21st March, 1955, to 4th May, 1955	J.I.T.
10th May, 1955, to 23rd May, 1955	H. and W.
11th August, 1955, to December, 1955	H. and W.
January, 1956, to 13th March, 1956	J.I.T.
19th March, 1956, to 7th April, 1956	J.I.T.
20th April, 1956, to 3rd May, 1956	J.I.T.
6th May, 1956, to 12th May, 1956	J.I.T.
21st May, 1956, to 23rd June, 1956	J.I.T.
3rd July, 1956, to 12th July, 1956	J.I.T.
20th July, 1956, to 6th August, 1956	J.I.T.
10th August, 1956, to 16th August, 1956	J.I.T.
28th August, 1956, to 27th September, 1956	J.I.T.
11th October, 1956, to 15th May, 1957	J.I.T.
27th May, 1957, to 14th June, 1957	H. and W.
2nd July, 1957, to 21st November, 1957	Sick
27th November, 1957, to 31st March, 1958	J.I.T.
9th April, 1958, to 25th April, 1958	J.I.T.

The claimant was 'laid off' from 1st to 8th April, 1958, both dates included, and made a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of this period. The local insurance officer decided that by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) and (6) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] Good Friday (4th April, 1958) and Easter Monday (7th April, 1958) were not days of unemployment in the claimant's case on the ground that his employment had not been terminated and the days in question were days of recognised or customary holiday in connection with the claimant's

employment and occurred during a period of suspension of employment which consisted of less than 12 consecutive week-days exclusive of days of recognised or customary holiday and were therefore not excepted from the operation of regulation 6(1)(e)(i). The claimant appealed from this decision on the ground that he was definitely discharged by Messrs. J.I.T. and Company on 31st March and was free to take employment elsewhere and that it was 'only incidental' that he went back to them. The local tribunal allowed the appeal on the ground that the claimant's employment had been terminated. They also held in the alternative that the employment was casual in relation to the claimant within the meaning of regulation 7A(3)(a) which was added to the above-mentioned regulations by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1319]. The latter finding was irrelevant in this case because the grounds of disallowance relied on by the insurance officer were the provisions of the regulations referred to above, and not section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957.

"Regulation 7A was made under section 4(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which provides that regulations might prescribe circumstances in which 'for the purposes of the foregoing subsection (1) an employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated may be treated as if it had been terminated. Accordingly regulation 7A(1) provides that the provisions of regulation 7A(3)(a) shall apply 'for the purposes only of subsection (1) of section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957.' The insurance officer in this case did not disallow the claim by virtue of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, but by virtue of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) and (2) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] to which regulation 7A(3)(a) could not and does not purport to apply.

"In our opinion there is no distinction between the facts of this case and those of the case dealt with in Decision R(U) 16/59 relevant to the question whether this claimant's employment was terminated on 31st March, 1958. The '12 days rule' there referred to is applicable to cases to which regulation 6(1)(e)(i) applies as well as to cases arising under section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957; indeed the rule was first formulated by the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in relation to the question whether a claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of a day of customary or recognised holiday occurring during a period of suspension of employment. (See Umpire's Decision 18901/31 in which the rule was extended to trade dispute cases in the shipbuilding industry.)

"It follows that the claimant's employment cannot be treated as having been terminated on 31st March, 1958, and he was therefore 'on holiday' on 4th and 7th April, 1958, in the sense in which that expression is used in regulation 6(1)(e)(i), and, since the period before he resumed work on 8th April, 1958, was less than twelve consecutive week-days exclusive of recognised or customary holidays, regulation (6)2 does not assist him and 4th and 7th April, 1958, cannot be treated as days of unemployment in his case. We must allow the insurance officer's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 20/59 (20th January)

A 19-year-old apprentice draughtsman was held to have lost his employment through misconduct. The local tribunal were informed of his trouble with the police but recorded the evidence inadequately.

The claimant argued that he was dismissed for misconduct "outside working hours". Held that information before a tribunal should not be withheld from the Commissioner; an explicit statement of what caused the claimant's discharge should have been given. Held also that misconduct outside working hours is not necessarily irrelevant to Section 13(2)(a) of the Act. Commissioner comments on the term "industrial" misconduct.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 2nd June, 1958, to 12th July, 1958 (both dates included) on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct, in terms of section 13 (2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant is a young man of 19 years, who was an apprentice draughtsman. On 30th May, 1958, he was dismissed from his employment. When he claimed unemployment benefit, an inquiry was sent to the employers, asking them to state the reason for his discharge. They replied—'Conduct outside working hours.' Asked to give further particulars, they replied—'Please refer to Mr. W., probation officer. Conduct outside working hours. Failure to attend night classes.'

"Section 13 (2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that a person shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has lost his employment through his misconduct.

"The local insurance officer decided that the claimant had lost his employment through his misconduct, and imposed disqualification for the period of six weeks stated at the head of this decision. The claimant appealed, and attended before the local tribunal. The family doctor attended with him on his behalf, and there was also present a director of the employers.

"The statements given by the employers and mentioned above indicate two grounds of dismissal. The first one, referred to as 'conduct outside working hours,' relates (as the reference to the probation officer shows) to conduct which had got the claimant into trouble with the police. The second ground is failure to attend night classes.

"In the record of evidence made by the chairman of the tribunal the matter of the claimant's failure to attend night classes bulks more largely than the matter of his trouble with the police. It appears that the claimant, who was expected to attend evening classes for a period of five or seven years, and who at the relevant date was in his third year, had not obtained his class certificate of progress for the first year, and had not attended during the second year, nor in the third. He had been warned by his employers that 'he would have to buck up because without the certificate he could

not possibly hope to become a draughtsman.' In the record of evidence, the reference to the claimant's trouble with the police is brief and cryptic. 'Dr. R. made certain explanations as to what happened to the claimant and stated that he felt that the claimant had been discharged because of certain police enquiries in which he had been involved and not for industrial misconduct.' The tribunal refused the claimant's appeal, unanimously. Their 'findings of fact' are recorded as follows. 'In the circumstances and going into the fact that claimant had received every consideration from his employer, and had been warned of what would happen, the appeal was refused.' I should have preferred to have from the tribunal an explicit statement of what it was which the claimant did, which brought about his discharge.

