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

## Age and Regional Analysis of Employees

ESTIMATES of the total numbers of employees, analysed by industry, are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of National Insurance cards. The figures for end-May, 1957, were published in the February, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups (under and over 18) for which there are different rates of contributions. The insurance cards of persons aged 18 and over do not contain particulars of date of birth and it is, therefore, impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of insured persons, however, are entered in the account sheets in the Records Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and arrangements have been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the record sheets in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population.

The method of selecting the sample, which is designed to represent 1 per cent. of the total number of employees, was described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957 (page 193). The estimates based on the sample are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based on sampling procedures. For instance, the number of male employees aged 35 at June, 1957, is shown in the Table in the next column as 340,000, this being the estimate (to the nearest thousand) resulting from the sampling procedure used. The true figure, which could be found only by a complete count, might not be exactly 340,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 328,000 to 352,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 160,000 female employees aged 47 would be 152,000 to 168,000, and for the estimate of 32,000 female employees aged 65, 28,000 to 36,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the Tables.

The analysis that follows relates to employees only, *i.e.*, employers and workers on their own account are not included. The figures cover all classes of employees, with the exception of the Armed Forces and Women's Services, and they include not only persons at work but also those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes. All the figures in this analysis relate to Great Britain.

### General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services (excluding the Armed Forces and Women's Services) in Great Britain at end-May, 1957.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain  
at End-May, 1957

(Thousands)

Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1957	Males		Females	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	170	168	44	315
16	222	228	45	315
17	271	270	46	300
18	256	276	47	318
19	175	272	48	318
20	208	254	49	309
21	234	233	50	309
22	254	223	51	296
23	259	184	52	292
24	282	164	53	289
25	292	159	54	287
26	301	148	55	267
27	298	141	56	254
28	307	133	57	244
29	314	130	58	217
30	318	128	59	210
31	316	127	60	195
32	322	125	61	183
33	319	135	62	177
34	319	131	63	164
35	340	146	64	161
36	362	159	65	114
37	352	182	66	92
38	250	119	67	76
39	242	119	68	65
40	269	135	69	55
41	297	149	70 and over	195
42	311	160		
43	323	157		
			Total, aged 15 and over	14,200
				7,650

The total number of male employees increased between May, 1956, and May, 1957, by 100,000. This was due almost entirely, as was the case in previous years, to a large increase in the numbers aged 45 and over, the number reaching the age of 45 being much greater than the wastage from the higher age-groups. The number aged 15 was 10,000 greater than the corresponding figure in 1956, owing to the increase in the birth-rate between 1940 and 1942. The effect of the reduction in the numbers called up for the Forces is shown in the figure for men aged 18, which was 256,000 in 1957 compared with 229,000 in 1956. There was a slight increase also in the numbers aged 19 and 20.

Wastage from the male employee population is relatively small at all ages up to 60. Between 60 and 64 it shows some increase, due to some extent to retirement on pension from sources other than the National Insurance scheme. Between the ages of 64 and 65 there is a further sharp increase in wastage following retirements of persons taking their retirement pensions under the National Insurance scheme at the minimum age for doing so (*viz.*, 65). Not all employees retire at that age, however, and comparison of the figures for two consecutive years shows that large numbers in fact postpone their retirement for a considerable number of years. Considering the upper age-class as a whole, the figures show that out of 749,000 male employees aged 64 and over at May, 1956, there was a loss of 152,000, or 20 per cent., by May, 1957. This was due partly to death and partly to retirement, and it is roughly estimated that about 30 per cent. was due to the former cause and about 70 per cent. to the latter.

Among female employees there was an increase of 50,000 between May, 1956, and May, 1957, following increases of 100,000 and 150,000 in the two preceding years. The changes between 1956 and 1957 were on the same general pattern as in previous years. Out of the total of 2,074,000 women aged 19-29 in May, 1956, there was a loss of 177,000 by May, 1957, due no doubt to retirement on marriage. The corresponding wastage in 1955-56 was 167,000. In the 30-50 age range the figures again show an excess of recruitment over wastage, though to a smaller extent than in the previous year. The net intake in this age-group between May, 1956, and May, 1957, was about 50,000, and the gross intake of women of these ages must therefore have been considerably higher. The majority were no doubt married women entering or re-entering employment.

The minimum age for a woman to receive the retirement pension under the National Insurance scheme is 60, and the effect of reaching that age on the figures was exactly the same in 1957 as it was in 1956. The number of female employees aged 59 in 1956 was 92,000, and by 1957 this number had fallen by 19,000 to 73,000. Between 1955 and 1956 the corresponding reduction was from 90,000 to 71,000.

Comparison with the figures for 1950 shows that during the period of seven years a very significant change had taken place in the age-distribution of employees. Among males there was an increase of about 60,000 in the number under 20 years of age (due mainly to a decrease in the number serving in the Forces), a decrease of nearly 350,000 in the number aged 20-44, and an increase of nearly 790,000 in the number aged 45 and over. These latter changes were due to the steadily increasing birth-rate up to 1914 and to the much lower birth-rates in the 'thirties. Among females there was a much greater increase in the total during the seven years, due largely to the attraction of additional large numbers of married women in the middle and upper age-groups into employment. There was a decrease of 170,000 in the number under 30 years of age (due to the fall in the birth-rate in the 1920's and 1930's), but the number aged 30-44 increased by 180,000 and the number aged 45 and over by nearly 700,000.

**Industry and Age**

The Tables on pages 212 to 214 give an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries. In the Table in the next column an analysis is given, separately for males and females, for each of the main Orders, showing the numbers in each of four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in the Order.

The age distribution of males in all industry groups was similar to the distribution in 1956. The proportion under 40 years of age was well above the average of 49 per cent. in the building and contracting industries (59 per cent.), precision instruments, etc., manufacture (57 per cent.), agriculture, forestry and fishing (55 per cent.), engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods (54 per cent.), and wood and cork manufactures (also 54 per cent.). Public administration had the lowest proportion of men under 40 (34 per cent.), and in the textile industries it was also considerably lower than the average (40 per cent.). There were wide variations in the proportions aged 65 and over, from 10 per cent. in the miscellaneous services group to 2 per cent. in the gas, electricity and water supply industries.

Among females also there were no significant changes compared with 1956. In the paper and printing industries more than one-quarter of the total number of female employees were under 20 years of age, and the proportion was only a little below one-quarter in insurance, banking and finance, the distributive trades and the clothing industries. In public administration, professional services and the group of miscellaneous services (entertainments, catering, laundries, domestic service, etc.), on the other hand, the corresponding proportion was less than one in ten. In the miscellaneous

services group, 60 per cent. of the total number of women were over 40 years of age, compared with the average for all industries of 43 per cent.

**Percentage Analysis of Male Employees**

	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13	42	40	5
Mining and Quarrying	9	40	48	3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	8	45	44	3
Chemicals, etc.	4	42	51	3
Metal Manufacture	6	42	48	4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	9	45	42	4
Vehicles	8	44	45	3
Metal Goods	8	43	44	5
Precision Instruments, etc.	10	47	38	5
Textiles	7	33	54	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear)	7	34	51	8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	10	37	46	7
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	8	42	46	4
Paper and Printing	9	42	44	5
Other Manufacturing Industries	6	42	47	5
Building and Contracting	10	49	38	3
Gas, Electricity and Water	4	40	54	2
Transport and Communication	5	41	51	3
Distributive Trades	11	41	43	5
Insurance, Banking and Finance	5	39	52	4
Public Administration	2	32	60	6
Professional Services	5	42	48	5
Miscellaneous Services	8	33	49	10
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>

**Percentage Analysis of Female Employees**

	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 60	60 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16	45	35	4
Mining and Quarrying	14	55	28	3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	18	42	36	4
Chemicals, etc.	20	47	31	2
Metal Manufacture	17	49	32	2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	15	50	31	4
Vehicles	15	48	33	4
Metal Goods	16	42	38	4
Precision Instruments	14	48	34	4
Textiles	18	37	39	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear)	19	42	34	5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	23	40	32	5
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	19	41	36	4
Paper and Printing	17	44	35	4
Other Manufacturing Industries	16	44	35	5
Building and Contracting	17	51	29	3
Gas, Electricity and Water	18	46	34	2
Transport and Communication	14	50	31	5
Distributive Trades	23	41	32	4
Insurance, Banking and Finance	24	45	27	4
Public Administration	9	39	45	7
Professional Services	9	43	42	6
Miscellaneous Services	9	31	49	11
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6</b>

**Married Women**

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women (excluding widows) in the employee class at end-May, 1957, was about 3,770,000, or nearly one-half of the total number of female employees. This was an increase of less than 50,000 over the figure for 1956 compared with very large increases in the preceding two years.

The proportion of married women to the total number of female employees rises from 59 per cent. in the 25-29 age-group to 73 per cent. in the 35-44 group. Thereafter the proportion gradually falls to 39 per cent. among women aged 60 and over. This decrease in the proportion in the higher age-groups was partly due to the increasing number of women becoming widowed at those ages.

The china and earthenware, cotton and catering industries again had the highest proportions of married women (over 60 per cent. in each case). The proportion was also well above the average in non-resident private domestic service and in the theatre, cinema, etc., industry. The 610,000 married women in the distributive trades represented 47 per cent. of the total number of female employees in those trades, which was slightly below the average for all industries.

In medical and dental services the 195,000 married women represented a considerably lower proportion of the total number of female employees (just under 40 per cent.).

The movements into and out of each Region are shown in the following Table :-

Region	Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration	In	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration
London and South-Eastern, Eastern, and Southern	92,000	78,000	+ 14,000	51,000	32,000	+ 19,000
South-Western	26,000	26,000	-	12,000	13,000	- 1,000
Midland	32,000	42,000	- 10,000	12,000	17,000	- 5,000
North-Midland	34,000	32,000	+ 2,000	12,000	13,000	- 1,000
East and West Ridings	34,000	29,000	+ 5,000	14,000	14,000	-
North-Western	37,000	39,000	- 2,000	15,000	18,000	- 3,000
Northern	21,000	25,000	- 4,000	7,000	9,000	- 2,000
Scotland	19,000	23,000	- 4,000	6,000	10,000	- 4,000
Wales	18,000	19,000	- 1,000	7,000	10,000	- 3,000

**Regional Analysis**

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees (males and females separately) in each Region at May, 1957.

The slight differences between Regions in the age-distribution of males that were shown by the figures for previous years are again shown by the figures for 1957. In the London and South-Eastern Region the proportion under 30 years of age was 25 per cent. compared with the average of 27 per cent. Scotland again had the highest proportion in that age-group (30 per cent.). The Northern Region had the lowest proportion over 60 years of age—9 per cent.—and the Southern Region had the highest proportion—12 per cent.

Among females also the Regional differences were similar to those found in previous years. The proportion under 30 years of age varied between 35 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region and 47 per cent. in the Northern Region. Wales and the Northern Region had the lowest percentage over 40 years of age (37 per cent.) and the London and South-Eastern Region had the highest proportion (47 per cent.).

**Inter-Regional Migration**

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1957 and the corresponding code number for 1956. Where the former differs from the latter the inference is, in general, that the person concerned had moved from one Region to another between May, 1956, and May, 1957, although in some cases it may mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the Regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to new premises, without involving any change of residence for the person concerned. This is more likely to happen where Regional boundaries run through built-up areas, and for this reason the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions have been treated as one Region for the purpose of the statistics set out in the next column.

It is important to bear in mind that the Regions are themselves very large areas and the migrations which may have taken place within them are not included in the figures. The figures also exclude movements of workpeople who entered employment for the first time between May, 1956, and May, 1957 (*e.g.*, school-leavers from other Regions coming to London to take their first

The total numbers of persons who had moved from one Region to another between May, 1956, and May, 1957, were almost identical with the numbers in the preceding year, the figures being 313,000 males and 136,000 females. The movement of men into and out of the South Eastern group of Regions (London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern) were both slightly lower than in 1955-56, but the net inward balance remained the same at 14,000. Those Regions, however, had a larger inward migration of females and a smaller outward migration, resulting in a net gain of 19,000 compared with 8,000 in the previous year. There was a reduction in the inflow into the Midland Region and, for males, an increased outflow, resulting in net losses by migration of 10,000 males and 5,000 females. The net changes in other Regions were relatively small, and, being based on a small sample of 1 per cent., are subject to considerable margins of error.

The following Table gives a broad age-analysis of the total number of persons who moved from one Region to another during the year 1956-57, together with corresponding figures for 1955-56 :-

Age-group	Males		Females	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Under 20	16,000	16,000	24,000	26,000
20-44	228,000	229,000	94,000	90,000
45 and over	66,000	68,000	21,000	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>313,000</b>	<b>139,000</b>	<b>136,000</b>

The principal difference between the two years was a slight increase in the number of young women under 20 years of age who migrated and a somewhat larger decrease among women aged 20-44. The number of under-20 women migrants was 26,000, compared with 16,000 men in the same age-group. It must be borne in mind, however, that large numbers of young men under 20 were serving in the Forces under the National Service Acts.

**Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1957 Analysis by Region\* and Age**

Region	(Thousands)												Total
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>Males</b>													
London and South-Eastern	129	82	286	359	382	369	373	398	374	291	212	164	3,419
Eastern	38	24	69	89	93	97	88	91	81	65	49	35	819
Southern	32	20	58	70	75	75	77	86	75	58	46	37	709
South-Western	35	25	63	77	81	81	83	85	83	68	48	32	761
Midland	69	43	125	157	162	157	153	147	132	110	78	59	1,392
North-Midland	50	29	87	109	119	116	106	108	103	82	61	43	1,013
East and West Ridings	58	36	107	127	138	132	130	127	126	110	80	46	1,217
North-Western	91	58	168	199	204	198	191	203	206	162	118	72	1,870
Northern	46	32	80	102	104	104	99	96	86	77	55	24	905
Scotland	82	60	134	153	154	143	143	145	136	112	87	60	1,409
Wales	33	22	60	70	82	74	72	74	71	57	46	25	686
<b>Total—Males</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>14,200</b>
<b>Females</b>													
London and South-Eastern	133	129	278	189	181	197	223	234	210	164	82	55	2,075
Eastern	38	31	56	42	36	39	42	42	35	28	15	9	413
Southern	33	27	52	33	30	36	38	38	35	24	14	6	366
South-Western	35	30	51	34	33	36	35	37	36	30	10	9	376
Midland	68	52	100	68	65	77	74	78	67	53	27	17	746
North-Midland	50	37	66	43	40	49	44	52	44	36	17	10	488
East and West Ridings	58	49	88	62	52	63	64	71	65	45	25	10	652
North-Western	93	72	145	103	96	108	123	125	113	85	42	22	1,127
Northern	45	35	64	34	29	32	34	35	33	23	10	7	381
Scotland	83	59	117	76	62	65	69	72	66	48	25	14	756
Wales	30	27	41	27	22	23	27	23	23	17	7	3	270
<b>Total—Females</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>7,650</b>

\* A Table giving a broad industrial analysis of the numbers of employees in each Region was given on page 172 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. Two of the figures in that Table were incorrect ; for the Midland Region the figure for building and contracting should be 115,400 and the figure for transport and communication should be 103,600.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1957  
ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