'The claimant then appealed to the Commissioner. In making his appeal he added the following statement. 'I was released from Police Custody on Wednesday 28.5.58 and reported to my Employer on Thursday 29.5.58. I was told to start work on 30.5.58. This I did but at 12 noon on 30.5.58 I was told I was dismissed and told to leave there and then. I did not finish that day's work. I contend that this proves that I was dismissed owing to my trouble with the police, i.e. misconduct outside working hours. I feel that if I had been dismissed owing to my failure to attend night classes I would have been dismissed at an earlier date, or expected to work my week's notice, or at very least to finish my day's work. I contend that this proves that I was not dismissed for misconduct during work.'

'The insurance officer now concerned with the case submits that 'although the claimant's detention in police custody may have precipitated his discharge it was not the sole reason for it' and that 'the claimant lost his employment partly through his failure to attend night classes.' Having regard to the time table of events given by the claimant (see the preceding paragraph) I think it is very plain that it was the claimant's trouble with the police which precipitated his discharge. No doubt in deciding whether to discharge him the employers would take into account his behaviour throughout the whole period of his employment; and in that sense his failure to attend evening classes may have represented an additional reason for getting rid of him. But a consideration of the whole circumstances leaves me in no doubt that the main reason for discharge, and certainly the direct reason, was the fact that he had become involved with the police.

'In his submissions the insurance officer now concerned also says—'Although it appears that the local tribunal were informed of the circumstances of the claimant's detention [in police custody] there is no information on that aspect of the case in the papers. Since the onus of proving misconduct is on those who allege it, I submit that it has not been shown that the claimant's detention in police custody constituted misconduct within the meaning of Section 13(2)(a)

'On first dealing with this appeal I was inclined to think that—in the circumstances—I should not inquire further into the nature of the claimant's trouble with the police. On further consideration, however, I felt it necessary to ascertain exactly what that trouble was; particularly as the tribunal appear to have been informed about it. It is not proper that information which was before the tribunal, and which may therefore have affected their decision, should be withheld from the Commissioner when the case comes before him on appeal. I am now informed that the claimant (along with another youth) was charged on two counts of breaking into premises and stealing therefrom; and that he was put on probation for two years. This involves a finding of guilt by a competent Court, which I must accept.

'In any event the claimant does not dispute that he committed these acts. His argument is that they constituted what he himself calls 'misconduct outside working hours,' and that misconduct outside working hours is not relevant for purposes of section 13(2)(a) of the Act.

'This is a misapprehension. It may be that this misapprehension has been fostered, to some extent, by the popular use of the term 'industrial misconduct' as a paraphrase of the statutory provision. The Statute speaks of 'misconduct' without any such qualifying adjective. No doubt misconduct in order to be relevant to section 13(2)(a) of the Act must be misconduct of a kind which has a bearing on the suitability of the person concerned for the employment in question. But it is a fallacy to suppose that conduct which takes place outside working hours and away from the place of work is necessarily irrelevant for purposes of section 13(2)(a). This was pointed out in Decision R(U) 10/53, and again (more recently) in two unreported decisions, C.U. 18/55 and C.W.U. 1/56. In Decision C.U. 18/55 the Commissioner said—. . . Even though the misconduct committed may not be directly connected with the particular duties required of that person and even though it is committed outside working hours (see Decision R(U) 10/53), nevertheless the offence may directly or indirectly affect the suitability for continued employment and, in those circumstances, such a person would incur disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the Act.' In Decision C.W.U. 1/56 the Commissioner (after pointing out that the word 'industrial' does not appear in section 13(2)(a) of the Act) said—'The section does not define misconduct or enact that it must have some connection with a person's employment. The general intention of sub-section (a) of section 13 appears to be to impose a limited period of disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit in order to deter employed persons from conducting themselves in a manner likely to make them unnecessarily a charge upon the National Insurance Fund. Whether a person's conduct amounts to misconduct for the purposes of section 13(2)(a) of the Act is a question to be determined by the statutory authorities.'

'On a consideration of the whole circumstances of the case I am satisfied that the claimant's behaviour which brought him into police custody was misconduct which affected his suitability for continued employment as an apprentice draughtsman. That behaviour is properly and fairly described as misconduct within

the meaning of section 13(2)(a) of the Act, and it caused the claimant to lose his employment; the disqualification in question was thus rightly imposed. I see no reason to reduce the period of disqualification. The appeal of the claimant is not allowed.'

Decision No. R(U) 21/59 (3rd February)

Claimant was discharged when he and other workers refused to terminate a meeting which was concerned with their terms of employment and which extended over the meal break into working hours. It was contended on his behalf that his discharge was due to an unreasonable act on the part of the foreman and that a trade dispute did not exist until "hostile action" was taken by one side or the other. Held that such a definition of "dispute" is too narrow; that a trade dispute was in existence at the time of the meeting, and that there was a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

Decision of the Commissioner

'My decision is that from 30th August, 1958, to 6th September, 1958 (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

'Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, so far as relevant to the present case provides as follows:—'13.—(1) A person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues. . . . Provided that this subsection shall not apply in the case of a person who proves—(a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.'

'The claimant was employed as a pipe fitter by a firm of contractors working on an oil installation, and he acted as shop steward for the plumbers. On the morning of Friday, 29th August, 1958, the employers intimated rejection of certain claims which the men had put forward in relation to their terms of employment, some of which had been outstanding for a considerable time. The men decided to hold a meeting to discuss the rejection of their claims. Their meal break was from 12.30 to 1 p.m. The men had their meeting in the meal hut during the meal break, but when one o'clock arrived they had not finished their deliberations. They asked for a further half-hour and (according to the evidence at the oral hearing before me) the foreman agreed to this, but after about 10 minutes the foreman came knocking at the door and told them they must get back to work. The men were determined to continue their meeting, and decided to continue it outside the employers' premises. As they started to go outside, the foreman said—'If you go outside you are sacked, every one of you.' The men went outside and continued with their meeting. When they had finished their meeting they did not attempt to return to work. They took it that they had been discharged. Work was not generally resumed until 8th September, 1958. Some of the men were not re-engaged.

'The local tribunal by a majority held that the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. In reaching this conclusion they found certain facts proved. In particular, they found that there was a stoppage of work at the claimant's place of employment which began 'at close of lunch hour 29.8.58', that there was a trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment, and that the stoppage was due to the trade dispute. They found that the claimant had not proved that he was not participating in the trade dispute, and not directly interested in it. They found that the claimant had not proved that no member of his grade or class was participating in the trade dispute, and was not directly interested in it. But they also found that the claimant did not lose employment by reason of the stoppage of work. This is the sole finding which is in the claimant's favour; but if it is justified it is sufficient to take his case outside the terms of section 13(1) of the Act, and in that event he is not liable to disqualification.