NOTE.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

Industry	(Thousands)														Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	65 and over		
Males															
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	45	27	60	71	59	53	50	52	57	44	29	32	32	579	
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	42	26	57	67	54	47	46	46	51	40	26	30	30	532	
Forestry ..	2	—	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	22	
Fishing ..	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	25	
Mining and Quarrying ..	42	33	80	74	95	91	90	96	91	78	57	23	23	850	
Coal Mining ..	40	32	74	68	86	83	81	87	82	71	53	20	20	777	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	1	—	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	29	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	1	—	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	22	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	11	8	22	27	35	32	29	29	24	18	14	8	8	257	
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	4	4	6	7	11	8	9	7	6	4	4	3	3	73	
China and Earthenware ..	2	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	31	
Glass (other than containers) ..	2	1	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	36	
Glass containers ..	1	—	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	21	
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures (MF)* ..	2	2	8	10	11	11	9	8	8	6	4	2	2	81	
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	9	7	28	45	48	42	49	49	40	32	24	10	10	383	
Chemicals and Dyes ..	4	4	15	23	26	22	26	22	18	15	10	4	4	189	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. ..	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	27	
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1	—	2	3	2	2	3	5	4	4	3	1	1	30	
Paint and Varnish ..	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	29	
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1	—	2	4	4	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	29	
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1	1	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	2	2	1	1	33	
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	—	—	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	25	
Metal Manufacture ..	19	11	39	52	61	68	57	57	60	43	31	18	18	516	
Blast Furnaces ..	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	22	
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	9	5	16	21	26	28	24	23	25	19	13	8	8	217	
Iron Foundries ..	4	2	10	11	11	14	11	11	7	7	7	4	4	103	
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	21	
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	1	1	3	4	5	4	6	4	6	4	3	1	1	44	
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. ..	2	2	6	10	12	13	12	12	11	8	5	3	3	96	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	85	65	147	189	212	198	169	158	160	127	94	63	63	1,667	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	11	10	15	20	20	21	20	21	22	20	16	11	11	207	
Marine Engineering ..	5	5	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	4	3	3	76	
Agricultural Machinery ..	1	1	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	35	
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	1	1	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	29	
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	6	5	9	9	16	14	9	9	9	6	4	3	3	109	
Stationary Engines ..	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	24	
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	2	1	3	5	6	4	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	51	
Ordinance and Small Arms ..	—	—	3	3	6	6	5	6	7	4	2	2	2	49	
Constructing Engineering ..	4	4	16	11	11	11	7	7	5	4	3	2	2	81	
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	30	20	49	67	75	73	58	49	53	42	30	22	22	568	
Electrical Machinery ..	10	7	15	18	22	17	15	13	12	10	9	5	5	153	
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	1	1	3	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	3	1	1	42	
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	1	1	4	5	4	4	6	3	3	3	2	1	1	37	
Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones ..	4	2	8	11	10	8	7	8	5	5	3	2	2	73	
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	1	—	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	25	
Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)* ..	4	2	10	14	17	13	10	9	6	6	3	3	3	107	
Vehicles ..	50	33	86	110	127	120	114	111	98	83	56	33	33	1,021	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. ..	9	6	19	30	36	35	34	31	26	21	14	8	8	269	
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	22	12	25	28	26	21	20	25	23	18	14	11	11	245	
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	7	6	19	25	29	28	26	25	21	18	12	7	7	223	
Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	4	4	10	12	20	18	16	15	12	8	5	3	3	127	
Locomotive Manufacture ..	4	2	7	8	6	8	8	7	7	5	2	2	2	71	
Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc. ..	4	3	5	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	6	2	2	82	
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified ..	18	8	30	38	37	39	38	35	30	26	18	17	17	334	
Tools and Cutlery ..	2	—	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	26	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	1	—	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	25	
Iron and Steel Forgings ..	2	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	36	
Wire and Wire Manufactures ..	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	30	
Hollow-ware ..	1	1	1	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	28	
Brass Manufactures ..	2	1	3	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	32	
Other Metal Industries ..	9	5	15	18	19	18	17	13	12	6	7	7	7	157	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ..	5	4	9	11	12	11	8	9	7	6	5	5	5	92	
Scientific, etc., Instruments ..	4	2	6	8	9	8	5	6	4	4	3	2	2	61	
Textiles ..	18	9	31	31	38	35	42	44	53	43	33	25	25	402	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. ..	3	2	4	3	3	4	4	6	8	5	5	4	4	51	
Cotton Weaving, etc. ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	5	4	4	4	36	
Woolen and Worsted ..	4	3	8	7	10	6	9	10	11	11	8	7	7	94	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production ..	1	—	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	2	2	1	1	30	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk ..	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	22	
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ..	2	1	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	35	
Textile Finishing, etc. ..	2	1	4	5	5	5	7	6	8	8	6	3	3	60	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	2	—	4	3	4	4	4	7	4	3	2	3	3	40	
Leather and Fellingmongery ..	1	—	2	1	3	2	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	26	
Clothing ..	13	5	16	15	19	19	19	18	17	16	14	12	12	183	
Tailoring ..	4	2	8	6	8	7	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	73	
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. ..	5	1	4	4	5	7	5	7	6	6	5	4	4	59	
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	25	13	43	59	55	52	51	56	53	39	32	19	19	497	
Grain Milling ..	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	31	
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	7	3	10	10	10	12	13	10	7	7	5	5	5	103	
Biscuits ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	21	
Meat and Meat Products ..	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	28	
Milk Products ..	2	1	4	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	48	
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	2	1	4	6	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	1	1	42	
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables ..	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	24	
Other Food Industries (XHZ)* ..	1	1	4	7	5	5	3	6	5	3	3	1	1	46	
Brewing and Malting ..	2	1	5	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	6	3	3	69	
Other Drink Industries (XKZ)* ..	3	2	4	4	4	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	32	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	20	8	26	26	21	23	25	26	21	14	10	10	10	230	
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) ..	7	3	10	10	8	7	8	8	6	3	3	4	4	80	
Furniture and Upholstery ..	8	3	9	10	8	12	12	13	9	4	4	3	3	95	
Wooden Containers and Baskets ..	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	20	
Paper and Printing ..	22	12	37	40	36	41	39	41	36	25	24	17	17	370	
Paper and Board ..	3	1	6	8	8	10	8	8	6	4	4	2	2	72	
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. ..	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	22	
Printing of Newspapers, etc. ..	4	2	7	12	10	11	12	12	10	8	8	5	5	101	
Other Printing, Publishing, etc. ..	12	7	20	16	13	15	15	15	13	8	8	8	8	150	

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1957: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

Industry	(Thousands)													Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
Females (cont.)														
Clothing .. .. .	65	43	67	44	35	42	39	36	30	14	7	457		
Tailoring .. . . .	27	17	28	19	15	14	19	16	15	6	3	193		
Dressmaking .. . . .	11	7	13	8	6	8	7	6	5	3	1	83		
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. . . . .	12	9	11	7	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	68		
Other Dress Industries (WS)* .. . . .	6	4	5	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	—	34		
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. . . . .	8	4	8	5	4	5	6	7	6	2	2	63		
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. . . .	40	35	55	33	37	37	42	41	36	23	10	4	393	
Bread and Flour Confectionery .. . . .	9	5	10	6	7	8	10	8	7	5	3	80		
Biscuits .. . . .	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	—	42		
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. . . . .	7	6	12	6	6	7	9	8	5	4	—	71		
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables .. . . .	3	3	5	3	4	4	5	5	6	4	1	44		
Other Food Industries (XHZ)* .. . . .	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	5	2	1	—	33		
Tobacco .. . . .	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	—	—	23		
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. . . .	6	5	10	7	4	7	7	7	4	4	1	63		
Furniture and Upholstery .. . . .	3	2	6	3	3	4	4	2	2	1	—	35		
Paper and Printing .. . . .	31	23	38	20	15	14	15	17	15	12	5	3	208	
Paper and Board .. . . .	4	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	21		
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. . . . .	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	32		
Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)* .. . . .	5	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	30		
Printing of Newspapers, etc. . . . .	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	26		
Other Printing, Publishing, etc. . . . .	15	10	17	10	6	6	6	8	7	2	2	97		
Other Manufacturing Industries .. . . .	11	8	20	12	10	10	12	11	10	7	4	2	117	
Rubber .. . . .	3	2	6	3	3	5	4	3	4	2	1	37		
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites .. . . .	3	1	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	—	20		
Misc. Manufacturing Industries (ZSM)* .. . . .	4	3	7	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	2	40		
Building and Contracting .. . . .	6	4	13	7	6	6	4	7	4	3	1	62		
Building .. . . .	4	3	9	4	4	4	3	5	2	2	1	42		
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply .. . . .	3	4	8	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	1	42		
Electricity .. . . .	2	2	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	25		
Transport and Communication .. . . .	17	18	43	32	26	25	25	21	20	13	8	5	253	
Railways .. . . .	2	2	6	4	6	4	4	3	3	2	1	—	37	
Tramway and Omnibus Service .. . . .	1	4	13	11	6	6	5	4	2	1	—	54		
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication .. . . .	9	6	13	9	10	10	11	9	10	7	5	4	103	
Distributive Trades .. . . .	186	111	182	121	105	115	121	121	101	68	32	21	1,284	
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. . . . .	4	4	6	3	4	2	2	4	3	3	—	1	38	
Other Industrial Materials, etc. . . . .	3	2	6	4	4	2	3	3	2	1	—	31		
Food and Drink—Wholesale .. . . .	7	7	10	7	5	6	5	6	5	3	3	1	65	
Food and Drink—Retail .. . . .	44	28	43	28	31	36	35	30	27	18	7	3	330	
Non-Food Goods—Wholesale .. . . .	13	12	17	12	9	9	10	9	9	6	4	2	112	
Non-Food Goods—Retail .. . . .	111	56	96	64	47	55	61	64	50	35	15	12	666	
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers—Retail .. . . .	4	2	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	42	
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. . . .	25	25	43	23	14	14	16	14	14	12	5	4	209	
Public Administration and Defence .. . . .	14	17	37	32	32	42	43	46	42	33	17	8	363	
National Government Service .. . . .	6	8	18	15	15	20	18	18	19	16	7	3	163	
Local Government Service .. . . .	8	9	19	17	17	22	25	28	23	17	10	5	200	
Professional Services .. . . .	39	59	164	123	96	111	123	133	130	90	46	24	1,138	
Accountancy .. . . .	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	29	
Education .. . . .	5	7	46	52	38	48	56	66	67	47	25	13	470	
Law .. . . .	7	6	10	6	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	2	49	
Medical and Dental Services .. . . .	17	35	87	52	43	49	53	55	50	31	17	6	495	
Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)* .. . . .	6	7	16	8	9	10	8	5	7	5	2	1	84	
Miscellaneous Services .. . . .	55	50	87	74	88	114	137	155	154	131	77	57	1,179	
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. . . . .	4	4	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	5	3	3	73	
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting .. . . .	4	3	7	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	1	1	39	
Catering, Hotels, etc. . . . .	13	15	27	29	42	57	64	76	71	60	31	21	506	
Laundries .. . . .	9	5	10	7	10	10	13	13	10	8	5	3	103	
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc. . . . .	3	2	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	1	1	35	
Hairdressing and Manicure .. . . .	13	9	10	5	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	46	
Private Domestic Service (Resident) .. . . .	3	6	8	3	4	4	7	11	15	16	8	11	96	
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) .. . . .	3	3	6	8	13	20	26	30	35	31	24	14	213	
Other Services .. . . .	3	3	6	8	5	8	8	7	5	4	3	3	68	
<b>Grand Total .. . . .</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>7,650</b>	

\* See footnote \* on previous page.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 225 to 241.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 24,000 (+9,000 males and +15,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,046,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 11,000 and all other industries and services an increase of 35,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 20,000 from 24,048,000 to 24,068,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 407,429 to 389,044 between 14th April and 12th May, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 36,270 to 58,512. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 4,556 among males and a rise of 8,413 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in May at 113. The changes

in rates of wages reported to the Department during May resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £69,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 414,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade, cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture, tobacco manufacture and cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 13th May, 1958, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 110 at 15th April and with 105 at 14th May, 1957. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of coal, milk and eggs, which were partly offset by increases in the average prices of potatoes and tomatoes.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during May 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 106,400. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 1,451,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 227, and, in addition, 20 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Railway Service

As a result of an agreement between the British Transport Commission and the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, a three per cent. increase in salaries and rates of pay is to be applied to railway salaried and conciliation staff and to certain miscellaneous grades normally associated with conciliation staff, with effect from Monday, 30th June, 1958 (i.e., in respect of all turns of duty commencing after midnight on Sunday, 29th June).

Details of the revised salaries and rates of pay will be given in the July issue of this GAZETTE.

OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEMES

In recent years a need has been felt for adequate statistics about the nature and extent of occupational pension schemes. The Committee on the Economic and Financial Problems of the Provision for Old Age, in their Report published in December, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 411), drew attention to the lack of information on existing occupational pension schemes and recommended that the necessary statistics should be collected and published. The Government concluded that a statistical survey ought to be made, and towards the end of 1956 the Government Actuary was asked to carry it out. A report by the Government Actuary on the survey which he undertook has now been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Occupational Pension Schemes", price 2s. 0d. net (2s. 2d. including postage).

The survey was undertaken in order to throw light on (i) the number of persons now covered for occupational pensions, the number of pensioners, the total sums paid as contributions and as pensions, and (ii) the salient features of the various types of scheme. For the first part of the survey a questionnaire was sent to a representative sample of employers and the information so obtained was used as a basis for compiling estimates of the total numbers and amounts. For the second part of the survey an analysis was made of the provisions of the rules lodged with the Inland Revenue relating to the schemes for which usable answers to the questionnaire had been received. To supplement the results, comparable information was added for schemes in the public service and the nationalised industries. The first part of the report on the survey gives the estimates based on the returns received from employers. The results of the second part of the survey are shown in a summary statement in the form of a series of Tables setting out the percentages of the total membership of occupational pension schemes falling into various categories, designed to show the extent of registration of schemes under legislative provisions, the types of employees covered, conditions of entry, contributions by employees and by employers, etc. There are explanatory notes on the various sections of the Tables. In a final section the Government Actuary gives a summary of the results of the survey. Some of the main points are given below.

It is estimated that in 1956 the number of workpeople covered by occupational pension schemes was just over 8 millions, 4½ millions of them being in private schemes, and that the number of pensioners was about 1,100,000, of whom 300,000 were in private schemes. The total amount paid in the year as contributions to private schemes was about £246 millions, of which £72 millions was paid by employees; the annual amount being paid out in pensions was about £50 millions. The corresponding figures for public service and nationalised industries were about £221 millions as contributions (£56 millions by employees) and about £150 millions as pensions. The total number of persons covered by the various schemes at the present time is probably about 8½ millions, including 7 million men and 1½ million women; nearly one-half of employed males thus have some provision for pensions in addition to those provided under the National Insurance scheme.

The analysis of the rules of pension schemes showed that few schemes are registered under the relevant Acts (the Friendly Societies' Acts, etc., and the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act, 1927). Of the schemes surveyed, 47 per cent. covered all employees, 22 per cent. staff only, 19 per cent. works employees only, and 12 per cent. special categories only. A material proportion of the schemes are non-contributory so far as employees are concerned. Relatively few members are entitled to a lump sum without pension on retirement, although death benefits usually consist of lump sums. On withdrawal from a pension scheme, an employee usually receives a sum equivalent to the total contribution he has himself made, but, if joining another firm with a pension scheme, he may qualify for a transfer value. Except in the public service and nationalised industries, provision for pension in case of retirement on health grounds is by no means universal and in many schemes only the normal withdrawal benefit is payable. The Government Actuary gives information also on the methods by which employees' contributions are assessed, the methods by which financial support for schemes is provided by employers, the actual age of retirement compared with that provided for in the rules, the grant of back-service credits, actuarial valuation, dissolution of schemes, and voluntary variation by the employee of benefits and conditions. An Appendix reproduces the letter and questionnaire form which were sent to employers.

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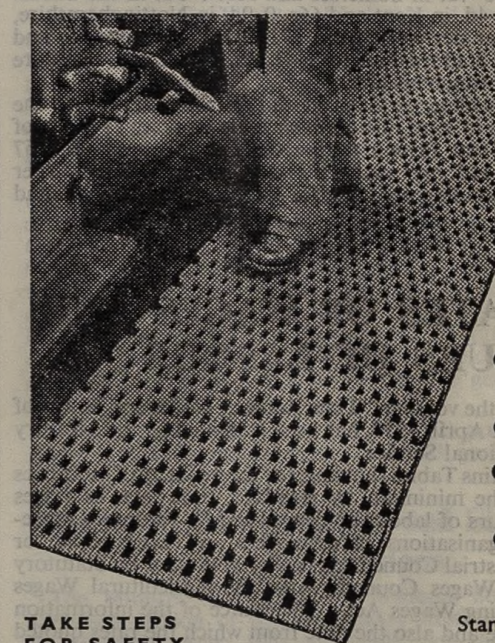
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## EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN FOURTH QUARTER OF 1957 AND IN YEAR 1957

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1957 and for the year 1957 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

### Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1957

	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-shift worked—			
At the Face .. .. .	74 4.4	3 8.2	78 0.6
All Underground .. .	63 3.3	3 4.2	66 7.5
Surface .. .. .	43 3.4	2 11.5	46 2.9
All Workers .. .. .	58 11.6	3 3.2	62 2.8
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—			
At the Face .. .. .	354 11	17 7	372 6
All Underground .. .	323 8	17 2	340 10
Surface .. .. .	249 9	17 1	266 10
All Workers .. .. .	309 2	17 2	326 4

### Earnings in Year 1957

	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-shift worked—			
At the Face .. .. .	71 10.2	3 3.2	75 1.4
All Underground .. .	61 2.3	2 11.5	64 1.8
Surface .. .. .	42 8.4	2 7.2	45 0.6
All Workers .. .. .	57 1.7	2 10.5	60 0.2
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—			
At the Face .. .. .	330 7	15 0	345 7
All Underground .. .	302 11	14 8	317 7
Surface .. .. .	238 6	14 7	253 1
All Workers .. .. .	290 4	14 7	304 11

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the fourth quarter of 1957 per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 57s. 1.8d. in Somerset and 57s. 3.8d. in the Forest of Dean to 67s. 6.8d. in Kent and 69s. 1.1d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 297s. 0d., in Shropshire and 299s. 4d. in the Forest of Dean to 352s. 9d. in South Derbyshire and 362s. 9d. in Nottinghamshire.

The corresponding amounts for the year were, per man-shift worked, from 55s. 3.4d. in Somerset and 55s. 7.3d. in the Forest of Dean to 64s. 11.4d. in Kent and 66s. 0.9d. in Nottinghamshire, and, per wage-earner per week, from 271s. 11d. in Shropshire and 282s. 2d. in South Staffordshire to 334s. 0d. in South Derbyshire and 339s. 1d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1957 amounted to 64s. 11d. per man-shift worked and 342s. 1d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 62s. 8d. and 320s. 0d.

## TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour", dated 1st April, 1958, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The volume contains Tables showing, for the majority of industries and occupations, the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and the normal hours of labour as determined by voluntary agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, or made by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies, or by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. The source of the information is given in each case and also the date from which the rates quoted became operative.

The extent to which rates of wages are determined for different occupations within each industry varies considerably. In some industries the agreements or orders fix only general minimum rates for men and women respectively, whilst in others rates are specified for a number of occupations and in the majority of cases for adults and for young workers of different ages; in many cases rates vary according to area. It is not practicable to publish details of all the rates fixed, and accordingly, where necessary, a selection of the more important rates has been made. An appendix gives rates of wages for young workers in a selection of industries.

In addition to the minimum time rates, particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers, the additional rates payable to shift and night workers, and, where they are known

to exist, of the arrangements for a guaranteed weekly wage or period of employment. Overtime rates of pay and arrangements for paid holidays in the industries included in the volume are set out in appendices.

Much of the information contained in the Tables can be kept up to date by reference to the particulars of changes in rates of wages which are regularly published in the issues of this GAZETTE.

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1958", is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 247 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 15s. 0d. net (15s. 9d. including postage).

### Changes Since 1st April, 1958

Changes in rates of wages have taken place in a number of industries since 1st April, 1958. Those that were known before the final proofs were sent to press have been incorporated in the volume. In other cases the main Tables may be brought up to date by reference to the particulars of the changes in wage rates published in either the May issue or the current issue of this GAZETTE. The following Table gives, for such changes reported in the May issue of the GAZETTE, (a) the page of the volume affected by the changes, (b) the title of the Table in the volume, and (c) the page of the May, 1958, GAZETTE on which particulars of the changes were published.

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Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in the current issue of the GAZETTE are shown on pages 235 to 238 (see note at the head of the Table of principal changes in rates of wages on page 235). Particulars of revised agreements covering guarantee of employment adopted by the National Joint Council of the Building Brick and Allied Industries (pages 16, 18 and 20), the National Joint Committee for the Salt Glazed Ware Industry (page 21) and the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry (page 24) are given in an article on page 174 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

It is regretted that similar particulars cannot be given in respect of the appendices to the volume.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with Government Departments, have prepared Tables giving figures of expenditure on social services in the United Kingdom by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities for the financial year 1957-58, together with figures for earlier years. The figures for 1957-58 differ from those for the earlier years in that they are, in general, the latest available "financial estimates" for that year. The Tables have been published in the May issue of the "Monthly Digest of Statistics".

The Tables show, separately, consolidated totals of current expenditure (net) and of capital expenditure by all public authorities, and current expenditure by the central Government, by local authorities, and by the National Insurance Funds. The figures relate to the financial years ended 31st March except in the case of expenditure by local authorities in Scotland whose financial year ends on 15th May. An explanatory statement in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" gives details of two changes, relating to national assistance to Poles and grants to local health authorities (see below), made in compiling the Tables since the figures for 1956-57 were published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957, page 203).

The Table below shows consolidated current expenditure on social services, including administrative expenses, by all public authorities in the United Kingdom for 1957-58 and for some earlier years. Amounts recovered by contributions from the public towards particular services have in general been deducted so that only the net expenditure by public authorities is shown. Expenditure on national insurance schemes consists of the expenditure of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Fund, and includes retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60), other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits, and industrial injuries benefits. Pensions and benefits paid under the national insurance schemes have been included in full, no deduction being made for the revenue received from employers' and employees' contributions. As in previous statements, payments to persons overseas of national insurance benefits and war pensions and grants are not included in these figures. National assistance to Poles is now, however, included,

and all grants to local health authorities are now treated as current expenditure by the central Government. Grants from the National Insurance Funds towards the cost of the national health service ceased from 2nd September, 1957, after which date separate national health service contributions became payable under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, and the Health Service Contributions Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. No deduction has been made for the revenue received from these contributions. As a consequence, in 1957-58 the figures for expenditure by the central Government are increased and those for expenditure by the National Insurance Funds are reduced by comparison with earlier years. The figures of consolidated expenditure by all public authorities are, however, not affected. For industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled, the figures quoted below cover only expenditure by the central Government; expenditure by local authorities on these services is included with their expenditure on national assistance, as separate figures are not available. Superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national health service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but pensions paid to retired employees, e.g., to retired teachers and doctors, are excluded. All transfers from one public authority to another have been eliminated from the consolidated current expenditure totals to avoid double counting, and, in the case of grants from the central Government to local authorities, only the grants for specific social services are included.

	£ million					
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58*
National insurance schemes .. .	526.6	554.6	566.8	682.2	710.3	778.3
Non-contributory old age pensions .. .	24.3	21.8	20.4	18.9	16.9	15.8
National assistance .. .	121.3	126.4	134.7	125.8	138.7	151.3
War and other service disability, etc., pensions .. .	84.0	83.3	87.1	88.4	89.5	91.5
Family allowances .. .	93.1	110.3	111.9	113.8	121.7	130.9
Industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled .. .	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.7
Nutrition services .. .	80.1	77.9	80.5	88.2	96.5	86.0
Education .. .	390.0	413.0	454.4	494.8	576.4	657.5
Child care .. .	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.1	20.3	21.8
National health service .. .	476.7	484.5	511.9	557.8	611.7	653.9
Other health services .. .	13.5	13.9	14.4	15.9	17.5	19.7
Housing .. .	87.0	96.3	104.6	100.0	106.1	114.3
Total expenditure .. .	1,917.4	2,003.5	2,109.5	2,308.1	2,509.0	2,724.7

The Tables in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" give figures also for 1950-51 and 1951-52. For those years the totals were £1,601.4 millions and £1,715.2 millions.

## INCREASES IN TRAINING AND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCES

The increase in the weekly rates of maintenance allowances payable during a period of training, to which the Minister of Labour and National Service referred during the debate on unemployment in the House of Commons on 25th April (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 176), became effective from the beginning of the first pay-week commencing on or after Monday, 19th May. The old rates have been increased by about 10 per cent., but for persons with dependants who are obliged to train away from their home area a consolidated allowance has been introduced to include the living-away-from-home allowance previously made as a separate payment. The new weekly rates, which vary according to age, sex and/or whether the trainee is living locally (local) or has to live away in lodgings (non-local) while attending a course of training, are given in the Table below. They relate to trainees taking a course of training under the General and Ex-Regular Vocational Training Schemes and the Disabled Persons Training Scheme, to persons undergoing courses of industrial rehabilitation at one of the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and to those persons training for employment under sheltered conditions. Details of the rates of allowances payable prior to these increases were given in an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1956 (page 47).

Age	Local		Non-Local		Attending Residential Establishments	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20 years and over	Rate A .. 99 0	80 6	66 0	54 0	56 0	44 0
	Rate B .. 108 0	89 6	99 0	87 0	89 0	77 0
	Rate C .. 121 0	102 6	112 0	100 0	102 0	90 0
	Rate D .. 130 0	111 6	121 0	109 0	111 0	99 0
19 years	.. .. .	79 0	71 0	51 6	46 0	41 6
18 years	.. .. .	66 0	60 6	44 0	40 0	34 0
17 years	.. .. .	55 0	52 0	38 6	37 6	28 6
16 years	.. .. .	50 6	48 6	35 0	35 0	25 0
15 years	.. .. .	45 0	45 0	31 6	31 6	21 6

For persons aged 20 or over Rate A in the Table above applies to persons without dependants; Rate B to persons maintaining

\*Estimates.

(73476)

a dependent child, or children, under 16; Rate C to persons with a wife, or maintaining an adult dependant other than a wife but with no dependent children; and Rate D to persons with a wife, or maintaining an adult dependant other than a wife, and maintaining a dependent child or children under 16. Married men under 20 years of age and, where the maintenance conditions are satisfied, unmarried men aged 19 with dependants and women aged 19, whether married or single, with dependants receive allowances at Rates B, C or D as appropriate. In the case of other persons under 19 who have dependants the local rates are increased by 22s. a week for an adult dependant and 9s. a week for one or more dependent children; the non-local and resident rates are increased by the difference between Rate A and Rates B, C or D as appropriate.

For those men and women who leave home to attend a course of training a further allowance is payable for the cost of lodging and part-board, i.e., for all meals except the mid-day meal from Monday to Saturday inclusive. To certain trainees without dependants, who have a liability for rent, rates, mortgages, etc., an additional "continuing liability" allowance of 24s. 6d. a week may be payable. Persons attending Residential Establishments receive free lodging and full board in addition to the weekly maintenance allowance appropriate to their age.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Occupational Health Seminar

The second stage of the World Health Organisation travelling seminar on occupational health organised by the Ministry of Labour and National Service was held in Great Britain from 29th May to 6th June. It followed the first stage which was held in France.

The seminar was attended by specialists in industrial health from 20 European countries including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

The object of the seminar was to provide participants who attended in a personal capacity and not as delegates of any country or organisation with first-hand acquaintance with the practical working of arrangements for promoting industrial health in advanced industrial countries.

The programme of discussions and visits arranged for the seminar was very comprehensive and the latter included visits to the Slough Industrial Health Service, the Industrial Health and Safety Centre and an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Dock medical services including the Albert Dock Hospital, railway and bus medical services, the medical centre and rehabilitation unit of a large motor car firm and the medical centres of several manufacturing firms with comprehensive medical services.

### Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings in Factories

On 5th May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1958. The Order came into operation on 16th June. It brings the requirements imposed by section 1(c) of the Factories Act, 1937, for the periodical washing and painting of internal walls, ceilings, etc., into line with modern developments in paint manufacture by permitting, for such purposes, the use of emulsion paint.

The quality of the emulsion paint to be used is defined in the Order and manufacturers of the paint are required to furnish a certificate, the form of which is set out in the Schedule to the Order, to the effect that the paint is of the defined quality. The Order further specifies that two coats of emulsion paint must be used in the first instance, that this must be renewed with at least one coat of paint every five years, and the walls and ceilings must be washed at least once in every period of fourteen months. The dates of painting and washing and the maker's certificate of the quality of the paint are to be filed in the general register of the factory.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 752) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### Revision of Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Regulations

The Minister of Labour and National Service has published a revised version of the preliminary draft of Regulations under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, for shipbuilding and ship-repairing. The purpose of the Regulations is to safeguard the health and promote the safety of persons employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry.

The original preliminary draft was published in 1950 and comments were invited from the organisations and interests chiefly concerned (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1950, page 303). Discussions in recent months with a number of organisations, including the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, indicated the need to make substantial changes to the original preliminary draft. The Minister therefore decided to publish a revised version so that those concerned may have a further opportunity of considering the draft before the Regulations are published.

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as a statutory draft under the procedure set out in the Second Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.

The proposed new Regulations are more comprehensive than the current Shipbuilding Regulations, made in 1931, which do not apply to ship repairing undertaken in harbours and wet docks. This work is covered by the proposed new Regulations. Among other important new provisions in the proposed Regulations are requirements as to the fencing of dry docks, guard rails on staging, precautions to be taken against explosions and fires on oil-carrying vessels, and a clause allocating responsibility for observance of each provision of the Regulations.

## DEFERMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE OF STUDENTS IN 1958-59

The arrangements for the academic year 1958-59 for the deferment of National Service of students at Universities and certain other educational institutions, and for deferment to remain at school, have been set out in a Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and some other Government Departments. The Memorandum is intended for the guidance of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities, University Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education, and Headmasters of Secondary Schools. It states that the arrangements for the deferment of students operating in 1958-59 will, in general, be the same as those for 1957-58 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1957, page 242).

### Deferment of National Service

Men will be able to obtain deferment to enter a University provided that:—(a) they go straight from full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment to University (except where it is part of the recognised training for a profession to spend some time in practical work), or, although no longer at school, have secured acceptance by a University for the October immediately following the end of the school year in which they become 19 (men born during 1939 will where necessary and as indicated below be allowed deferment to enter a University at a later date); and (b) they will not pass out of liability for National Service. The age at which liability ceases is the 26th birthday, or the 30th birthday in the case of registered medical and dental practitioners, and no-one will be given deferment to start a course which clearly cannot be completed before that date.

Students who lose their places at the University or other institution which they were attending will normally have their deferment cancelled. The arrangements provide, however, that (a) a student who is required to withdraw because of examination failure but who is advised by the University or institution to change his training may be considered for further deferment for a different method or course of training, subject to the rule regarding change of studies (see below), (b) a student who is required to withdraw but who will be re-admitted to the University or institution in a year's time if he retrieves his examination failure may be allowed deferment up to one year for training or employment in industry with part-time studies approved by the University or institution, and (c) a student may be granted deferment to sit a final examination for a second time although he has left the University or institution which he was attending and entered some other institution or employment.

Some restriction is placed upon changes from one course of studies to another, although it is not intended to prevent alterations or changes of direction within a recognised scheme of study such as are common at many Universities and are made under the guidance of the University authorities. The rule is that, if a course of studies is for four years or longer, change to a different course is not permitted after the commencement of the third year of the course. If the course is for two or three years, a change is not permitted after the commencement of the second year.

Extension of deferment may be granted for the purpose of post-graduate research for a period not exceeding three complete years. Students may also apply for extension of deferment to take a second degree or a diploma course, a modern language course abroad, or a travelling scholarship. The application for further deferment must be supported by the University and may be made only where there is no break in continuity of full-time studies and the extra deferment would not enable the man to pass out of liability. Special conditions apply in medicine and dentistry. Men intending to take a professional qualification or to enter into articles after completing the University course may ask for further deferment, provided they go straight from the full-time course to the professional training and are able to complete the articles or obtain the professional qualification before passing out of liability.

In the case of agricultural and horticultural studies, deferment will be given to students who are required to undertake one year's practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course of study leading to an approved qualification in agriculture or up to two years' practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course leading to an approved qualification in horticulture. Students must submit a certificate in a prescribed form. Agricultural workers who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Agricultural College for an approved qualification in agriculture. Similarly, coal miners who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Mining College for an approved qualification in mining.

Any observations relating to the proposed new Regulations should be sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Safety, Health and Welfare Department, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1., and persons concerned are asked to send them to reach the Ministry not later than 31st July, so that a statutory draft can be published later in the year.

Copies of the new draft Regulations, which are entitled "Revision of Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Regulations: Second Preliminary Draft of the New Code", can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage).

The arrangements described above apply also to students and prospective students at Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education who are taking, or propose to take, a full-time course for a University degree, a Higher National Diploma, or a full-time course of not lower standard.

### Deferment to Remain at School

A student may apply for deferment to remain in full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment until the end of the school year in which he becomes 19 years of age. Students born during the first and second quarters of 1939, all of whom have been required to register for National Service, will, where necessary, be allowed deferment to enable them to take courses at Universities and similar educational establishments or at Teacher Training Colleges beginning in 1959. Those born during the third quarter of 1939 are likely to be required to register for National Service in the first half of 1959 and will, where necessary, be allowed deferment to begin such courses in 1959 or 1960. This concession will not be applied to students born before 1st January, 1939, or to students born after 31st December, 1938, who intend to enter into articles or take other professional training.

Students who reach 19 years of age during the 1957-58 school year and who wish for deferment to remain at school until the end of that school year in order to fit in their service with entry to a University or comparable course, or a teacher training course, in the October (or September) following release from the Forces on completion of the period of two years' whole-time National Service should inform the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service that they intend to proceed to University or College after National Service and that they wish to be called up not later than September, 1958 (or August, 1958, if the course they intend to take will begin in September, 1960).

### Early Call-up

Arrangements may be made for a student's call-up to be advanced, but not before the date on which he reaches the age of 17 years 6 months, if he wishes to ensure his release from the Forces at a convenient time to commence a full-time course at a University or College, provided he furnishes evidence that he has been accepted or registered, or produces a statement from his Headmaster that he is a bona fide candidate for such a course. It should, however, be noted that men born between 1st October, 1939, and 31st December, 1939, are unlikely to be called up, and that men born in 1940, although liable for call-up, need not expect to be called up. Men born in 1941 or later are not liable to be called up under the National Service Acts and applications for early call-up from men in this group cannot therefore be accepted.

### Students who may be Unfit for the Forces

A student over the age of 17 years 2 months who has good reason for thinking that on examination by a National Service Medical Board he will be graded unfit for service in the Forces and who wishes to have his position determined so that he can, if found unfit, proceed direct from school to University, Technical College, etc., may, subject to certain conditions, be summoned to medical examination out of normal course. This concession will be granted only where there is prima facie evidence, supported by a medical certificate, of the student's probable unfitness for military service. Full particulars of this arrangement can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

### Procedure, etc.

The Memorandum contains details of the procedure for making application for deferment, extended deferment and early call-up under these arrangements, particulars of the full-time courses of study at Technical Colleges and other institutions of further education in respect of which deferment may be granted by University Joint Recruiting Boards, and the addresses of the Boards.

Attention is drawn also to other arrangements under the National Service Acts which may affect students. A student has the legal right to apply for postponement of calling up for National Service on the ground that exceptional hardship would ensue if he were called up; any such application should be made at the time of medical examination and would be considered in the light of the regulations and Umpire's decisions. A student may also apply for suspension of call-up, for a period not exceeding two months from the date of his medical examination, on the ground that he proposes to take within that period an examination which is vital to his future. He will require for this purpose a certificate or other satisfactory evidence, from the Head of his School or College, giving particulars of the examination for which he is a candidate and the date(s) on which it will be held.

## TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The Annual Report and Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 28th December, 1957, have been submitted to the Minister of Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. They have been published by H.M. Stationery Office in two volumes, the first of which contains the Report of the Board and the second the Accounts and Statistical Tables for 1957, as House of Commons Papers Nos. 180 and 181 (Session 1957-58), price, respectively, 4s. net and 9s. 6d. net (4s. 4d. and 10s. 1d. including postage).