'The representative of the claimant's association who attended the oral hearing before me, and to whom (along with the claimant himself) I am indebted for a very clear explanation of the course of events, sought to defend the majority decision of the tribunal on the ground that their crucial finding—that the claimant's loss of employment was not by reason of the stoppage—was well justified. His argument, put very briefly, was that up to the moment of the men's discharge there was no trade dispute in existence: and that their discharge was due, not to any trade dispute, but to an unreasonable act on the part of the foreman in respect that he discharged the men for doing something which was common practice. In support of his contention that there was no trade dispute, he submitted that the rejection of a claim did not constitute a 'dispute' until after all normal procedure for settling the question had been exhausted and 'hostile action' had been taken by one side or the other. He also submitted that it was common and recognised practice for workpeople to hold their meetings outside the works premises and that workpeople were entitled to absent themselves in order to attend such meetings.

'I am satisfied that this suggested definition of 'dispute' is too narrow. Section 13(6)(b) of the Act defines 'trade dispute' as 'any dispute between employers and employees or between employees and employees which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions of employment of any persons, whether employees in the employment of the employer with whom the dispute arises or not.' 'Dispute' (by itself) is not defined. I think it may well be that a question between employer and employee must reach a certain stage of contention before it may properly be termed a dispute, and of course section 13(1) of the Act is only concerned with disputes which in fact bring about a stoppage of work. But to say that there is no 'dispute' until 'hostile action' has been taken seems to me

to confuse the 'dispute' with the 'stoppage.' On the facts of the present case my opinion is that a dispute regarding the terms of employment (that is a trade dispute) was certainly in existence at the claimant's place of employment when the men met to consider what their reaction should be to their employers' rejection of their claims. (It may be that a dispute was in existence before then, but it is not necessary to decide that point.)

'In my opinion, moreover, the holding of the meeting and the discharge of the men because of their insistence on attending the meeting represented further steps in the dispute (see Decision R(U) 36/53). On this view it is very clear that the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute, and that the claimant lost employment by reason of the stoppage.

'I do not find it necessary or appropriate to deal with the submission that the men had a right to insist on holding their meeting, nor with the contention that the foreman (acting on behalf of the employers) had no right to discharge them. On the first of these points, the representative of the claimant's association went so far as to submit that a workman paid by the hour was entitled to absent himself when he pleased for business such as meetings. It must not be assumed that I accept this submission. The question whether the men were wrongfully dismissed is one which I am not called upon to decide.

'I hold that the claimant is a person who lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. There is no suggestion that he became *bona fide* employed elsewhere. The finding of the tribunal that he had not proved that he was not participating and not directly interested in the trade dispute (if there was one) was not challenged, and is plainly justified on the facts. It is not disputed that the stoppage lasted until 6th September, 1958. Accordingly, in terms of the section, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period stated at the head of this decision. I must allow the appeal of the insurance officer.'

Decision No. R(U) 22/59 (5th February)

A 'ripper' fisherman abstained from fishing during conditions of 'thick' water. There was evidence that during these conditions ripper fishing is unproductive. 'Thick' water persisted for several weeks in 1958, and the Commissioner noted that ripper vessels cannot readily turn to other methods of fishing. Held, first, that in view of expert opinion an 'absence of fish' was not established. Secondly, unprofitability of fishing must be rejected as 'any other good cause necessitating abstention from fishing.' A prolonged prevalence of 'thick' water does not help to satisfy the regulations, which must be read strictly rather than loosely. Earlier decisions re-examined and approved. Appeal disallowed.

Decision of the Commissioner

'My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of 28th February, 1958, 1st March, 1958, 11th March, 1958, to 15th March, 1958, 18th March, 1958, 19th March, 1958, 21st March, 1958, 22nd March, 1958, 2nd April, 1958, 7th April, 1958, and 8th April, 1958 (all dates included).

'This is a test case intended to determine whether unemployment benefit is payable to 'ripper' fishermen in respect of days on which that method of fishing is unproductive owing to the 'thick' state of the water. This question has been considered before and decided in the negative (see Decisions C.S.U. 22/56 (unreported), and R(U) 16/57), but in the present case an oral hearing was asked for and granted, and I had the advantage of hearing the claimant (who is an experienced and knowledgeable fisherman) and his solicitor, who presented the case with great force and lucidity.

'It should be explained that ripper fishing is a method of fishing which is practised, as I understand, only off the North-East coast of Scotland. It is practised inshore, that is to say up to six miles from shore, at about 15 to 28 fathoms depth, by small vessels (20 to 30 feet), using hand lines. No bait is used, the fish being attracted by the bright metal of the hooks. The fishermen operate in daylight only. The catch consists almost entirely of cod or codling. The fish caught in this manner are said to be of the best quality, being neither bruised nor drowned, nor immature fish. Although this form of fishing is limited to the district already mentioned, it is carried on to a substantial extent. Fraserburgh, which is the main centre, has a ripper fleet of about 60 vessels, and the tendency is for some seine netters to turn to ripper fishing. One reason why ripper fishing is favoured as against baited line fishing is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find the labour to bait the lines. Baiting the lines is a task which used frequently to be performed by the womenfolk, but it is a messy and unpleasant job, and the women are increasingly rebelling against it. One disadvantage of ripper fishing is that certain conditions of water are unfavourable for it. When the water is 'thick'—as generally occurs after stormy weather—experience shows that ripper fishing is unproductive. In a previous case I was informed that this is thought to be due simply to the fact that when the water is cloudy the fish do not see the glint of the hooks, and are consequently not attracted. Another theory, which was expressed in the present case, is that when the water is so disturbed, the cod depart to deeper waters.

'Another matter to be borne in mind is that a vessel equipped for ripper fishing cannot readily turn to other methods of fishing because more elaborate gear would be required. As alternatives, ripper fishermen may practise mackerel fishing in the season (say July to September) or fishing for crabs and lobsters, but this is done only to a very limited extent.

'At the hearing of the appeal, I was told that, whereas in 1956 and 1957 there were only a few days on which the water was thick and so unsuitable for ripper fishing, in 1958 the 'thick water' conditions persisted for a very long time; more or less continuously, in fact, from the end of February into April. On many days during this period the ripper fishermen refrained from fishing because of what the claimant's solicitor forcefully termed the 'sheer futility' of doing so; but following earlier decisions of the Commissioner (particularly Decisions C.S.U. 22/56 and R(U) 16/57 already mentioned) unemployment benefit was denied to those fishermen who thus found themselves idle. It was represented to me that this

constituted a grave hardship to the persons concerned, and a serious discouragement to a type of fishing which ought to be encouraged.