The first chapter of the Report briefly summarises the results of the National Coal Board's operations in 1957, giving figures of saleable output of coal, productivity, man-power, etc., production of coke in the Board's coking plants, and the financial results for the year from the collieries and other activities. Other chapters give information in more detail about production in 1957, demand for and distribution of coal, and about man-power, wages and conditions of work, training, safety, health and welfare, and other matters relating to the Board's functions as an employer of labour. Some of the main facts and figures contained in the Report about output, productivity, costs and related matters, man-power and training, industrial relations, and safety, health and welfare, during the year 1957, are given below.

### Output, Productivity, Costs, etc.

Total saleable output of the coal mining industry in 1957, including coal from opencast sites, was 223.6 million tons, which was 1.4 million tons more than in 1956 and the highest annual output since 1952. Output of deep-mined coal, at 210.1 million tons, was almost the same as in 1956, but output of opencast coal rose by 1.5 million tons to 13.6 million tons. Of the total output from deep mines, 207.4 million tons were produced by collieries operated by the Board and 2.6 million tons by licensed mines. Output from voluntary Saturday working was 10.9 million tons, or 0.3 million tons less than in 1956. The Report says that, up to the end of May, deep-mined output was running at the highest rate since the vesting date. The technical advances achieved by capital investment, the rapid development of power-loading, and better attendance on the part of the workers, secured an output over 2 million tons higher than in the first five months of 1956. Thereafter, lower attendance, associated with a fall in productivity, depressed the industry's performance. The Report notes also, as a matter affecting production, that the proportion of faceworkers to total man-power declined during 1957. This was due to the entry into the industry of a higher proportion of men and boys without previous mining experience and the effect of various provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, including the prohibition, from 1st July, 1957, of the employment underground of boys under 16.

In spite of the improvement in attendance during the first five months of the year, the average number of shifts worked by each mineworker in 1957 was 240, two fewer than in 1956; this fall in the number of shifts worked was equivalent to the loss of about 1.7 million tons of coal. Detailed comparison with previous years is complicated by the effect on attendance of the influenza epidemic, which was at its worst in September and October. It is estimated that the epidemic cost the industry directly and indirectly about 1.5 million tons in the nine weeks ending 26th October. The Report points out that fluctuations in the rate of attendance not only have an immediate and direct effect on output, but, by disrupting efficient working, they also have a considerable impact on productivity. Figures given in the Report show the difference in productivity between the first five months of the year, when attendance was high, and the subsequent seven months. In the year as a whole, productivity at the coal face was 297 man-shifts a thousand tons of coal, which was a slight improvement compared with 1956; after allowing for the reclassification of faceworkers that occurred during the year, it was 0.5 per cent. better than in 1956. For all workers, productivity was 812 man-shifts a thousand tons, almost exactly the same as in 1956.

The total cost of production at the Board's collieries was 81s. 6d. a ton in 1957, compared with 74s. 5d. a ton in 1956. Of the total of 81s. 6d., wages and associated charges accounted for 48s. 10d., materials, repairs and power for 19s. 5d., other expenses for 9s. 8d., and depreciation for 3s. 7d. Compared with the previous year, wage costs rose by 3s. a ton; new national agreements for colliery daywage workers and underofficials accounted for 1s. 5d. of the increase, and most of the remainder was due to the higher earnings of pieceworkers resulting from increased piece rates or allowances. The cost of materials and repairs was 1s. 6d. a ton higher in 1957 than in 1956 because of increased prices for materials generally, particularly for steel, and the additional maintenance required as a result of increased mechanisation. The consolidated financial results of operating the collieries and all other activities of the Board during 1957, together with other income and liabilities, showed a net deficiency of £5.3 millions, compared with a net surplus of £12.8 millions in 1956.

In reviewing demand for coal and distribution in 1957, the Report says that, during the first ten years of public ownership, the average annual increase in the inland demand for coal was 3.2 million tons, but in 1957 demand, at 213.2 million tons, was 5.2 million tons less than in 1956. The fall in demand, caused by exceptional circumstances, meant that for the first time since the slight industrial recession of 1951-52, there was a marginal surplus of some kinds of coal. There was still a shortage of large coal, however, and thus some imports were necessary. They totalled 2.9 million tons during the year, 2.3 million tons less than in 1956. The reduction

in total inland consumption of coal in 1957 was due to a higher average temperature during the year than in 1956, the check to industrial production in the early part of the year, the more efficient use of coal, and the increased use of oil after the removal of restrictions at the end of May. Although there was a surplus available for export, it was difficult for the Board to increase their export sales because of a decline in demand on the Continent as in Britain. Total exports for the year were 6.6 million tons. Bunker supplies to foreign-going vessels and trawlers fell from 1.6 million tons in 1956 to 1.2 million tons in 1957 because of the increased number of ships using oil. The Report discusses the shortage of large coal and says that the growing proportion of small coal in total output means that more of this grade must be used, possibly in new ways, if coal is to play its proper part in meeting the country's energy requirements in the years ahead.

### Man-Power and Training

The Report says that there were 710,000 workers in the coal mining industry at the end of 1957, compared with 703,700 at the end of 1956. The average number of workers for the whole year was 710,100, compared with 703,400 in 1956. Of the total of 710,100, faceworkers numbered 274,000, an increase compared with 1956 of 800, or of 1,200 including shot-firers at the coal face. The number of underground workers was 250,600, or 3,400 more than in 1956. Recruitment was helped in 1957 by the mild decline in activity in some other industries, and total recruitment during the year was higher than in any year since 1952, but wastage was high also. Detailed figures for National Coal Board mines only show that net recruitment in 1957 totalled 70,711, compared with 65,672 in 1956. For net wastage the figures were 64,564 in 1957 and 62,478 in 1956, so that the net change in man-power was an increase of 6,147 in 1957 compared with an increase of 3,194 in 1956. The total of 70,711 for net recruitment in 1957 included 18,439 newly employed boys under 18 years of age, 23,051 newly employed men of 18 or over, and 29,221 re-employed workers. The serious shortage of men in the North Eastern, East Midlands, West Midlands and South Western Divisions was reduced by the recruitment in those Divisions of 6,100 more men than in 1956. As the recruitment position became more favourable, the Board were able to exercise greater selectivity. Selection of adults was generally made more stringent and priority given, first, to experienced ex-mineworkers and second, to men under 25 with no mining experience. The Board also decided to end the special arrangements for transferring men to the under-manned coalfields, although transfers will still be possible, where necessary, under arrangements made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. More engineers and scientists were recruited in 1957 to carry out the Board's programmes of reconstruction and research. The numbers of mining and other engineers and technical staff rose from 11,800 in 1956 to 12,700 in 1957 and the numbers of scientists and scientific technical staff from 2,400 to 2,500.

All boys entering the coal mining industry are given a sixteen-week course of preliminary training. On the basis of progress during training boys may be recommended either for day-release courses in mining subjects under the Board's "Ladder Plan" or for entry to an apprenticeship scheme. The number of boys completing preliminary training in 1957 was 15,378, compared with 16,699 in 1956. For adults the preliminary training course lasts for three weeks, after which the men may go on to coal-face training. Adults completing preliminary training in 1957 numbered 17,980, compared with 15,118 in 1956. The numbers (boys and adults) completing coal-face training were 16,954 in 1956 and 17,864 in 1957. Five new preliminary training centres were opened during 1957. The Report reviews also training for specialists and craftsmen, the progress of apprenticeship schemes, further education, scholarship schemes, and training of managerial staff. Under the Board's scheme of apprenticeship for engineering craftsmen, at the end of 1957 there were 3,532 apprentice mechanics and 4,033 apprentice electricians undergoing the five-year course of practical training and technical education to qualify for statutory recognition as colliery mechanics or electricians. The "Ladder Plan" provides the opportunity for young workers, including apprentices, to train to qualify as craftsmen, technicians or management officials. The number of employees taking technical courses forming part of the Plan increased to 21,694 in 1957.

### Industrial Relations

In a section on wages, salaries and conditions of service the Report gives an account of negotiations and agreements between the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers on wages and related matters, of progress towards a revision of the wage system for pieceworkers, and of the negotiations preceding the Board's decision in April that the disqualifications for payment of the five-day-week bonus should be removed. This change, which operated from 1st June, was subject to the exception that no bonus should be paid to a man who did not work for one or more shifts in a week because of a strike at the undertaking where he was employed.

The total number of unofficial stoppages of work and restrictions of effort was 3,771 in 1957, the same figure as that for 1956. Unofficial stoppages rose in number from 3,099 to 3,339 and restrictions of effort fell from 672 to 432. The total loss of coal from all disputes was 1,828,600 tons, or 317,000 tons less than in 1956. As in previous years, the Report says, there were far more stoppages, and far more coal was lost, in Scottish, North Eastern, and South Western Divisions than in all the others combined.

### Safety, Health and Welfare

There were 391 fatal accidents in the Board's mines in 1957, which was 73 more than in 1956, when the figure was the lowest ever recorded in the industry. The number of persons injured in accidents of the kind which must be reported immediately to H.M. Inspectors also rose, from 1,731 in 1956 to 1,900 in 1957. Other accidents, involving injury to the worker and his absence from work for over three days, numbered 195,000 in 1957, compared with 217,000 in 1956. The Report says that the Board are most concerned about the increase in serious accidents during the year. There were seven explosions during the year and two of them were considered serious enough for the Minister of Power to direct H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines to hold public enquiries. The Coal Industry National Consultative Council set up a sub-committee, which started work towards the end of the year, to consider reports on the causes and circumstances of the explosions which have taken place in recent years, and to report on the lessons to be learnt and the measures which can be taken to prevent similar happenings. There were special safety campaigns in all Divisions during the year, and much attention was also given to extending training in first aid.

In a note on the Board's Medical Service, the Report says that it is the Board's policy to provide a medical centre in the charge of a

## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1957

The Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dock Labour Board, relating to the year ended 28th December, 1957, have recently been submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The Report says that during 1957 the Board submitted to the Minister their observations on the recommendations of the committee appointed "to enquire into the working of the Dock Labour Scheme and advise what alterations, if any, should be made in the terms of the Scheme" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 292). It refers to a statement made by the Minister in the House of Commons on 18th December, 1957, in which he said that he had accepted the Committee's recommendation that the structure of the Dock Labour Scheme should remain unchanged and had decided that the functions of the National Dock Labour Board should not be extended. There was, the Report says, no serious challenge during 1957 to the administration of the Scheme, the requirements of which continued to make heavy demands on the time of members of Local Boards.

In a section on national agreements, the Report notes that an agreement negotiated by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry came into effect on 20th May, 1957. This provided for an increase in the daily wages of men on time rates by 1s. 6d. to 29s. 6d., payable on a half-daily basis; a corresponding increase in the minimum guarantee to piece-workers; an increase of 5.35 per cent. on the existing gross piecework rates; and an adjustment in the travel time allowances payable under National Transfer Agreements. Similar terms were subsequently extended to those categories of registered dock workers whose industrial conditions are governed by separate agreements. An amendment to the National Agreement of 3rd July, 1947, which also came into effect from 20th May, 1957, related to guaranteed payments to dock workers aged 65 and under 70 years of age. It provides that such workers, if required to report for 11 turns in the week, are to be guaranteed a weekly payment of £5 4s. 6d.; if, after a medical examination, which such a dock worker may request annually, he is certified as fully fit to undertake all forms of dock work, the guaranteed weekly payment is to be £6 1s. 0d. A further amendment to the National Agreement of 3rd July, 1947, became effective on 11th November, 1957, and in consequence the weekly guaranteed payment to a dock worker under 65 years of age who is so grouped that he is required to report for only six turns in the week was increased from £3 6s. 8d. to £4 0s. 0d., whilst a dock worker of 65 years of age and under 70 years of age similarly required to report for only six turns in the week became entitled to a guaranteed weekly payment of £3 5s. 0d. instead of £2 3s. 6d.

A chart in the Report shows the quarterly movement of the indices of the volume of trade and of employment at the docks in 1955, 1956, and 1957. The information in the chart is intended, the Report says, mainly as an illustration of the economic setting in which activities on the docks were conducted; it is pointed out that there is only a very tenuous relationship between the total volume of sea-borne trade and the labour required to handle an unspecified portion of it in ports coming under the Dock Labour Scheme. During the early months of 1957 the arrival of ships delayed by the closing of the Suez Canal stimulated employment, but subsequently labour demands were subject to sharp fluctuations. For the year as a whole, employment at the docks fell by about two per cent., thus continuing the downward trend evident in 1956.

The National Dock Labour Board, at its first half-yearly review of sanctioned strength, considered that labour requirements were unlikely to vary significantly before the second half-yearly review. At the same time, however, it was apparent that the reduction in the registers which had taken place since early in 1956 had not matched the fall in employment, and Local Boards were, therefore, urged to continue the policy of accepting wastages without automatic replacement. The second half-yearly review was made shortly after the Government had increased the Bank rate to 7 per cent. and introduced further measures intensifying credit restrictions. Against this background, the Report says, and in the absence of any significant improvement in the last quarter of 1957, the Board decided to reduce the sanctioned strength of a number of areas and

State Registered Nurse at each colliery where 800 men or more are employed. By the end of 1957 there were 344 such centres and, to complete the programme, 65 more centres have to be built; about 60 per cent. of the men in the industry will then be working at pits with medical centres and a full-time nurse.

The Report says that the Board have almost completed their programme for providing pithead baths wherever the size and probable life of the colliery justify them. During 1957, 34 baths were completed, bringing the total to 695, and there are now bathing facilities for 95 per cent. of all mineworkers.

### Other Matters

The Report contains also particulars of the year's results from carbonisation and other activities, and sections dealing with progress in the Board's drive to increase power-loading at the coal face, underground developments, measures to improve efficiency, and reconstruction and capital expenditure. In the section on reconstruction the Report says that, by the end of 1957, 228 major colliery reconstruction schemes had been approved at a cost of £560 millions, and 62 of the major schemes approved since vesting date had been substantially completed.

to extend to new areas the standstill order on recruitment which had been introduced in a limited number of areas at the end of 1956. In addition to the normal half-yearly reviews, and because of the more than usually obscure trade prospects, the registers were also reviewed at regular monthly intervals. The Report notes that the temporary release scheme, introduced at certain ports at the end of 1956, achieved only limited success.

At the end of 1957 the total sanctioned strength on the main register had been reduced from 78,538 at the end of 1956 to 76,500 and the actual strength from 75,993 to 74,471. The number of men on the probationary, temporary and seasonal registers together reached a maximum figure of only 2,399 in 1957, compared with a maximum of 2,745 in 1956. An analysis contained in the Report of the intake and outflow of labour in 1957 shows that there was a total outflow of 3,946 men from the main register and a total intake of 2,424. Nearly one-half of this intake to the main register consisted of men who had already served in a probationary capacity; this source of recruitment was supplemented by promotions from temporary and seasonal registers. In the absence of a formal scheme of initial training, the Report says, it is encouraging to note the growing extent to which those admitted to main registers have established their claim by previous practical experience in the industry. The annual survey, taken in July, of the age groups of daily workers on the main register showed that, compared with 1956, the average age had risen from 45.6 to 46.1 years, mainly as a result of the restrictions on recruitment. The weekly average of the number of weekly workers registered in 1957 was 17,132, compared with 17,004 in 1956, showing a very much smaller rate of increase than in other recent years.

Compared with 1956 there was a reduction in 1957 in the numbers of men who proved attendance, due primarily to the reduction of the workers' register and not to any improvement in employment. It is, however, difficult, the Report says, to detect a direct relationship between the average numbers of men who prove attendance and of those who become entitled to guarantee make-up. In 1957 the average number of men who became entitled to guarantee make-up as part of their gross weekly earnings was 1,957, compared with an average of 1,889 in 1956. Labour shortages reported during 1957 showed some increase over 1956; they were met mainly by transfers from other areas. For the year as a whole the number of transfers was somewhat lower than in 1956, but there was a slight increase in the use of non-registered labour to meet intermittent labour shortages. Industrial disputes caused a loss of 94,077 man-days during 1957, the major part of the time lost being at the London docks.

Details of earnings given in the Report show that the average weekly gross earnings of daily workers amounted to £13 16s. 6d. in 1957, compared with £12 19s. 10d. in 1956. The wage increases effective from 20th May, 1957, the downward trend in the average pay-roll, and the reduction in the average numbers proving attendance, all contributed to the increase in the average of individual earnings. The figures of gross earnings included amounts paid as attendance money and guarantee make-up which in 1957 averaged 8s. 7d. a week and 1s. 1d. a week respectively, compared with 9s. 1d. and 10d. in 1956.

The total cost of operating the Dock Labour Scheme fell from £5,650,850 in 1956 to £5,558,082 in 1957. Total wages increased, and in 1957 amounted to £50,383,100, compared with £48,272,000 in 1956. Expressed as a percentage of the gross wages of daily workers, the total operating costs decreased from 15.7 per cent. in 1956 to 14.9 per cent. in 1957. No change was made during the year in the percentage rates of levy paid by employers on the wages of either daily or weekly workers.

The Report also contains sections reviewing the progress made in training specialist workers and in the provision of new buildings, call stands and medical centres and of welfare facilities at docks. Appendices to the Report contain statistical and other relevant information and the balance sheet and accounts of the Board for 1957. Copies of the Report and Accounts, published by the National Dock Labour Board, may be obtained from 22-26 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.11, price 3s. 6d. (including postage).

## NATIONAL INSURANCE, ETC.

### Increase in National Health Service Contributions

The National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958\*, received the Royal Assent on 30th April. The Act provides for an increase in the national health service contribution and in consequence of this the combined weekly rate of contribution (national insurance and national health service) will go up from a day to be appointed by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland. It applies to all persons who pay, or are liable to pay, national insurance contributions. On 23rd May the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland made the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958. This Order appoints 7th July, 1958, as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act. Stamps at the new rates will be on sale from 30th June.

The national health service contributions were last increased on 2nd September, 1957, by the provisions of the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957, page 332). Under the provisions of the new Act these payments, as from the appointed day, i.e., 7th July, 1958, will be increased as regards employed persons to the equivalent of 2s. 4d. for insured men aged 18 or over, 1s. 10d. for insured women aged 18 or over and 1s. 4d. for each insured boy or girl under 18 years of age, including in each case 5d. paid by the employer. These revised equivalents will be paid with the national insurance contribution in one combined stamp and will increase the weekly rate of contributions payable by employed persons by 6d. for men aged 18 or over, by 4d. for women aged 18 or over and by 2d. for boys and girls under 18 years of age; the contributions payable by employers will be increased by 2d. a week for each employee. For self-employed and non-employed persons the increase in the weekly rate of contributions is the same as for employed persons.

The new combined weekly rates of national insurance and national health service contributions payable from 7th July, 1958, are given in the Table below. Details of the rates of the combined contributions payable prior to 7th July, which became effective from 3rd February, 1958, are shown in the issue of this GAZETTE for February (page 51).

Class of Insured Person	Weekly Rate of Contributions from 7th July, 1958		
	Payable by Insured Person	Payable by Employer	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Class 1</b>			
Employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over .. .. .	9 11	8 3	18 2
Women aged 18 or over .. .. .	8 0	6 9	14 9
Boys under 18 .. .. .	5 5	4 11	10 4
Girls under 18 .. .. .	4 8	4 0	8 8
<b>Class 2</b>			
Self-employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over .. .. .	12 0	—	12 0
Women aged 18 or over .. .. .	10 0	—	10 0
Boys under 18 .. .. .	6 9	—	6 9
Girls under 18 .. .. .	5 11	—	5 11
<b>Class 3</b>			
Non-employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over .. .. .	9 7	—	9 7
Women aged 18 or over .. .. .	7 7	—	7 7
Boys under 18 .. .. .	5 5	—	5 5
Girls under 18 .. .. .	4 6	—	4 6

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 42nd Session of International Labour Conference

The 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on 4th June and was expected to continue until 26th June. The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation.

The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' delegate was Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Workers' delegate was Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Tripartite observer delegations from Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Singapore, and the Federation of the West Indies (Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad) also attended the Conference.

\* 6 & 7 Eliz. 2. Ch. 20. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

### Reciprocal Arrangements between the United Kingdom and Malta

On 7th May Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Malta) Order, 1958. The Order gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Agreement on National Insurance, set out in the Schedule to the Order, made on 21st March between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Malta. It modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by that Agreement. The new Agreement makes some modifications and additions to the text of the Principal Agreement (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1957, page 15), and provides that it shall be read and construed as one with the Principal Agreement.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 772) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

### Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Belgium

On 7th May Her Majesty in Council made the Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Belgium) Order, 1958. The Order gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Convention, set out in the Schedule to the Order, made on 20th May, 1957, between the United Kingdom and Belgium (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957, page 205). It modifies the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 to 1956, the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1957, in their application to cases affected by the provisions of the Convention.

The Convention has now been ratified and came into force on 1st June. It covers cash benefits provided by the two countries for unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widowhood, orphanhood, industrial accidents and diseases, death and family allowances. It enables nationals of either country to add together insurance contributions paid in the two countries to determine the right to receive benefit. In addition, medical benefits under the Belgian health insurance scheme will be available to citizens of the United Kingdom who are employed in Belgium and to certain other persons who are normally resident in Belgium.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1958 No. 771) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. net (10d. including postage).

### Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

A Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia was signed in London on 24th May. The Convention will come into operation when it has been ratified.

Reciprocal arrangements under the agreement will cover the benefits provided by the schemes of National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Insurance and Family Allowances in this country and the corresponding benefits in Yugoslavia. People insured in both countries will be able to add together contributions paid in the two countries in order to determine the right to receive benefit. In addition, medical treatment provided under the Yugoslav scheme of health insurance will be available in Yugoslavia to people insured under the United Kingdom National Insurance scheme and to their dependants whether working or on holiday there.

In addition to the regular items, i.e., the Report of the Director-General, Finance and Budgetary Questions, and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, the agenda provided for a second discussion on two items which were the subjects of first discussion at the 1957 Session of the Conference. These were: Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation; and Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1957, page 239). Provision was also made for a first discussion on Organisation of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment and on Conditions of Work of Fishermen, and for a general discussion on Hours of Work.

### 41st (Maritime) Session of International Labour Conference

The 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 29th April to 14th May, 1958. Her Majesty's Government was represented by Mr. P. D. Proctor, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Mr. D. C. Haselgrove, Under Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Director of the Shipping Federation, Shipowners' Representative on the National Maritime Board, Chairman of the Shipowners' Side of the Joint Maritime Commission, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers. Mr. Thomas Yates, C.B.E., Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council and

General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers.

The Conference unanimously elected as its President Mr. Ichiro Kawasaki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of Japan accredited to the International Organisations in Geneva. Delegations attended the Conference from 46 Member States, the total number of delegates and advisers amounting to 370.

#### Credentials

The Conference noted the unanimous conclusions of its Credentials Committee which rejected objections to the nominations of the Chinese delegation and of the workers' delegation from India.

#### Representatives from the U.S.S.R. and certain other Countries

The status of delegates and advisers nominated to represent employers and workers respectively from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Eastern European countries was the subject of prolonged discussion. As at recent Sessions of the Conference (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, 1956 and 1957, pages, respectively, 235, 253 and 237) the Conference by 68 votes to 29 with 39 abstentions decided that the employers' representatives concerned should be given seats as deputy members on various Committees dealing with technical items. (Under the Standing Orders of the Conference deputy members of Committees may not normally vote but otherwise have the same rights as full members.) Objections in respect of the workers' representatives from these and certain other countries were finally withdrawn and the representatives in question were appointed to full membership of the Committees.

#### Report of the Director-General

The Report of the Director-General to the Conference dealt principally with developments in seafarers' conditions since the previous Maritime Session of the Conference, held in Seattle in 1946, and with the work of the International Labour Organisation in relation to seafarers. Sixty-three speakers, including the leader of the United Kingdom Government delegation, took part in the discussion of the Report at plenary sittings of the Conference.

The Conference had six technical items on its agenda. These had received preliminary consideration at the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference held in London from 19th September to 2nd October, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368). The conclusions reached by the Conference on these items of its agenda are set out below.

#### General Revision of the Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised) 1949 (No. 93)

The Conference adopted, by 104 votes to 22 with 22 abstentions, a revised Convention concerning wages, hours of work and manning. The Convention is a revision of International Labour Convention No. 93 (1949), the main amendment being one which permits Governments to exclude the wages provisions when ratifying the Convention.

The Conference also adopted a Recommendation on the same subject by 127 votes in favour, 0 against, with 20 abstentions. This is the first time in the history of the Organisation that an international instrument on wages, hours of work and manning has been adopted with the agreement of both shipowners and seafarers. The Recommendation, which prescribes higher standards in certain respects than the Convention, lays down the general principles of a minimum wage for able-seamen of £25 a month and a normal working day of eight hours for all departments.

In addition, a Resolution requesting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to include seafarers in any measures or investigations decided on arising out of the forthcoming discussion concerning hours of work at the Forty-Second Session of the General Conference was adopted by 71 votes to 32 with 35 abstentions.

#### Engagement of Seafarers for Service in Vessels Registered in a Foreign Country

The Conference adopted, by 138 votes to 0 with 11 abstentions, a Recommendation concerning the engagement of seafarers for service in vessels registered in a foreign country. The Recommendation calls on each Member State to "do everything in its power to discourage seafarers within its territory from joining or agreeing to join vessels registered in a foreign country unless the conditions under which such seafarers are to be engaged are generally equivalent to those applicable under collective agreements and social standards accepted by bona fide organisations of shipowners and seafarers of maritime countries where such agreement and standards are traditionally observed". In particular each Member State should have regard to whether proper provision is made for repatriation and medical care.

#### Flag Transfer in relation to Social Conditions and Safety

The Conference adopted, by 144 votes to 0 with 3 abstentions, a Recommendation concerning social conditions and safety of seafarers in relation to registration of ships. The instrument, after noting that the problems involved have been brought into special prominence by the large volume of tonnage registered in countries which have not previously been regarded as traditionally maritime, lays down the principle that the country of registration should accept the full obligations implied by registration and exercise effective jurisdiction and control for the purpose of safety and welfare of seafarers in its seagoing merchant ships. The Recommendation goes on to specify a number of matters on which jurisdiction and control should be exercised, including the observation of internationally accepted safety standards and the maintenance of a proper ship inspection service.

#### Contents of Ships' Medicine Chests and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea

Two separate Recommendations, on the contents of medicine chests on board ship and on medical advice by radio to ships at sea respectively, were both adopted unanimously. The former instrument recommends that every vessel engaged in maritime navigation should be required to carry a medicine chest, the contents of which should be prescribed by the competent authority, taking into account such factors as the number of persons on board and the nature and duration of the voyage. A list of the minimum contents for such medicine chests is appended to the Recommendation for the consideration of the competent authorities. Other articles in the Recommendation deal with the provision of a medical guide and the proper maintenance and regular inspection of medicine chests.

The second instrument recommends that Member States should ensure by a pre-arranged system that medical advice by radio to ships at sea is available free of charge at any hour of the day or night, including, where necessary and desirable, specialist advice.

#### Jurisdiction over the Suspension of Officers' Certificates of Competency

A Resolution was adopted by the Conference by 121 votes to 0 with 1 abstention which affirmed the general principle that the authorities of the State which issued a competency certificate are alone competent to suspend or cancel it.

#### Reciprocal or National Recognition of Seafarers' National Identity Cards

A Convention on seafarers' national identity documents was adopted by 130 votes to 6 with 8 abstentions. It provides that ratifying Members shall issue to each of their nationals who is a seafarer, on application by him, a seafarers' identity document. A Member may issue such a document to seafarers who are not its nationals, but who are serving on board vessels registered in its territory or at its employment offices. The Convention states the particulars that should be included on the document. The issuing country is required to re-admit to its territory any seafarer holding a valid identity document it has issued. The Convention further states that other countries shall permit the entry of seafarers holding valid identity documents for temporary shore leave, joining their ship, transit, or any other purpose approved by the authorities of the Member concerned. Ratifying Members reserve the right to prevent any particular individual from entering or remaining in their territory.

#### Resolutions

The Conference also adopted a number of Resolutions concerning refugee seafarers, welfare in port, health and hygiene on board ship, crew accommodation, manning of ships, the Joint Maritime Commission, atomic power and shipping, fishermen's questions, safety of life at sea, and limitation of shipowners' liability.

#### Joint Maritime Commission

The Shipowners and Seafarers Groups of the Conference elected fifteen members respectively for each side of the Joint Maritime Commission. This is a bipartite body on which Governments are not represented.

#### Sixth Session of Textiles Committee

The Sixth Session of the Textiles Committee was held in Geneva from 14th to 25th April (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 141). All the twenty member countries of the Committee were represented at this Session by tripartite delegations. Cuba, Mexico and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are not members of the Committee, were represented by observers. Representatives of the United Nations, the European Productivity Agency and seven non-Governmental organisations also attended.

In addition to the General Report, which was discussed in plenary session, the agenda contained two technical items, namely, Working Conditions in the Textile Industry and the Effects of Technological Developments on Wages and on Conditions and Level of Employment in the Textile Industry. Both subjects were first discussed in Sub-Committees. On the former subject, the Committee set out its conclusions in the form of a Memorandum which was adopted unanimously. The Memorandum is divided into four sections dealing respectively with Environmental Factors, for example, cleanliness, layout, temperature and lighting; Basic Design of Premises, Machinery and Equipment; Health; and the Implementation of Provisions concerning Physical Working Conditions. On the second subject, the Committee adopted a resolution. This begins by stating "The undoubtedly beneficial effects of technological developments are recognised in that they should enable textile goods to be produced at a lower cost and make it possible for consumers, including management and workers in the textile industry itself, to enjoy a higher standard of living, reduced working hours and increased leisure. It should be realised, however, that adverse effects may also result from technological developments if due foresight is not exercised" and this possibility is the subject of a number of the following paragraphs. These refer, for example, to the need for the maintenance of close co-operation between the representatives of management and labour, the usefulness of work study and job evaluation, the distribution of benefits and training and re-training.

In addition, the Committee adopted a resolution inviting the Governing Body to initiate an enquiry into work study methods in the textile industry and another suggesting possible subjects for inclusion in the agenda of the next session.

The conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

NOTE.—Since January, 1958, each issue of this GAZETTE has contained articles dealing with rates of wages, hours of work, etc., in a number of countries of Western Europe. The industries have been selected for inclusion in the light of their importance as competitors with industries in the United Kingdom. It is the intention as far as possible to publish information concerning two industries each month, each industry in regard to two countries. The different statistical systems of the countries covered, and in particular their grouping of industries for statistical purposes, may make it necessary to vary this presentation.

It is not proposed to include information about the coal and steel industries in the series as the European Coal and Steel Community already publish a good deal of statistical matter.

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Rubber and Asbestos Industry in Germany

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

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in November, 1957, in the rubber and asbestos industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Male workers :</b>					
Skilled .. .. .	43.1	4	4	202	5
Semi-skilled .. .. .	41.9	4	1	185	2
Unskilled .. .. .	41.6	3	8	163	1
Average .. .. .	42.3	4	1	187	2
<b>Female workers :</b>					
Skilled .. .. .	39.3	3	1	128	4
Semi-skilled .. .. .	41.4	2	11	129	3
Unskilled .. .. .	40.1	2	9	120	4
Average .. .. .	40.5	2	10	123	4
Average all workers .. .. .	41.6	3	8	164	5

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

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

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

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Rubber and Chemical 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 May, 1957, which have been taken from the *Statistiche del Lavoro* (April-June, 1957), give details of average daily and monthly hours of work and average hourly earnings in the rubber and chemical industries for all workers irrespective of age and sex. 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.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Rubber Industry .. .. .	8.0		173.8		3	1
Chemicals .. .. .	8.1		183.5		2	6

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 rubber industry in 1956, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 34.4 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the chemical industry was 37.0 per cent. of earnings.

The normal annual paid holiday for manual workers is of 12 days' duration. In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays a year.

### Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Textile Industry in France

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the textile industry have been extracted from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st January, 1958.

During the last week of the quarter ended 31st December, 1957, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry were 43.8.

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

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

#### Average Hourly Rates in the Textile Industry Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
				s.	d.
A .. .. .	2 10	3 2	3 5	3 11	4 9
B .. .. .	2 7	2 8	3 0	3 3	3 9
C .. .. .	2 5	2 7	2 10	3 1	3 6
D .. .. .	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 5
E .. .. .	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 11	3 5

#### Women (18 years and over)

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

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. These payments total 27.75 per cent. to 32.05 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry concerned.

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

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

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



### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Textile 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, 1958), supplemented by information from *Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1., price 9s. 0d.). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 12.24 Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average hours of work in the textile industry in Switzerland in 1956 were 47.6 a week.

Average hourly earnings in October, 1957, were as follows:—men (18 years and over), skilled 5s. 6d.; semi-skilled and unskilled 4s. 5d.; women (18 years and over) 3s. 2d.; boys 2s. 8d.; girls 2s. 5d.

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.

### Work Injuries in the United States in 1957

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the April issue of *Monthly Labor Review* gives preliminary estimates of work injuries in the United States in 1957. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries", which are defined so as to include temporary as well as permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for at least the length of one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease. Work injuries to proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees in all industries, except domestic service, are included.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate that the number of persons who suffered disabling work injuries, including those who died from their injuries, in 1957 was about 1,930,000. This figure

was slightly below the estimate of 1,950,000 for 1956 but was the same as that for 1955. Injury totals, the article says, have remained at about the same level since 1945 despite steadily increasing employment. As a result, injury rates have gradually declined from 39 per thousand workers in 1945 to 31 in both 1956 and 1957.

Of the total number of persons injured in 1957, about 14,200 died as a result of their injuries. This figure showed a decrease of 100 compared with the previous year. About 83,800 persons suffered injuries resulting in some permanent disability, and, of these, between 1,400 and 1,500 were completely incapacitated for any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,832,000 cases, the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity for work for one day or more. The average duration of disability in these cases was 17 days.

It is estimated that, as a result of these disabling work injuries, approximately 40 million man-days were lost during 1957. When allowance is made for the loss of future production resulting from the deaths and permanent disabilities, the time loss amounted to approximately 174 million man-days or the equivalent of a year's full-time employment for about 560,000 workers.