'The question whether ripper fishermen should receive unemployment benefit for the days when conditions are unsuitable for ripper fishing by reason of 'thick water' is a question for the legislative authorities. The question which the Commissioner has to answer is a narrower question: namely, whether the claimant has established that he satisfies the conditions on which benefit is payable on a fair interpretation of the existing regulations applicable to his case.

'The claimant, being a share fisherman and being a master or member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which either the master or any member of the crew is the owner or part owner, is required to satisfy certain additional conditions in order to qualify for unemployment benefit. In particular, in terms of regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended, he 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.'

'It was not seriously maintained that the present case could be brought under head (a) above. On the days in question the weather was not such as to prevent the vessel from putting to sea with a view to fishing. The claimant's view—shared by all or nearly all his fellow ripper fishers—was that it would have been futile to attempt fishing in the circumstances.

'It is not suggested that the case falls under head (b).

'So far as head (c) is concerned, it was submitted to me that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate: that is, from the comparatively shallow inshore waters in which ripper fishing is practised. As evidence of this, the claimant explained that it was his belief, and the belief of the majority of local fishermen, that in conditions of 'thick water' the cod moved out to deeper and less disturbed waters. This, however, is merely an unproved theory. The theory has been put to the Director of Fisheries Research, Scotland, at the Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen, and in relation to it he writes—'We have considered carefully the point you have raised on the fishermen's behalf and have to say that we have insufficient evidence to support the suggestion that fish may be absent from the grounds fished by the Ripper men when the water is thick.' In view of this expert opinion I cannot hold it established that on the dates in question there was an 'absence of fish' in the sense of branch (c) of the regulation.

'The possible application of branch (d) is one of greater difficulty. Each of the preceding heads is extremely specific. Head (d) is expressed in more general terms. Even so, the most significant word in it is the word 'necessitating,' which conveys an idea common to all the heads, namely the idea of some circumstance over which the claimant has no real control. There is an obvious difficulty, which one may fairly assume was present in the minds of the framers of the regulation, in allowing unemployment benefit to persons who have it in their own hands to determine when they are to work and when they are to be idle; and the Commissioner has explained that all the branches of the regulation are designed to deal with cases of idleness enforced by necessity, so that circumstances which leave the claimant with any real choice in the matter do not satisfy the regulation—see Decision R(U) 7/55, paragraph 7.

'The claimant's contention is that he had no real choice in the matter because to have gone out fishing would have been manifestly futile. It is fair to say that the contention that to have gone out fishing would have been futile does not rest upon the opinion of the claimant alone, or of his fellow fishermen. There is evidence from the local fishery officer that 'in view of the condition of the water it would have been impossible for the crews to catch fish and trips would have been pointless.' Moreover, the Director of Fisheries Research already mentioned has said—'From what we know of both fisheries statistics and the habits of cod we can substantiate the fishermen's own statement that Ripper fishing is unproductive when the water is "thick" But what is meant in the last analysis by saying that any attempt to fish would have been 'futile,' 'pointless,' or 'unproductive'? The fishing in question is a commercial venture, and the 'futility' of it—in the given circumstances—means a commercial futility. It seems to me that in the last analysis 'futility' in this context simply connotes unprofitability as a commercial venture.'

'Unprofitability as a commercial venture has been rejected by the Commissioner as the test of 'any other good cause necessitating abstention from fishing.' This principle has been adhered to through a series of decisions, and is logically justifiable on the basis that what the unemployment insurance scheme purports to insure against is not loss of profit but loss of employment—see Decision R(U) 17/55, paragraph 19. The present case seems to me not to differ materially in principle from that dealt with in Decision R(U) 11/58. The situation in that case was one in which 'in all probability a vessel fishing in the only manner in which the claimant's vessel was equipped to fish would not catch a sufficient quantity of fish to make the venture profitable.' Such a situation was held not to satisfy regulation 14B. In my opinion, to hold that regulation 14B was satisfied in the present case would be inconsistent with a firmly established body of precedent, and although I have thought it right to re-examine the principles of these earlier decisions afresh I am not persuaded that they were wrong.

'The claimant's solicitor submitted that in the circumstances of the present case a new and unprecedented situation had arisen, in respect that the conditions of 'thick water' prevailed over a

prolonged period of time. But the right to unemployment benefit is governed by the regulations, particularly regulation 14B; and I cannot see that the continued prevalence of the 'thick water' helps to satisfy regulation 14B. The outlook of that regulation is to consider whether a day in question is a day in respect of which certain conditions are satisfied. If on each day in question the conditions are not such as to satisfy the regulation, I cannot think that the regulation will be satisfied by a continuance (however prolonged) of the same conditions.

"The claimant's solicitor also pointed out that regulation 14B has not always been interpreted with entire literal strictness—see, for example, Decision R(U) 20/58 ('absence of fish') and Decision R(U) 30/58 ('state of the weather'). It is true that a literal interpretation will be avoided if the effect of it would be to deprive the regulation of all efficacy, but, as has been pointed out, the very particularity with which regulation 14B has been framed suggests that it must be read strictly rather than loosely.

"It is my duty to apply the regulation as it stands. In my opinion the regulation as it stands is not satisfied in the circumstances of the present case. I am obliged, therefore, to hold that unemployment benefit is not payable for the days in question. The appeal of the claimant is not allowed."

Decision No. R(U)24/59 (7th January)

The works at which the claimant was employed had been closed on Trinity Monday for the past 10 years owing to shortage of orders following the Whitsun holidays. Trinity Monday was not mentioned in the agreement specifying certain days as agreed holidays. Held that Trinity Monday, although not mentioned in the agreement, had become a day of recognized holiday in the case of the claimant.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed on Monday, 2nd June, 1958.

"The question to be determined in this appeal of the insurance officer is whether Monday, 2nd June, 1958, shall not be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of the claimant, on the ground that on that day he did no work and was 'on holiday.'

"This case falls to be determined under regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277].

"The works at which the claimant is employed as a colour mixer have been closed on Trinity Monday for the last ten years, that is to say since 1948, and the reason for this is that owing to the fact that customers of the firm employing the claimant have taken Whitsuntide holidays there has been a shortage of orders on the Monday following Whit week during these years.

"In the circumstances the claimant's employers have always closed the works on Trinity Monday since the year 1948. As this practice has continued for some ten years it seems to me to be an irresistible conclusion that the Whitsuntide holiday has been extended at the works where the claimant is employed so as to include Trinity Monday, even though, as the fact appears to be, that day is not included in the days of holiday which are specified in the relevant agreement to which reference has been made.