The only industry group which showed a significant decrease in 1957 in the number of disabling work injuries was the manufacturing group, where the numbers fell from 420,000 in 1956 to 392,000. This decrease, of approximately 7 per cent., was due to decreases in employment and hours of work, coupled with a lower incidence of injuries. There was a slight increase, from 411,000 in 1956 to 419,000 in 1957, in the number of injuries in the finance, service, government and miscellaneous group of industries. The increase was, however, less than the increase in employment, indicating a net improvement in the injury rate for the group. In the remaining industry groups the numbers of disabling work injuries were, the article says, essentially the same as in 1956. In the mining group the total number of injuries was 55,000 in both 1957 and 1956. In coal mining, there was a slight decrease in the total number of injuries but an increase in the number of fatalities, due mainly to two mine explosions in the Virginia coal fields during 1957. Injuries in other types of mining increased slightly with increased employment, offsetting the decrease in coal mining. The number of injuries in the contract construction, public utilities, and trade groups of industries remained the same in 1957 as in 1956 despite some increases in employment in each of the groups and this indicated a slight improvement in injury rates. For both years the injury figures were, for each of these industry groups respectively, 218,000, 16,000 and 355,000. In the transportation industries the number of disabling work injuries was about 175,000 in both 1957 and 1956; the level of employment also remained about the same in both years.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in April

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During April the numbers in civil employment rose by 24,000 to 23,046,000. There were substantial increases in professional, financial and miscellaneous services, agriculture and distribution, with smaller increases in food, drink and tobacco, and clothing. The largest reductions were in textiles and engineering; smaller decreases took place in metal manufacture and coal mining.

The Employment Exchanges filled 158,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 7th May. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th May was 208,000. This was 10,000 less than in April.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 26th April was 165,000, which was 46,000 more than in the previous month.

There were 448,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th May, of whom 389,000 were wholly unemployed and 59,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th April and 12th May unemployment increased by 4,000, the number of temporarily stopped increasing by 22,000 and the number of wholly unemployed decreasing by 18,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in May was 2.1 per cent., compared with 2.0 per cent. in April and 1.5 per cent. in May, 1957. There were 196,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—50.4 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of April was 24,068,000, an increase of 20,000 compared with the end of March.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

Table showing General Man-Power Position in thousands. Columns: End-April 1957, End-Feb. 1958, End-March 1958, End-April 1958, Change during April 1958. Rows: Number in Civil Employment (Men, Women), Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total Registered Unemployed, H.M. Forces and Women's Services (Men, Women), Total Working Population (Men, Women).

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1957, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1958.

† The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimate of the number of 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.

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

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Table showing Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment in thousands. Columns: End-April 1957, End-Feb. 1958, End-March 1958, End-April 1958, Change during April 1958. Rows: Agriculture and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacture, Vehicles, Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments, Textiles, Clothing (inc. footwear), Food, Drink and Tobacco, Other Manufactures, Total in Manufacturing Industries, Building and Contracting, Gas, Electricity and Water, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services, National Government Service, Local Government Service, Total in Civil Employment.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of April, 1957, and February, March and April, 1958. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

\* Cotton—239,000. Wool—199,000. Other textiles—451,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Table with columns for Industry, Males, Females, and Total, with sub-columns for End-April, 1957, End-Feb., 1958, End-March, 1958, and End-April, 1958. Rows include Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Vehicles, Precision Instruments, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and other industries.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Table with columns for Industry, Males, Females, and Total, with sub-columns for End-April, 1957, End-Feb., 1958, End-March, 1958, and End-April, 1958. Rows include Manufactures of Wood and Cork, Paper and Printing, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Electricity and Water, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers, Miscellaneous Services, and Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns\* only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but figures are

obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 26th April, 1958, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 26th April, 1958

Table with columns for Industry, Number of operatives on Short-time, and Number of operatives on Short-time. Rows include Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacture, Engineering and Electrical Goods, Vehicles, Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified, Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc., Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Paper and Printing, and Other Manufacturing Industries.

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

# Unemployment at 12th May, 1958

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th April and 12th May, 1958, were as follows:

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th April	296,607	17,365	117,532	12,195	443,699
12th May	297,122	12,294	128,347	9,793	447,556
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 515	- 5,071	+ 10,815	- 2,402	+ 3,857

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May represented 2.1 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 14th April was 2.0.

An analysis of the figures for 12th May according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	56,856	64,438	143,998	265,292	31,830	297,122
Boys under 18	4,817	4,561	1,979	11,357	937	12,294
Women 18 and over	23,190	32,898	48,511	104,599	23,748	128,347
Girls under 18	3,495	2,746	1,555	7,796	1,997	9,793
Total	88,358	104,643	196,043	389,044	58,512	447,556

The total of 447,556 includes 68,092 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 12th May, 1958, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 14th April, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
<b>Males</b>						
London and South-Eastern	14,260	13,905	22,243	50,408	1,650	52,058
Eastern	2,927	3,702	8,491	15,120	525	15,645
*Southern	3,190	2,863	5,182	11,235	1,221	12,456
*South-Western	3,611	4,055	9,997	17,663	135	17,798
Midland	4,471	4,882	9,298	18,651	2,506	21,157
North-Midland	2,528	3,240	7,007	12,775	6,618	19,393
E. and W. Ridings	4,459	4,929	10,091	19,479	4,504	23,983
North-Western	9,475	10,881	22,067	42,423	5,842	48,265
Northern	3,808	4,425	10,615	18,848	1,005	19,853
Scotland	8,416	11,438	27,440	47,294	5,333	52,627
Wales	4,528	4,679	13,546	22,753	3,428	26,181
Great Britain	61,673	68,999	145,977	276,649	32,767	309,416
<b>Females</b>						
London and South-Eastern	6,203	7,254	4,761	18,218	782	19,000
Eastern	1,289	1,550	2,095	4,934	172	5,106
*Southern	1,175	1,410	1,862	4,447	140	4,587
*South-Western	1,452	2,135	3,439	7,026	361	7,387
Midland	2,178	2,772	3,493	8,443	977	9,420
North-Midland	1,456	1,762	2,203	5,421	2,319	7,740
E. and W. Ridings	1,605	2,013	2,379	5,997	5,011	11,008
North-Western	4,396	6,017	7,856	18,269	12,201	30,470
Northern	1,717	2,373	3,164	7,254	547	7,801
Scotland	3,626	5,798	12,907	22,331	2,568	24,899
Wales	1,588	2,560	5,907	10,055	667	10,722
Great Britain	26,685	35,644	50,066	112,395	25,745	138,140
<b>Total</b>						
London and South-Eastern	20,463	21,159	27,004	68,626	2,432	71,058
Eastern	4,216	5,252	10,586	20,054	697	20,751
*Southern	4,365	4,273	7,044	15,682	1,361	17,043
*South-Western	5,063	6,190	13,436	24,689	496	25,185
Midland	6,649	7,654	12,791	27,094	3,483	30,577
North-Midland	3,984	5,002	9,210	18,196	8,937	27,133
E. and W. Ridings	6,064	6,942	12,470	25,476	9,515	34,991
North-Western	13,871	16,898	29,923	60,692	18,043	78,735
Northern	5,525	6,798	13,779	26,102	1,552	27,654
Scotland	12,042	17,236	40,347	69,625	7,901	77,526
Wales	6,116	7,239	19,453	32,808	4,095	36,903
Great Britain	88,358	104,643	196,043	389,044	58,512	447,556

\* Dorset (excluding Poole) has been transferred from the Southern to the South-Western Region and the figures in the Table are on the new basis.

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May, 1958, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May, 1958			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	52,058	19,000	71,058	1.5	0.9	1.3
Eastern	15,645	5,106	20,751	1.9	1.3	1.7
*Southern	12,456	4,587	17,043	1.9	1.3	1.7
*South-Western	17,798	7,387	25,185	2.2	1.9	2.1
Midland	21,157	9,420	30,577	1.5	1.3	1.4
North-Midland	19,393	7,740	27,133	1.9	1.6	1.8
East and West Ridings	23,983	11,008	34,991	2.0	1.7	1.9
North-Western	48,265	30,470	78,735	2.6	2.7	2.6
Northern	19,853	7,801	27,654	2.2	2.1	2.2
Scotland	52,627	24,899	77,526	3.7	3.3	3.6
Wales	26,181	10,722	36,903	3.8	4.1	3.9
Great Britain	309,416	138,140	447,556	2.2	1.8	2.1

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 12th May, 1958, was 497,817, including 331,111 men, 13,663 boys, 142,345 women and 10,698 girls. Of the total, 433,712 (including 5,083 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 64,105 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 12th May, 1958, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
<b>Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)</b>					
London and South-Eastern	48,595	1,813	17,198	1,020	68,626
Eastern	14,510	610	4,523	411	20,054
*Southern	10,768	467	4,112	335	15,682
*South-Western	16,916	747	6,490	536	24,689
Midland	18,142	509	8,026	417	27,094
North-Midland	12,367	408	5,094	327	18,196
East and West Ridings	18,831	648	5,539	458	25,476
North-Western	40,274	2,149	17,235	1,034	60,692
Northern	18,083	765	6,725	529	26,102
Scotland	45,246	2,048	20,958	1,373	69,625
Wales	21,560	1,193	8,699	1,356	32,808
Great Britain	265,292	11,357	104,599	7,796	389,044
Northern Ireland	32,507	1,228	10,389	544	44,668
United Kingdom	297,799	12,585	114,988	8,340	433,712
<b>Temporarily Stopped</b>					
London and South-Eastern	1,634	16	751	31	2,432
Eastern	517	8	155	17	697
*Southern	1,219	2	130	10	1,361
*South-Western	129	6	284	77	496
Midland	2,479	27	914	63	3,483
North-Midland	6,403	215	2,142	177	8,937
East and West Ridings	4,345	159	4,564	447	9,515
North-Western	5,684	158	11,588	613	18,043
Northern	999	6	431	116	1,552
Scotland	5,088	245	2,216	352	7,901
Wales	3,333	95	573	94	4,095
Great Britain	31,830	937	23,748	1,997	58,512
Northern Ireland	1,482	141	3,609	361	5,593
United Kingdom	33,312	1,078	27,357	2,358	64,105
<b>Total Registered as Unemployed</b>					
London and South-Eastern	50,229	1,829	17,949	1,051	71,058
Eastern	15,027	618	4,678	428	20,751
*Southern	11,987	469	4,242	345	17,043
*South-Western	17,045	753	6,774	613	25,185
Midland	20,621	536	8,940	480	30,577
North-Midland	18,770	623	7,236	504	27,133
East and West Ridings	23,176	807	10,103	905	34,991
North-Western	45,958	2,307	28,823	1,647	78,735
Northern	19,082	771	7,156	645	27,654
Scotland	50,334	2,293	23,174	1,725	77,526
Wales	24,893	1,288	9,272	1,450	36,903
Great Britain	297,122	12,294	128,347	9,793	447,556
Northern Ireland	33,989	1,369	13,998	905	50,261
United Kingdom	331,111	13,663	142,345	10,698	497,817

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.  
† See footnote in previous column.

## 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 May, 1958, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 14th April, 1958.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th May, 1958					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 14th April, 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
London and South-Eastern	50,229	1,829	17,949	1,051	71,058	- 2,510
London (Administrative County)	25,052	536	8,699	271	34,558	+ 1,084
Acton	170	5	68	6	249	+ 42
Brentford and Chiswick	209	10	50	4	273	+ 5
Brighton and Hove	2,281	76	562	25	2,944	+ 347
Chatham	530	68	365	44	1,007	+ 139
Croydon	965	27	172	16	1,278	+ 149
Dagenham	464	77	316	24	881	+ 69
Ealing	312	13	149	3	477	+ 48
East Ham	450	21	141	14	626	+ 5
Enfield	279	7	177	4	467	- 1
Harrow	319	22	207	8	556	- 27
Hayes and Harlington	164	21	48	12	245	+ 51
Hendon	469	27	172	12	680	+ 62
Ilford	572	33	142	14	751	+ 6
Leyton and Walthamstow	1,062	23	278	11	1,384	+ 14
Tottenham	956	27	372	21	1,376	+ 25
Wembley	209	10	97	9	325	+ 6
West Ham	1,312	51	378	35	1,776	+ 52
Willesden	711	28	397	18	1,154	+ 15
Eastern	15,027	618	4,678	428	20,751	- 3,321
Bedford	226	8	118	4	356	- 98
Cambridge	318	7	96	8	429	- 256
Ipswich	840	62	211	23	1,136	+ 121
Luton	307	11	87	17	422	+ 6
Norwich	1,716	44	434	16	2,210	+ 125
Southend-on-Sea	943	29	314	12	1,298	+ 84
Watford	238	11	98	6	353	- 51
*Southern	11,987	469	4,242	345	17,043	+ 8
Bournemouth	1,017	30	322	15	1,384	+ 162
Oxford	1,007	3	102	4	1,116	+ 739
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,803	109	851	38	2,801	+ 107
Reading	587	28	878	8	1,493	+ 101
Slough	726	15	198	8	947	+ 115
Southampton	2,525	52	542	22</		

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

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	12,310	2,028	1,743	223	14,053	2,251	16,304	18,963	2,369	21,332
Agriculture and Horticulture	9,184	1,993	216	221	9,400	2,214	11,614	14,016	2,332	16,348
Forestry	429	26	4	—	433	26	459	459	26	485
Fishing	2,697	9	1,523	2	4,220	11	4,231	4,488	11	4,499
Mining and Quarrying	4,245	149	11	21	4,256	170	4,426	4,669	173	4,842
Coal Mining*	3,058	87	5	—	3,063	87	3,150	3,097	87	3,184
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	41	—	—	—	41	—	41	41	—	41
Stone Quarrying and Mining	462	15	—	—	477	15	492	477	15	492
Slate Quarrying and Mining	161	—	—	—	161	—	161	161	—	161
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	265	6	—	—	271	6	277	271	6	277
Other Mining and Quarrying	258	41	—	21	309	62	371	264	64	328
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4,904	1,292	504	543	5,408	1,835	7,243	5,843	1,867	7,710
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	1,565	270	245	34	1,810	304	2,114	1,977	305	2,282
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	842	466	232	493	1,074	959	2,033	1,104	973	2,077
Glass (other than containers)	528	252	1	13	529	265	794	539	278	817
Glass Containers	492	135	—	—	492	135	627	496	136	632
Cement	78	10	—	—	88	10	98	86	12	98
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,399	159	26	1	1,425	160	1,585	1,641	163	1,804
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,932	2,199	12	36	3,944	2,235	6,179	4,087	2,257	6,344
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	150	3	—	—	153	3	156	153	3	156
Chemicals and Dyes	1,898	607	6	10	1,904	617	2,521	2,005	622	2,627
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	212	432	1	—	213	433	646	221	436	657
Explosives and Fireworks	433	693	—	—	433	693	1,126	433	693	1,126
Paint and Varnish	387	104	—	—	387	104	491	387	104	491
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	241	259	1	—	242	260	502	249	271	520
Mineral Oil Refining	273	45	—	—	318	45	363	287	46	333
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	338	56	—	—	394	56	450	346	58	404
Metal Manufacture	8,362	1,151	9,524	365	17,886	1,516	19,402	18,045	1,521	19,566
Blast Furnaces	144	2	—	—	146	2	148	146	2	148
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,734	228	4,884	101	7,618	329	7,947	6,771	332	7,103
Iron Foundries	2,057	316	1,692	77	3,749	393	4,142	3,749	394	4,143
Tinsmith Manufacture	866	28	237	—	1,103	28	1,131	866	28	894
Steel Sheet Manufacture	910	44	1,784	23	2,694	67	2,761	2,698	67	2,765
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	562	51	598	13	1,160	64	1,224	1,165	64	1,229
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,089	224	326	119	1,415	343	1,758	1,434	343	1,777
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	27,050	6,278	1,217	386	28,267	6,664	34,931	35,337	7,351	42,688
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	10,050	222	148	7	10,198	229	10,427	16,173	234	16,407
Marine Engineering	572	62	—	—	634	62	696	618	63	681
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	370	34	—	—	404	34	438	380	36	416
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	189	7	—	—	196	7	203	189	6	195
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	790	113	49	—	906	162	1,068	808	164	972
Stationary Engines	111	17	—	—	128	17	145	111	17	128
Textile Machinery and Accessories	545	109	342	65	887	174	1,061	1,022	227	1,249
Ordnance and Small Arms	412	240	—	—	652	412	1,064	541	652	1,193
Constructional Engineering	1,341	48	—	—	1,389	48	1,437	1,389	48	1,437
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	8,780	1,710	609	135	9,399	1,845	11,244	10,035	1,882	11,917
Electrical Machinery	92	1	—	—	93	1	94	92	1	93
Electrical Wires and Cables	386	313	—	—	699	313	1,012	699	313	1,012
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	358	374	—	—	732	358	1,090	732	358	1,090
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	936	1,298	12	39	1,375	1,337	2,285	1,034	1,869	2,903
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	165	287	—	—	452	165	617	291	457	748
Batteries and Accumulators	120	145	—	—	265	120	385	146	269	415
Other Electrical Goods	1,012	924	22	—	1,936	924	2,860	1,988	872	2,860
Vehicles	8,754	1,940	6,683	835	15,437	2,775	18,212	15,932	2,867	18,799
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,385	512	5,969	755	8,354	1,267	9,621	8,430	1,271	9,701
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,897	415	7	—	3,312	415	3,727	3,149	442	3,591
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,534	375	—	—	1,909	375	2,284	1,675	401	2,076
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	962	501	637	75	1,599	576	2,175	1,624	582	2,206
Locomotive Manufacture	341	55	—	—	396	55	451	341	55	396
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	550	24	64	1	614	25	639	617	25	642
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	85	58	—	—	143	58	201	85	58	143
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	5,124	2,833	488	241	5,612	3,074	8,686	5,725	3,110	8,835
Tools and Cutlery	348	185	94	66	442	251	693	452	251	703
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	253	224	152	16	405	240	645	413	240	653
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	362	143	37	4	416	147	563	412	47	459
Wire and Wire Manufactures	364	42	56	10	422	56	478	423	56	479
Hollow-ware	435	598	24	11	1,018	609	1,627	1,068	621	1,689
Brass Manufactures	326	216	7	—	542	223	765	335	224	559
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,036	1,425	118	127	3,154	1,552	4,706	3,216	1,575	4,791
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	826	696	54	29	880	725	1,605	895	775	1,670
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	460	324	14	15	474	339	813	484	381	865
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	127	192	—	—	319	127	446	320	193	513
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	148	144	32	12	180	156	336	181	163	344
Musical Instruments	91	36	7	2	98	38	136	100	38	138
Textiles	7,364	7,770	8,206	18,693	15,570	26,463	42,033	18,470	33,012	51,482
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	1,135	1,065	2,860	7,125	3,995	8,190	12,185	4,051	8,218	12,269
Cotton Weaving, etc.	537	802	906	3,213	1,443	4,015	5,458	1,453	4,026	5,479
Woolen and Worsted	1,800	1,350	1,944	4,291	3,744	5,641	9,385	3,824	5,774	9,598
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	405	234	237	30	642	264	906	716	326	1,042
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	336	330	527	1,067	863	1,397	2,260	890	1,435	2,325
Linen and Soft Hemp	227	358	—	—	585	227	812	664	5,606	7,585
Lace	727	358	247	615	974	1,199	2,173	984	1,209	2,193
Rope, Twine and Net	122	336	10	47	383	515	1,822	586	768	1,354
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	1,072	548	1,525	964	2,597	3,561	1,344	2,827	4,171	6,998
Lace	67	63	20	31	120	94	184	91	112	203
Carpets	131	221	77	92	208	313	521	228	348	576
Narrow Fabrics	95	156	5	62	158	218	318	101	221	322
Made-up Textiles	241	555	1	83	241	640	881	273	5,606	7,585
Textile Finishing, etc.	866	304	763	260	1,629	761	2,390	2,020	935	2,955
Other Textile Industries	310	143	15	67	325	210	535	334	214	548