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

"This passage taken from paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned decision of the Umpire (with which I respectfully agree) is applicable to cases arising under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and particularly so, in my view, to this case.

"It seems on the evidence before me that the workers at the establishment where the claimant is employed recognized Trinity Monday as a holiday (albeit unwillingly) and, therefore, although that day is not one of those mentioned in the agreement to which reference has been made, it has become a day recognized as a holiday in the case of the claimant.

"The original reason for making this day a holiday at the works where the claimant is employed, namely shortage of orders, is not a relevant consideration affecting the question whether it has become a customary or recognized holiday at the works in question, though this does not exclude evidence that an extension of a previously recognized holiday had its origin in depression in trade and that the same cause has been responsible for the continued extension of the holiday.

"I allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

Decision No. 26/59 (7th May)

Because their foreman withheld a sum of money which was due to a fellow-worker by way of income tax rebate nineteen employees left their place of employment in protest. As a consequence the employers closed the site for several weeks. Held that the protest was not connected with "the terms or the conditions of employment" (or the employment or non-employment of any person). Therefore there had not been a "trade dispute". Disqualified for misconduct.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment; the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for three days from and including 7th October, 1958, on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct.

"The questions to be determined in this appeal of the association of which the claimant is a member are whether the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and, if he did not so lose his employment, whether he lost his employment through his misconduct.

"On Monday, 6th October, 1958, some nineteen men—the claimant being one of that number—left their place of employment and went home at 12.40 p.m. in protest at the action of their foreman on the site who had failed to pay to one J.—a fellow worker—a sum of money which represented an income tax rebate which was due to J. in respect of a period of sickness which had incapacitated him for work. It appears that J. had been away from work for some weeks and needed the money, which amounted to £11 10s. 0d. In the circumstances the claimant who was acting as a shop steward approached the foreman and asked him to get J.'s rebate. The claimant discovered that the employers had already sent the foreman the money representing the rebate owing to J. but the foreman told the claimant that J. would have to wait until the following Thursday. Thereupon the claimant intimated in very strong language that he knew that the foreman had the money and, as he and the other workers had reason for thinking that the foreman had used it for himself, they all went home in protest. The claimant and his fellow workmen returned to the site on the following morning at 7.30 a.m. and were met by a labourer who told them that they had all been 'sacked'. On further inquiry the claimant received a letter from the employers dated 7th October, 1958, in which they stated 'The above site is closed from 12.30 p.m., October 6, due to an unofficial strike by the employees. The site will not be re-opened until this unconstitutional action has been satisfactorily cleared up by E. and A. Employers Association and the Unions concerned at a site conference. All wages due have been posted by money order to each employee's address as given on his National Insurance Card.' Each employee duly received the wages due to him together with his National Insurance Card. On 24th November, 1958, the employers in a letter of that date stated that they had 'come to a solution of the industrial dispute' and were reopening the site on that day. They went on to say 'it is quite true that the men lost their employment by reason of a trade dispute, but, by the terms of the agreement between the Employers Federation and the Unions, their action constituted an unofficial strike.'

"The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question whether from and including 6th October, 1958, and for so long as the stoppage of work continued the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, on the ground that he had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"At the hearing of the reference the claimant told the local tribunal that the foreman was always away from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. drinking and was always causing rows. He then described the incident to which I have already referred and told the tribunal the steps that were taken after he and the other men returned to work on 7th October, 1958. The representative of the claimant's association, who appeared on behalf of the claimant, submitted that what took place was not a 'strike' but a form of protest against the foreman's conduct. It was not a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The real reason the employers shut down the site was that they were 'rephrasing' the job at the requirement of the gas company in regard to supplies and pressure of gas. The tribunal unanimously made findings of fact as follows:—'The men, all 19, went home at 12.40 p.m. on October 6 in protest against the conduct of the foreman and in particular against his misuse of J.'s rebates.' On these findings the chairman and employers' representative decided as follows:—'This was a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The employers deliberately extended this stoppage and it continued until November 24th. In consequence Mr. G. was unemployed. He was concerned in and directly interested in the dispute which resulted in the commencement of the stoppage of work. It may be that the employers used the period to rephrase the job but they state definitely in their letter of November 7th to Mr. G. and of November 24th to the Ministry that the stoppage was due to disputes on the job including the one which was the immediate cause of the stoppage.' Accordingly, the majority of the tribunal disqualified the claimant for receiving unemployment benefit for the period of the stoppage, namely from 6th October, 1958, to 22nd November, 1958 (inclusive). One member of the tribunal dissented from that decision, on the ground that he was unable to see in the protest against the conduct of the foreman a trade dispute and, therefore, he did not agree that the claimant should be disqualified on the ground that he had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. At the same time he considered that the action of the workers concerned in leaving the job as and when they did instead of calling in the proper trade union officials to deal with their grievance was not to be condoned. Their action, in his view, amounted to misconduct and the letter from the employers to the claimant was, in his view, a letter of dismissal and a final determination of the contract of employment.

"The first question which arises in this case is whether on the facts which I have narrated the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute as defined in section 13(6)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"In Case No. 2031/36 (reported at page 38 of U.I. Code 8B, 1936) which was a case decided under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (now repealed), the then Umpire dealt with a case in which some thirty-four fillers alleged, when they received their pay notes, that the amount stated thereon as due to them for work which they had previously performed was understated. The fillers refused to descend the pit until what they alleged were the correct amounts were credited to them. Eventually, they decided to resume work on the Monday and to leave the redress of their grievances in the hands of the official of their association. On those facts the insurance officer disallowed claims for unemployment benefit on the ground that the claimants lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. That decision was upheld by the court of referees. On appeal therefrom the Umpire referred to certain unreported decisions of the Umpire and, in particular, to an unreported decision (Decision 14400/32) in which the Umpire said 'There was no trouble in these cases about the terms of payment under the contracts of employment or as to what should be the terms

of future employment, but whether the claimants had been underpaid or overpaid for work actually done. As the claimants could not induce the employer to pay what the claimants regarded as a debt due to them they refused to continue work.' The Umpire said 'In my view this was not a dispute which was "connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of employment, of any persons" within the definition of a trade dispute.' I here observe that section 13(6)(b) is in identical terms. The Umpire recounted that the court of referees had taken the same view, but had disallowed benefit on the ground that the claimants had been notified that employment was available for them and refused to accept such employment without good cause. He observed that it might equally have been held that the claimants had voluntarily left their employment without just cause. In referring to the case which he was then deciding the Umpire said 'the claimants in the present case belong to an association which was well able, as subsequent events showed, to look after their interests and the claimants were not justified in giving up their employment without first taking steps to have their grievances adjusted by means of their association.'

"In the light of these decisions of the Umpire to which I have referred and with which I respectfully agree I find that the claimant did not lose employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. There is no evidence that there was any 'dispute' about the employment of the foreman and the question of income tax rebate did not concern future terms and conditions of employment of any persons. It was a sum of money due to J. under P.A.Y.E. arrangements in respect of the period during which he was absent from work owing to sickness and for which he received benefit which is not taxable. There was no dispute between the claimant and the foreman, but only a feeling of great annoyance and dissatisfaction at the foreman's conduct in withholding from J. what was due to him.

"I do not doubt that the action of the claimant was improper, that is to say, it was improper of him and his colleagues to walk off the site, instead of referring their grievance to their trade union, and for this behaviour they must incur disqualification for unemployment benefit on the ground that they lost their employment through their misconduct. They were grievously provoked, however, and, therefore, the period of disqualification may be limited to that shown in paragraph one hereof. To this extent I allow the appeal of the claimant's association."

Decision No. 18/59 (24th February)

Claimant who did not normally work on Saturdays had been employed by different employers in the same group of ship repair yards for many years. He claimed benefit for a Saturday during a period when he was without work for fewer than 12 days. His prospects of returning to work were not mentioned at the time his last spell of work ended. Held that, as in Decision R(U) 16/59, his employment had not been terminated. Held, also, that his employment was not "casual" in relation to him, since it did not last for relatively short periods. It could not, therefore, be treated as terminated. R(U) 16/59 distinguished.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that Saturday, 5th July, 1958, was not a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"The claimant is normally employed as a rigger at a group of ship repair yards. His record of employment there since 1949 is as follows:—

Period	Occupation	Employer
23rd October, 1949, to 22nd February, 1954	Rigger	Mountstuart Dry Docks Limited
3rd March, 1954, to 6th September, 1954	Labourer	Mountstuart Dry Docks Limited
13th September, 1954, to 17th November, 1954	Fitter's helper	Roath Engineering Company
24th January, 1955, to 3rd February, 1956	Fitter's helper	Roath Engineering Company
7th February, 1956, to 9th May, 1956	Plater's helper	Mountstuart Dry Docks Limited
21st June, 1956, to 10th October, 1956	Rigger	Junction Dry Dock (C. H. Bailey Limited)
9th November, 1956, to 14th January, 1957	Rigger	Junction Dry Dock (C. H. Bailey Limited)
15th April, 1957, to 2nd July, 1958	Rigger	Mountstuart Dry Docks Limited
15th July, 1958, to 31st October, 1958	Fitter	Mountstuart Dry Docks Limited

"The claimant's employers (for whom the claimant worked from 15th April, 1957, to 2nd July, 1958, and to whom he returned on 15th July, 1958) have said that during the period 15th April, 1957, to 2nd July, 1958 (which contained 63 Saturdays) the claimant worked on only 10 Saturdays and this statement was not denied on behalf of the claimant and it was not suggested that he had worked on any additional Saturdays for any other employers. He was paid off on 2nd July, 1958, because with 36 other men he became redundant owing to shortage of work caused by completion of repair work on board ships. His prospects of returning to work with the firm were not mentioned at the time. He made a claim for unemployment benefit on 3rd July, 1958, and his claim in respect of Saturday, 5th July, 1958, was disallowed by the local insurance officer who held that that day could not be treated as a day of unemployment on the ground that the claimant's employment had not been and could not be treated as terminated.

"So far as is relevant to the question whether the claimant's employment had been terminated, we can see no material distinction between the facts of this case and those of the case which formed the subject of Decision R(U) 16/59. It is true that the claimant did not always work for the same employers at a ship repairing yard at the docks in question, but (as appears from Decision R(U) 30/57)

that is an insufficient ground for holding that the claimant's employment was terminated in a case such as the present where the claimant's employment was habitually sought and obtained with ship repairers in the same docks.

"Consequently, unless his employment was casual 'in relation to him' within the meaning of regulation 7A (3) (a) referred to in Decision R(U) 16/59, Saturday, 5th July, 1958, was not a day of unemployment in his case, by reason of the provisions of section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, since Saturday was a day on which he did not work in the normal course.

"When we turn, however, to the question whether his employment was casual 'in relation to him' it appears to us that the claimant's case is distinguishable from that dealt with in Decision R(U) 16/59 in that the claimant's spell of employment with Mountstuart Dry Docks Limited which ended on 2nd July, 1958, had lasted from 15th April, 1957. He had also been employed by another ship repairing company in the same docks as recently as 1955/56 for more than a year, namely from 24th January, 1955, to 3rd February, 1956, and those periods could not be said to be of relatively short duration. One of the essential attributes of casual employment was thus absent in his case, although the nature of his occupation is such that employment in that occupation is casual in relation to many workers in the ship repairing industry. It follows that the claimant cannot escape the operation of section 4 referred to above by the aid of regulation 7A (3) (a). No other regulation was relied on as relevant to this question.

"Saturday, 5th July, 1958, must therefore be held not to have been a day of unemployment in the claimant's case. We must allow the insurance officer's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 27/59 (13th April)

The claimant gave notice to terminate his employment. Later, realising that he had acted hastily and foolishly, he tried to withdraw his notice but was not allowed to do so. Held that the period of disqualification should be reduced to one week.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 29th September, 1958, to 4th October, 1958, only.

"The claimant, after having been employed by the same company as an engineers' final inspector for 8 years, on 22nd September, 1958, voluntarily gave to the departmental foreman notice to terminate his employment. The claimant says that he acted hastily and foolishly in giving notice as he did and on the following day he again saw the foreman and asked whether he could withdraw his notice. Unfortunately by that time it had gone forward. The claimant on the next day saw the chief inspector, who spoke to the manager, but the state of affairs could not be altered and the claimant had to leave in pursuance of his notice on 27th September, 1958. He was however reinstated in the same post on 8th January, 1959.

"He claimed unemployment benefit on 29th September, 1958, but the insurance officer decided that he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period of six weeks, under section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause. The local tribunal upheld that decision and the claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"There is no doubt that the claimant voluntarily left his employment. He chose to give notice of his own accord. The fact that he afterwards repented of his action and tried to withdraw the notice, after it had been accepted by his employer and had thus become effective, does not alter the fact that it was he himself who voluntarily brought about the termination of his employment. He does not suggest that there was just cause for his action; he has in fact himself described it as hasty and foolish, and in those circumstances he is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period to be determined which shall not exceed six weeks.