\* 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				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	850	506	208	68	1,058	574	1,632	1,082	598	1,680
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	547	161	197	43	744	204	948	760	215	975
Leather Goods	172	287	4	21	464	308	484	181	320	501
Fur	131	58	7	4	190	62	200	141	63	204
Clothing	4,331	5,773	1,318	2,889	5,649	8,662	14,311	5,832	10,439	16,271
Tailoring	2,138	2,546	904	1,165	3,042	3,711	6,753	3,077	3,912	6,989
Dressmaking	194	1,131	10	441	1,325	1,776	3,077	213	1,722	1,935
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	115	664	16	597	712	1,261	1,973	164	2,235	2,399
Hats, Caps and Millinery	83	116	114	96	197	212	409	204	229	433
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	142	415	18	87	555	502	1,057	177	884	1,061

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 9th April, 1958, and 7th May, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 9th April, 1958		Four weeks ended 7th May, 1958		Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec., 1957, to 7th May, 1958 (22 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	61,829	84,596	74,694	84,639	374,723
Boys under 18	15,051	25,176	21,280	20,836	90,745
Women aged 18 and over	33,938	63,780	41,614	62,139	211,939
Girls under 18	16,683	44,313	20,376	39,975	89,729
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,501</b>	<b>217,865</b>	<b>157,964</b>	<b>207,589</b>	<b>767,136</b>

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

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

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

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

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 7th May, 1958					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th May, 1958				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	1,240	894	1,130	137	3,401	20,915	1,112	341	246	22,614
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	308	1,183	11	14	1,516	1,147	435	16	12	1,632
<b>Coal Mining</b>	77	1,162	4	3	1,246	684	394	3	12	1,093
<b>Treatment of Non-Metallic Minerals</b>										
Products other than Coal	1,268	447	400	174	2,289	791	403	666	839	2,699
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,454	366	672	476	2,968	1,958	510	792	728	3,988
Metal Manufacture	1,131	490	229	104	1,954	1,287	430	187	156	2,060
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	9,050	2,660	2,263	1,146	15,119	9,470	1,691	2,800	1,809	15,770
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	3,611	208	57	210	3,896	914	58	24	14	1,010
Engineering	4,440	2,130	1,131	702	8,403	6,908	1,287	1,425	1,176	10,796
Electrical Goods	999	322	1,075	424	2,820	1,648	346	1,351	619	3,964
<b>Vehicles</b>	3,303	1,682	925	394	6,304	7,280	932	1,031	671	9,914
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,579	792	1,190	511	4,072	1,442	486	950	501	3,779
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	281	256	341	141	1,019	453	289	359	291	1,492
Textiles	1,012	578	1,343	1,351	4,284	699	1,197	3,044	4,053	8,993
Cotton	290	154	437	277	1,158	176	334	1,161	1,207	2,878
Wool	233	123	260	182	798	161	464	658	1,196	2,479
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>	97	82	143	98	420	92	118	268	352	830
Clothing (including Footwear)	382	470	1,778	2,612	5,242	598	662	7,029	5,998	13,387
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,555	1,075	3,568	1,595	8,793	1,376	677	3,071	1,832	6,956
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,108	353	219	286	1,766	783	579	407	429	2,198
Paper and Printing	612	517	810	960	2,899	621	433	819	1,667	3,540
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	440	155	534	441	1,570	294	167	551	744	1,756
Printing	172	362	276	519	1,329	327	266	923	1,784	
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	847	279	952	413	2,491	571	742	567	2,115	3,770
Building and Contracting	27,984	2,330	202	174	30,690	11,652	1,338	375	375	13,634
Building	20,470	1,910	122	115	22,617	9,286	130	247	247	10,746
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water</b>	606	80	110	48	844	507	205	109	89	910
Transport and Communication	3,876	597	636	289	5,398	9,295	969	1,181	559	12,004
Distributive Trades	4,630	3,929	5,604	6,275	20,438	4,147	4,579	10,398	7,746	26,870
Insurance, Banking and Finance	287	93	319	407	1,106	881	611	874	1,417	3,783
Public Administration	5,211	270	1,181	192	6,854	3,834	433	1,879	1,504	6,650
National Government Service	1,423	53	653	97	2,226	1,823	153	1,081	263	3,322
Local Government Service	3,788	217	528	95	4,628	2,011	278	798	241	3,328
<b>Professional Services</b>	894	275	2,535	715	4,419	1,287	1,606	4,451	2,446	9,790
Miscellaneous Services	4,979	929	14,919	1,931	22,758	3,553	906	23,108	4,414	31,981
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	538	158	440	119	1,255	284	149	628	246	1,307
Catering	3,508	293	10,551	545	14,897	2,181	306	14,037	1,219	17,443
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	305	264	1,126	550	2,245	190	133	1,423	983	2,729
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>74,694</b>	<b>21,280</b>	<b>41,614</b>	<b>20,376</b>	<b>157,964</b>	<b>84,639</b>	<b>20,836</b>	<b>62,139</b>	<b>39,975</b>	<b>207,589</b>

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th May, 1958, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	20,066	16,881	5,111	5,432	12,539	21,711	4,364	11,825	42,080	55,849
Eastern	4,670	7,561	1,346	1,267	2,509	4,966	1,239	2,249	9,764	16,043
*Southern	4,155	5,495	935	1,241	2,075	3,469	1,046	1,754	8,211	11,959
*South-Western	4,933	8,552	952	1,048	2,322	4,018	1,101	1,856	9,308	15,474
Midland	5,463	9,022	1,923	2,836	2,900	4,012	1,951	3,683	12,237	19,553
North-Midland	4,454	6,995	1,956	1,952	2,193	3,428	1,866	3,443	10,469	15,818
East and West Ridings	4,663	5,749	1,866	2,437	3,417	1,683	4,319	10,804	15,922	
North-Western	11,140	9,468	2,864	1,951	6,173	8,256	2,685	4,990	22,862	24,665
Northern	5,403	5,132	1,789	947	2,453	2,447	1,454	1,830	11,099	10,356
Scotland	6,103	5,075	1,728	1,212	4,400	3,881	1,940	3,215	14,171	13,383
Wales	3,644	4,709	810	513	1,458	2,534	1,047	811	6,959	8,567
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>74,694</b>	<b>84,639</b>	<b>21,280</b>	<b>20,836</b>	<b>41,614</b>	<b>62,139</b>	<b>20,376</b>	<b>39,975</b>	<b>157,964</b>	<b>207,589</b>

\* See footnote in first column on page 228.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 26th April was 705,300, compared with 708,600 for the five weeks ended 29th March, and 711,100 for the four weeks ended 27th April, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 633,900 in April, 637,100 in March, and 641,800 in April, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in April, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with March, 1958, and April, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th April, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 29th March, 1958	4 weeks ended 27th April, 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,100	- 100	- 600
Durham	100,900	- 300	- 1,100
North Eastern	137,700	- 900	- 800
North Western	57,700	- 500	- 900
East Midlands	104,000	- 200	+ 400
West Midlands	58,600	- 300	- 1,100
South Western	105,400	- 600	- 1,800
South Eastern	7,200	-	-
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>618,600</b>	<b>- 2,900</b>	<b>- 5,900</b>
Scotland	86,700	- 400	+ 100
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>705,300</b>	<b>- 3,300</b>	<b>- 5,800</b>

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of April, about 2,960 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,990; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,030. During the five weeks of March there was a net decrease of 4,440.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.45 in April, 4.82 in March and 4.56 in April, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.91, 5.29 and 5.06.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	April, 1958	March, 1958	April, 1957
<b>Coal-face workers:</b>			
Voluntary	8.90	8.77	6.04
Involuntary	7.71	7.79	9.53
<b>All workers:</b>			
Voluntary	6.63	6.76	4.40
Involuntary	7.63	7.88	8.49

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.52 tons in April, compared with 3.51 tons in the previous month and 3.48 tons in April, 1957.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.26 tons in April; for March, 1958, and April, 1957, the figures were 1.26 tons and 1.24 tons respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,100.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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

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

## 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 May, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 15th April, 1958, and 21st May, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th May, 1958	15th Apr., 1958	21st May, 1957	20th May, 1958	15th Apr., 1958	21st May, 1957
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	84.1	89.3	84.7	3.4	3.2	3.5
Remainder	70.3	75.6	71.2	3.1	2.9	3.2
Eastern	41.4	45.1	41.2	1.9	1.8	1.9
Southern	33.5	36.3	33.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
South-Western	48.1	50.7	47.5	2.2	2.0	2.2
Midland	73.1	80.5	74.2	4.2	4.0	4.3
North Midland	50.5	55.1	52.1	5.4	4.7	4.8
East and West Ridings	77.3	85.7	79.0	7.9	7.3	7.3
North-Western	140.5	155.8	145.0	6.9	6.9	7.3
Northern	62.6	68.0	62.3	7.3	6.9	7.1
Scotland	108.9	120.1	107.4	7.5	7.5	7.1
Wales	61.1	67.2	61.5	7.2	7.1	6.3
<b>Total, Great Britain</b>	<b>851.3</b>					



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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)*	4 May	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Atomic Energy Industry	United Kingdom (217)	Beginning of week containing 1 Apr.‡	General workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	New system of lead rates introduced determined by job evaluation methods and resulting in lead rates above the national minimum rates of amounts varying from nil, by 3s. stages, to 33s.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (42)	4 May	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland ¶ (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 May	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶¶ (43)	5 May	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·98d. (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶¶ (43)	4 May	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladmen, furnacehelpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shift (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶¶ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain¶¶ (43)	do.	Roll turners employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d.) for craftsmen, by 0·13d. (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·09d. (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain¶¶ (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	do.	do.	Maintenance craftsmen operating twenty-one shift rota working, employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Introduction of a twenty-one shift rota working extra of 7·5d. an hour paid for as compensation for loss of earnings due to reduction in hours of labour.**
	North-East Coast Area¶¶	do.	Semi-skilled craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire†† (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·2d. a shift (6s. 2·4d. to 6s. 3·6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 5·4d. to 7s. 6·6d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 1·2d. to 3s. 1·8d. or 3s. 8·7d. to 3s. 9·3d.) for those under 18.
	England and Scotland‡‡	do.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d.) for men 21 and over, by 0·13d. (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for apprentices and youths 18 to 21, and by 0·09d. (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
	do.	do.	Bricklayers operating twenty-one shift rota working, employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works	Introduction of a twenty-one shift rota working extra of 7·5d. an hour paid for as compensation for loss of earnings due to reduction in hours of labour.**
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	do.	Men, youths and boys . . .	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·16d. a shift (7s. 11·7d. to 8s. 0·86d.) for men, by 0·773d. (5s. 3·772d. to 5s. 4·545d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (3s. 10·69d. to 3s. 11·27d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 May	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. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·98d. (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) for those under 18.
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain (243)	14 May	Female workers . . .	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to occupation and period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: power machine cutting or hand cutting—learners, during first month of employment 1s. 1d. an hour, during second month 1s. 1½d., all other workers 2s. 2½d.; ending and mending—learners, during first 3 months of employment 1s. 0½d., during second 3 months 1s. 3½d., during third 3 months 1s. 7½d., during fourth 3 months 1s. 10½d., all other workers 2s. 2½d.; piecework basis time rate for power machine cutting, hand cutting and ending and mending 2s. 4½d.‡‡

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

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

‡ The first payment of the job assessment lead rates was made in week ending 17th May, and arrear payments, where appropriate from the date shown above, paid the following week.

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

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

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

\*\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour". Between 6 a.m. on 4th May and 6 a.m. on 2nd November, 1958, workers covered by the agreement who are required to continue working more than 42 hours a week (average) are to receive no overtime premium until 48 hours a week have been worked; thereafter the normal overtime extras are to apply for all work in excess of 42 hours a week (average).

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

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

§§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 205 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (90) (245)	16 May	Timeworkers . . . . .	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over, of 1d. for female workers 18 or over, of ½d., ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age and occupation, for younger male workers, and of ½d. or ¾d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation; women 18 or over 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d.*
			Pieceworkers . . . . .	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers; new general minimum piece rates introduced in the net section of the trade†, incorporating the increase of 14 per cent. previously granted, and further increases of varying amounts. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d.*
	Northern Ireland . . . (91) (246)	22 May	Timeworkers . . . . .	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of ½d., ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 18 or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of ½d. or ¾d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over—area A 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d.; women 18 or over (other than doffers)—area A 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3½d., according to occupation, area B 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2½d.; doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 10½d., 1s. 10½d.‡
			Pieceworkers . . . . .	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4½d.; female workers—area A 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d., area B 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3½d.; doffers 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d.‡
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing	England and Wales (111)	5 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls— Retail bespoke branch . . .	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 1½d. for male late entrants and for female workers (other than learners), of ½d., 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for female learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trade 3s. 3½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20; female workers—bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 or over, subject to qualification as to experience, etc., area A 2s. 4½d., area B 2s. 6d., area C 2s. 7d., all other workers except learners A 2s. 2d., B 2s. 3½d., C 2s. 5½d., learners A 1s. 0½d. during first 6 months, rising to 1s. 7½d. in third year, B 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 9½d., C 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 0½d.; piecework basis time rate for male workers of any age 3s. 5½d.‡
			Wholesale manufacturing branch	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 1½d. for male late entrants and for female workers (other than learners), of ½d., 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for female learners; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over—cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 3s. 8d. an hour, other workers after 1 year's employment 3s. 3½d., youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 2s. 7d., all other workers except learners 2s. 5½d., learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months, rising to 2s. 0½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers, cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 3s. 10d., all other workers 3s. 5½d., female workers of any age 2s. 7d.‡
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (115) (245)	do.	Men, youths and boys . . .	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers 21 or over, and of ½d., 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys.‡
			Women and girls . . . . .	Increases 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 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.‡
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (129)	26 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 160s. 6d. a week, women 18 and over 115s., youths and boys 59s. at 15, rising to 135s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, girls 59s. at 15, rising to 84s. at 17 and under 18.¶
Fish Curing	England and Scotland (various districts)	3 Mar.	Coopers and apprentices . . .	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for journeymen coopers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; subsistence allowance, payable to journeymen coopers when working away from home, increased by 3s. or 5s. a week, according to conditions. Minimum rates after change: journeymen coopers 187s. a week (plus subsistence allowance of 28s. a week when working away from home and living in bothies where fire, light and cook are supplied, and 50s. when working away from home and living in lodgings), apprentices 56s. 1d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 112s. 2d. during second 6 months of fourth year.
Brewing	Scotland (136)	First full working week commencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers . . .	Increases of 8s. 3d. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, of 7s. 4d. for youths 18 and under 20, of 5s. 6d. for boys 17 and under 18, and of 3s. 8d. for boys and girls under 18. Rates after change: adult male maltmen 180s. 7d. a week, male brewery workers 20 and over 165s. 11d., youths and boys 66s. at 15, rising to 139s. 4d. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 122s. 10d., girls 66s. at 15, rising to 100s. 10d. at 17 and under 18.
Beer Bottling	London . . . . .	Week commencing 5 May	Men, women and juveniles . . .	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for male workers, and of 5s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 126s. 6d. a week at 18, rising to 171s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers 100s. 6d. to 119s.
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Scotland (137) (243)	21 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 1½d. for women 19 or over, of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. or 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over 3s. 0½d. an hour (or 146s. a week of 48 hours), women 19 or over 2s. 2d. (or 104s.); Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less in each case.*

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 243 of this GAZETTE.