"I think the circumstances clearly justify a substantial reduction in the maximum period of disqualification. The claimant very quickly regretted his act and made strong and repeated efforts to withdraw his notice. After an interval (as I understand) of employment elsewhere he has now been reinstated in his former post. In the circumstances I hold that the period of disqualification should be reduced to one week, as in a case decided by the Umpire in 1937 under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, now repealed, viz., U.I. 3496/37.

"Subject to this reduction, the claimant's appeal is dismissed."

Decision No. R(U) 28/59 (2nd October)

A registered disabled person commenced seasonal work some months after a period of non-seasonal work had ended. He had no other employment in the meanwhile. Held that, following the principle stated in Decision R(U) 14/53, as the claimant had had no employment other than seasonal in the three years immediately following the termination of the non-seasonal work, that period had to be considered in deciding whether he was a seasonal worker, and not the period of three years commencing with the date on which he first commenced seasonal work. Decisions R(U) 43/52 and 14/53 compared.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not disentitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 18th and 19th November, 1957, on the ground that he failed to satisfy the additional conditions applicable to seasonal workers within the meaning of the regulation hereafter referred to, but he was disentitled on that ground after 19th November, 1957, during his off-season, which did not end until 15th April, 1958.

"The claimant claimed unemployment benefit on 18th November, 1957. His claim was rejected on the ground that he was a seasonal worker, within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] (as amended), who failed to satisfy the additional conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit applicable to such a person.

"The claimant's employment history shows that since a period of employment as a storekeeper from 3rd June, 1953, to 19th November, 1954 (which was clearly not seasonal employment) ended, the only employment which the claimant had had up to 18th November, 1957, was from 12th April, 1955, to 8th October, 1955, as a greenkeeper, from 16th April, 1956, to 10th November, 1956, as a games attendant, from 16th December, 1956, to 25th December, 1956, as a post office sorter, and from 18th April, 1957, to 16th November, 1957, as a games attendant.

"The claimant has said that he is a registered disabled person with a 70 per cent. pension from the 1914-1918 war and that it was only that which prevented him from working all the year round.

"As appears, however, from Decision R(U) 14/53, which applied the principle stated in Decision R(U) 3/51, a claimant may become a seasonal worker against his will, and where a man has followed for a part or parts only of a year an occupation of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years without substantial employment in the off-season, he must be presumed to have become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the regulations referred to above, even though it is his age or infirmity or other circumstances beyond his control which have prevented him from obtaining employment all the year round. This presumption can only be rebutted by showing that the last three years do not afford a proper basis for estimating the person's prospects of employment, for example, because his failure to obtain substantial employment in the off-season was due to abnormal conditions in industry or other exceptional circumstances.

"As in this case the claimant had had no employment, other than in an occupation such as is referred to in the last paragraph, since 19th November, 1954, and as there is nothing to show that the three years following that date do not afford a proper basis for estimating his prospects of future employment I think that he must be held to have become a seasonal worker by 20th November, 1957.

"Until that date, however, the period of three years had not elapsed and, accordingly, since I see no ground for reducing the period of three years, he did not become a seasonal worker before that date and there was no justification for holding him to be disentitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 18th and 19th November, 1957, on the ground that he had failed to satisfy the additional conditions applicable to seasonal workers.

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case has submitted for my consideration a solution of the question at issue even more favourable to the claimant. The insurance officer has submitted that as the claimant did not commence employment in an occupation of a seasonal character until 12th April, 1955, the relevant three years do not end until 12th April, 1958, and has referred to Decision R(U) 43/52 in support of his submission. I much regret, since I sympathise with the claimant in his disability, that I cannot accept that submission. I think that it is based on a misunderstanding of the effect of Decisions R(U) 43/52 and R(U) 14/53 respectively.

"In the case dealt with in Decision R(U) 43/52, the commencement of the claimant's employment in a seasonal occupation had been preceded by a period during which he had been in hospital and suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. To include that period as part of a period proper for estimating the claimant's prospects of future employment would have been unreasonable. The claimant's non-employment at that time was clearly due to exceptional circumstances, and the period of his incapacity due to pulmonary tuberculosis was properly excluded under the principles laid down in Decision R(U) 3/51 and applied in Decision R(U) 14/53. In Decision R(U) 14/53, on the other hand, the claimant's last employment in a non-seasonal occupation had ended on 31st December, 1949, and, despite the fact that the first employment in a seasonal occupation did not commence until 29th May, 1950, the tribunal of three Commissioners, who decided the case dealt with in Decision R(U) 14/53, held that the claimant became a seasonal worker on 1st January, 1953, and that decision appears to me to be consistent with the principle to be applied as stated by them.

"There is no ground upon which I can hold that the additional conditions applicable to a seasonal worker are satisfied in the claimant's case, or that the period immediately following 19th November, 1958, did not fall within the claimant's off-season. The claimant's off-season which had begun on 2nd November, 1957, did not end until 15th April, 1958. (See Decision R(U) 29/51.)

"Consequently, I can only decide in favour of the claimant so far as 18th and 19th November, 1957, are concerned, but not in respect of the period after 19th November, 1957. To that small extent, I allow the claimant's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 29/59 (6th November)

The claimant, with others, became redundant and was given notice. A dispute arose regarding the order of discharge. The claimant, by agreement with his employers, left the employment 14 days before his notice was due to expire and before the stoppage which commenced later the same day. Held that the claimant had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. If he had not foreseen the probability of a stoppage of work, he would have had no reason not to work out his notice.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 25th April, 1958, to 3rd May, 1958, both dates included.

"The claimant, who was one of 40 electricians and 14 electricians' mates employed at his place of employment, was given notice with eleven others by his employers on the ground of redundancy. The notice was given in writing on 18th April, 1958, and was expressed to be '44 hours' notice of termination of employment which will commence as from 21st April, 1958, and expire at 5.03 p.m. on 25th April 1958'.

"A dispute arose between the employers and the claimant's trade union as to the persons selected to receive these redundancy notices, and during the lunch hour on 24th April, 1958, a decision was reached to come out on strike and the men withdrew their labour, so that a stoppage of work thereupon occurred at the claimant's place of employment.

"In the meantime, when receiving his pay at 11.45 a.m. on that day, the claimant indicated his wish to leave that day and he was paid up to 12 noon on that day, and did not work out his notice, which was not due to expire until 5.3 p.m. the next day. It is said, and I will assume correctly said, that the claimant's employers agreed to his taking this course.

"The local tribunal decided that, as with the consent of the employers the claimant had terminated his employment before the trade dispute was declared, he had not lost employment by reason of the trade dispute and, therefore, allowed his appeal.

"I cannot agree with them. They were confusing the trade dispute with the stoppage of work which was due to it. The trade dispute was in existence before the claimant left his employment. It had arisen on account of the notices of termination of employment which had been served on the claimant and others and, although it would be true to say that the claimant did not lose employment after 25th April, 1958, by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, the question to be determined is whether the claimant lost employment on 25th April, 1958, by reason of that stoppage.

"It seems to me too unreasonable an inference to draw from the facts to hold that the claimant's action in determining to ask his employers to release him from his employment at a time so immediately preceding the commencement of the stoppage was not related to it. The only reasonable inference to be drawn is that he acted as he did in order to avoid being involved in the stoppage of work. Nevertheless, he cannot, in my view, be said not to have lost employment, namely, on 25th April, 1958, by reason of the stoppage. If there had been no stoppage, he could have worked on 25th April, 1958. If he had not foreseen the probability of a stoppage of work, he would have had no reason not to work out his notice.

"Although I agree that the facts of this case are distinguishable from those dealt with in Decision R(U) 30/55, to which the insurance officer now concerned with this case referred, this case falls, in my opinion, within the principle stated in Umpire's Decision 1767/26, to which the Commissioner referred in Decision R(U) 30/55. The Umpire said 'it seems to me that he', that is to say the claimant, 'left a week before the stoppage of work in the coal trade began in order to avoid the consequences of losing employment by reason of that stoppage of work. When he left, notices had been given, the dispute was in progress and, in accordance with previous decisions in such cases, I must hold that, although he left before his fellows, his loss of employment was by reason of the stoppage of work.'

"It is true that in the present case when the claimant left his employment notices had not been given by the men that they were going to withdraw their labour, but the notices which had caused the dispute had been given, and the claimant must have known that, unless they were withdrawn, the stoppage of work would occur. As did the claimant to whom Umpire's Decision 1767/26 applied, the claimant in this case tried to avoid the consequences of the stoppage by leaving at once.

"In the result, I hold that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 13(1), and, consequently, fell to be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued, save as otherwise provided in that section. In the claimant's case, he became *bona fide* employed elsewhere on 5th May, 1958, in the occupation which he usually follows, and, accordingly, his disqualification ended on Saturday, 3rd May, 1958. I must allow the insurance officer's appeal."

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 (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1778; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 19th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 423.

(i) *The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1584); (ii) The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1585)*. These Orders were made on 10th September by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. They provide that the remuneration paid by local education authorities (i) to the teaching staff of farm institutes and teachers of agricultural (including horticultural) subjects, and (ii) to teachers employed in establishments for further education, shall, as from 1st October, 1959, be in accordance with the Burnham Committee's Report of 28th July, 1959.

The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1586), made on 10th September by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944.—See page 398.

The Baking Industry Exemption (No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1747), made on 13th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954. This Order provides that the restrictions on night work in the baking industry imposed by the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, shall not apply in relation to bakery workers covered by the agreement referred to in Article 2 of the Order. The agreement referred to is the working agreement made between the Liverpool and District Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association, the Birkenhead and District Bakers' and Confectioners' Association, and the Wallacey and District Bakers' and Confectioners' Association, and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.

The Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1877 (C.15)), made on 5th November by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act, 1959.—See page 396.

The Minister of Labour Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1769), made on 19th October by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946.—See page 398.

The Minister of Aviation Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1768), made on 19th October by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. This Order, which came into operation on 21st October, combines under a single Minister, to be known as the Minister of Aviation, the Government's functions relating to aviation and aircraft production which were formerly divided between the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Supply. The Order provides for the transfer to the Minister of Supply of the civil aviation functions of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, and changes the style and titles of those Ministers respectively to "Minister of Aviation" and "Minister of Transport".

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1803), made on 27th October by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 398.

The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 167; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 15th October by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 424.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 142), made on 21st August by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 298).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 143), made on 24th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 253).

* See footnote * in next column.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

After-Care.—Young Offenders. Annual Report of Council of Central After-Care Association. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Home Office.

Careers.—Choice of Careers. (i) No. 57 *Medical Laboratory Technician.* 3rd Edition, May, 1959. Price 6d. (8d.). (ii) No. 65. *Clerical and Secretarial Work.* 2nd Edition, June, 1959. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). (iii) No. 90. *Fishing.* May, 1959. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). (iv) No. 98. *Dramatic Art.* August, 1959. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production for 1954.—(i) Summary Tables, Part III. Price 8s. (8s. 7d.). (ii) *Index of Products.* Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service Commission.—Report for 1958–59. 93rd Report of the Commissioners. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

Coal Mining.—Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the First Half-Year of 1959. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 398.

Electricity.—Report of the Minister of Power, 1st January, 1958, to 31st March, 1959. H.C. 314. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar, 1958, Part III, Industrial and Provident Societies. Price 5s. (5s. 10d.).

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—(1) Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax. Cmnd. 846. Price 12s. (12s. 8d.).—See page 396. (2) *Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air. Booklets,* (i) No. 3. *Sulphur Dioxide.* Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.). (ii) No. 5. *Nitrous Fumes.* (iii) No. 6. *Carbon Bisulphide Vapour.* (iv) No. 7. *Carbon Monoxide.* (v) No. 10. *Chlorine* (vi) No. 11. *Aniline Vapour.* Price 1s. 3d. each (1s. 5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 397.

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 41st (Maritime) Session, 1958. Cmnd. 886. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 399.

National Income and Expenditure, 1959.—Price 6s. (6s. 6d.). Central Statistical Office.

National Insurance.—National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act. H.C. 4. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 398.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics, No. 14. October, 1959. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.). Scottish Home Department.

Teachers' Salaries.—Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools. England and Wales, 1959. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.). Ministry of Education.—See page 398.

* 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: Watford 28500.)

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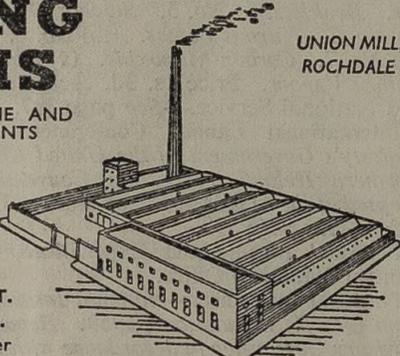
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