† A list of the new rates is contained in the Order.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 243 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were agreed between the Light Clothing and Allied Trades Association, Ltd., Light Clothing Federation, Ltd., and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

¶ These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 205 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 8th April and were published on page 196 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tobacco Manufacture	United Kingdom (138)	First full pay week following 23 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: scale I (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 and over 17s. a week, women 21 and over 12s. 3d., scale II (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 16s. 6d., women 11s. 9d.
Printing	London (156-157)	1 Dec., 1957*	Workpeople (other than electricians and engineers) engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic minimum rates (with adjustments for compositors and machine managers), and new cost-of-living bonus granted†. Basic minimum rates after change: compositors (permanent time hands), morning papers 32s. a week, evening papers 32s. 6d., Sunday papers 28s. 6d., machine managers—morning papers, night work, up to 3 rolls 29s. 6d., 4 rolls 31s., day work 24s. 6d., 248s., evening papers, up to 3 rolls 25s., 4 rolls 26s., men on overlays or interlays 22s. 6d., readers, morning papers 32s., evening papers 32s. 6d., Sunday papers 28s. 6d., stereotypers, daily (including evening papers) and Sunday papers 27s., process workers 29s. 6d., workers in machine departments—morning papers, brake hands (octuple) 24s., (sextuple) 23s. 6d., (single) and magazine hands 22s., oilers 22s., general assistants 22s., evening papers 23s. 6d., 22s., 22s., 21s. 6d., 21s. 6d., Sunday papers (all grades) 23s., revisers, monocasters (night work) 22s. 6d., (day work) 22s., copyholders 22s., 21s., linotype assistants 22s., 21s., proof pullers and other assistants 21s. 6d., 21s. 6d., general assistants, cleaners (male), liftmen, gatemen, hall porters and messengers, night work 21s., day work 20s. 6d., shiftwork 21s. 9d., women cleaners (full time) 18s., packers, warehousemen, etc.—morning papers, night work 23s. 6d., day work 22s. 6d., evening papers (indoor), bench and elevator hands 24s. 6d., others 22s. 6d., weekly papers 22s. 6d., motor drivers, morning papers 23s. 6d., evening papers 22s. 6d., plus cost-of-living bonus of 6s. in each case.
	Manchester	do.	do.	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic minimum rates (with adjustments for compositors, readers, machine minders and stereotypers), and new cost-of-living bonus granted†. Basic minimum rates after change include: compositors and readers (day and night work) 31s. a week, machine minders (day and night work) 28s. 6d., stereotypers 30s. 6d., brake hands, revisers, night work 23s. 6d., day work 22s., tension or paster hands 22s. 6d., 21s. 6d., oilers, linotype assistants, engineers' assistants, copyholders and publishing dept. 22s., 21s., fly hands, general assistants 21s. 6d., 20s. 6d., photo printers, night work 23s. 6d., day work 22s. 6d., shift work 23s. 6d., firemen 22s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 21s. 6d., commissionaires 21s. 6d., 20s., 20s., 9d., general assistants, messengers and liftmen 20s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d., women cleaners 14s., plus cost-of-living bonus of 6s. in each case.
	London (156-157)	30 July, 1957‡	Electricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases ranging from 13s. to 16s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and hours of work. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—daily and Sunday offices, day work 26s. 6d. a week, night work 30s., three rotating shifts 29s. 6d., four rotating shifts (Sunday offices) 28s. 9d., electricians' assistants 24s. 6d., 26s., 27s., 24s. 9d.
	Manchester	do.	do.	Increases ranging from 12s. 6d. to 16s. a week, according to occupation and hours of work. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—day work 25s. 6d. a week, night work 29s., shift work 27s. 9d., electricians' assistants 22s., 24s., 23s. 6d.
	London and Manchester (156-157)	1 Mar.	Workpeople (other than electricians and engineers) engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased   by 2s. a week (6s. to 8s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (243)	14 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 85 to 90 per cent. and new rates and additional extras fixed to minimum piece rates for male workers on flat limers and nail stock. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates, males—workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 6d. an hour, other workers 21 or over 3s. 3d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 3 years in specified branches of work); females, other than apprentices to plant setting—pan hands of any age 2s. 7d., 2s. 11d. or 3s. 6d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 2s. 6d. or 2s. 10d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 2d., other workers 19 or over 2s. 1d. (with additions of 1d. to 1d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 3 years in certain specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates, males 3s. 9d. an hour, females 2s. 5d. to 3s. 8d., according to occupation.¶
Fire Services	Great Britain (221)	1 Sept., 1957**	Female whole-time officers and other ranks employed by Fire Brigades	Revised scales of pay adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to grade and length of service. Rates after change include: firewomen 20 or over £405 a year during first year of service after appointment, £425 during the second year, and £445 during the third and any subsequent year, leading firewomen £465, senior leading firewomen £520.†† 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.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain	4 May	Maintenance craftsmen operating twenty-one shift rota working, employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Normal weekly working hours reduced from an average of 48 hours to an average of 42 hours.††
	England and Scotland	do.	Bricklayers operating twenty-one shift rota working, employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	do.

\* The agreements relating to these changes between the Newspaper Proprietors Association, Ltd., and the trade unions concerned have been concluded since the date shown with retrospective effect to that date.  
 † The cost-of-living bonus is now related to the new official index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and is effective from the date shown. The bonus is to be increased by 2s. a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors, for each point by which the index figure exceeds the basic figure of 104; future variations in the bonus will be decided on with effect from the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September and 1st December by the last index figure published prior to those dates. If the index figure amounts to 112 before 30th November, 1959, fresh negotiations may be started to substitute a new basic figure. The cost-of-living bonus of 6s. is related to an index figure of 107.  
 ‡ The rates for compositors, readers and machine minders have in practice been equalised and the actual compounded rate payable is 30s. 3d. for all these workers. § These increases took effect under the December, 1957, Wage Revision Agreement and were retrospective to the date shown.  
 ¶ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 \*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 205 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.  
 †† These increases were authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ††† These scales or rates of pay are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. See page 246 of this GAZETTE.  
 ††† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st MAY, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

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

At 31st May, 1958, the wages rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 113 for all workers in all industries and services and 113 for all workers in manufacturing industries only, both figures being the same as at the end of April.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	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	113	113	113	113	113	113	113

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
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
October ..	106.0	105.9	107.2	106.1
November ..	106.3	106.2	107.4	106.3
December ..	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January ..	106.5(-)	106.4	107.6	106.5(+)
February ..	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.9
March ..	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
April ..	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.1
May ..	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June ..	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.7
July ..	111.2	110.5(-)	112.3	111.1
August ..	111.5(-)	111.0	112.6	111.5(-)
September ..	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
October ..	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8
November ..	111.9	111.8	113.4	112.0
December ..	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.2
1958, January ..	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March ..	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	112.7
April ..	112.6	112.8	114.5(-)	112.7
May ..	112.7	113.1	114.6	112.8

II—Manufacturing Industries only

All workers

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

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
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
October ..	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
November ..	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January ..	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February ..	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
April ..	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May ..	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June ..	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July ..	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August ..	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September ..	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
October ..	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9
November ..	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.0
December ..	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January ..	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March ..	112.5(+)	112.5(-)	113.4	112.5(+)
April ..	112.6	112.7	113.5(+)	112.6
May ..	112.7	113.1	113.9	112.8

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

1956, and October, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 7½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 6½ 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 8½ per cent. for earnings and 6½ per cent. for rates of wages.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

1st April, 1958

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

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## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 227. In addition, 20 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May in these 247 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 1,451,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during May at the establishments concerned was about 1,451,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in May 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	9	182	191	20,600	40,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4	5	9	6,700	70,000
Vehicles	2	2	4	2,800	30,000
Transport	2	7	9	68,800	1,267,000
Distributive Trades	—	3	3	2,100	29,000
All remaining industries and services	3	28	31	5,400	15,000
<b>Total, May, 1958</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>106,400</b>	<b>1,451,000</b>
<i>Total, April, 1958</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>34,300</i>	<i>182,000</i>
<i>Total, May, 1957</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>33,100</i>	<i>73,000</i>

Of the total of 1,451,000 days lost in May, 1,288,000 were lost by 94,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 93,700 were directly involved and 300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in May also included 163,000 days lost by 12,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 233 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during May, 110, directly involving 8,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 52, directly involving 6,600 workers, lasted two days; 30, directly involving 4,400 workers, lasted three days; 21, directly involving 6,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 20, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 227 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 9, directly involving 51,000 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 86, directly involving 8,000 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 900 workers, on

questions as to working hours; 32, directly involving 18,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 91, directly involving 10,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 1,500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 4,000 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1958 AND 1957

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1958 and 1957:—

Industry Group	January to May, 1958			January to May, 1957		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining	942	115,500†	217,000	951	110,000†	241,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	1	‡	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	4	600	2,000	5	4,500	24,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Metal Manufacturing	21	7,900	29,000	18	55,900	428,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	38	11,000	248,000	42	183,600†	2,284,000
Engineering	27	8,500	19,000	33	417,700	2,682,000
Vehicles	34	37,800†	94,000	34	128,100†	755,000
Other Metal Industries	5	900	2,000	15	35,200	222,000
Textiles	5	400	3,000	14	2,400	23,000
Leather, etc.	—	—	—	1	200	‡
Clothing	7	2,400	4,000	6	3,000	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4	1,500	6,000	4	1,500	3,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	5	500	6,000	8	1,100	3,000
Paper and Printing	3	900	3,000	1	‡	‡
Other Manufacturing Industries	6	1,200	3,000	4	6,100	32,000
Building and Contracting	78	10,500	60,000	45	7,100	34,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	3	700	3,000	1	100	1,000
Transport, etc.	47	83,700	1,314,000	61	34,600	107,000
Distributive Trades	5	2,200	30,000	5	200	‡
Other Services	3	1,700	2,000	4	400	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>287,900†</b>	<b>2,045,000</b>	<b>1,244‡</b>	<b>991,700†</b>	<b>6,845,000</b>

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING — Fillers and other colliery workers— Doncaster (one colliery)	2,100	—	5 May	9 May	Deputy's interpretation of rules relating to erection of roof supports and, subsequently, loss of bonus entitlement	Work resumed.
SHIPBUILDING — Platers, platers' helpers, welders and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Belfast (one firm)	550	5,200*	3 Mar.	16 May	To support a claim for an increase in wages for certain work in excess of that offered by employer	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
VEHICLES — Workers employed in motor vehicle body manufacture—Swindon (one firm)	1,450	—	28 Apr.	28 May	To support a claim for an increase in wages	Employer's offer accepted.
TRANSPORT — Drivers, conductors and garage staff employed in road passenger transport—Greater London	50,000	—	5 May	—	Dissatisfaction with certain features of an Industrial Court award	No settlement reported.
Drivers, mates, porters and pullers-back employed in meat transport—London area (various firms)	1,700	600	21 Apr.	—	To support a claim for an increase of 15 per cent. in basic rates of wages following the raising of the speed limit for certain vehicles	No settlement reported.
Dock workers—London	3,900	—	13 May	—	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	No settlement reported.
Dock workers—London	11,600	—	21 May**	—	To protest against the employment of unregistered labour on work of men on strike	No settlement reported.
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES — Shopmen, pitchers, porters and other workers employed in a wholesale meat and poultry market—London	2,000	—	12 May	—	To protest against the dismissal of the 600 workers rendered idle by the stoppage in the meat transport industry	No settlement reported.

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicles industries and, in 1957, in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net numbers of individuals involved in stoppages in the coal mining and vehicles industries in the period under review in 1958 were approximately 96,000 and 30,000, respectively, and in the corresponding period in 1957 were approximately 97,000 and 124,000, respectively. The net number of individuals involved in shipbuilding and ship repairing stoppages in January to May, 1957, was approximately 168,000. For all industries the net totals for the period under review in 1958 and 1957 were approximately 259,000 and 948,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ A stoppage of engineering workers which began in March, 1957, involved workers in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

¶ About 1,350 workers were originally indirectly involved in this stoppage but the number progressively increased during the course of the stoppage.

\*\* There was a temporary resumption of work on 24-27 May.

## Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 13th MAY, 1958

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

At 13th May, 1958, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 110 at 15th April and with 105 at 14th May, 1957. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of coal, milk and eggs, which were partly offset by increases in the average prices of potatoes and tomatoes.

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

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th MAY, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 13th May, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th MAY, 1958		WEIGHT
	(17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT	
I. Food	108.5	350	
II. Alcoholic drink	105.6	71	
III. Tobacco	107.8	80	
IV. Housing	121.3	87	
V. Fuel and light	109.9	55	
VI. Durable household goods	100.2	66	
VII. Clothing and footwear	103.1	106	
VIII. Transport and vehicles	112.9	68	
IX. Miscellaneous goods	112.7	59	
X. Services	114.4	58	
All items	109.2	1,000	

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

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

#### Food

Reductions in the average prices of milk, eggs, apples and cauliflower were almost offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes and meat. The fall in the average price of milk followed the reduction in the maximum permitted prices on 1st May. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell slightly but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 109.

#### Housing

There was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. As a result, the average level of housing costs rose by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 121.

#### Fuel and Light

There were seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges fell by about 5 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110, compared with 116 for the previous month.

#### Durable Household Goods

There were decreases in the prices of some household appliances resulting from reductions in purchase tax on these goods. For the durable household goods group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 100, compared with 101 for the previous month.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

Decreases in the prices of some toilet requisites, camera films and other items included in this group resulting from reductions in purchase tax were partly offset by an increase in the average price of periodicals. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

#### Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 103, 113 and 114, respectively.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MAY, 1958

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

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

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 247 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100	108	Nil	+ 2
All Items*	Mar., 1958	108	Nil	+ 2
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100	119	Nil	+ 5
All Items	Apr., 1958	127	+ 1	+ 8
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100	65.92	+ 0.09	+ 2.88
All Items	Mar., 1958	75.86	+ 0.13	+ 3.12
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Netherlands	1951 = 100	123	Nil	+ 9
All Items	Apr., 1958	124	+ 1	+ 11
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Norway	1949 = 100	155	+ 1	+ 5
All Items	Feb., 1958	168	+ 1	+ 1
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100	766.8	+ 0.9	+ 79.1
All Items	Feb., 1958	996.6	- 1.1	+ 98.6
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Sweden	1949 = 100	151	+ 2	+ 7
All Items	Feb., 1958	163	+ 1	+ 7
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100	125.2	+ 0.9	+ 4.3
All Items	Apr., 1958	123.4	+ 2.1	+ 6.7
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000	1,069	+ 1†	+ 28
All Items	Mar., 1958	1,057	- 12†	+ 32
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100	216.5	+ 1.4	+ 8.3
All Items	Jan., 1958	252.5	+ 3.7	+ 9.1
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
United States	1947-49 = 100	123.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.4
All Items	Mar., 1958	120.8	+ 2.1	+ 7.6
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc., items).

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

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During May the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, Nos. 1093 to 1103\*. Two of these are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1099 (6th May).**—Parties: Members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' London and District Association within the London District and members of the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. Claim: That the existing London differentials for all grades of worker should be increased to 11s. for a 44-hour week. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1100 (9th May).**—Parties: Members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and members of the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. Claim: For the provision of average earnings for the two weeks' annual holiday and for each of the six paid holidays, with a minimum of £2 10s. a day. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

**Award No. 1223 (10th May).**—Parties: Certain member firms of the Belfast and Ulster Licensed Vintners' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in the basic wages of all male assistants and charge hands, with proportionate increases for apprentices, and a reduction in the hours of the existing 46-hour week. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award, the basic wages of the employees to whom the claim relates shall be as follows:—Male Apprentices: During 1st year of apprenticeship £4, 2nd year £4 10s., 3rd year £5 5s.; Male Junior Assistants: During 1st year after apprenticeship £6 15s., second year £7 5s.; Qualified Male Assistants: having completed 5 years, including 3 years' apprenticeship £9 2s.; Charge hands: Men in sole charge of House, stock and apprentice £9 8s., men with not more than two assistants and apprentice £9 13s., men with more than two but not more than four assistants and apprentice £9 18s., men with more than four assistants and permitted apprentices £10 8s. The Tribunal found that the claim for a reduction in hours of the existing 46-hour week had not been established and awarded accordingly.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 347\*, which is summarised below.

**Award No. 347 (22nd May).**—Parties: The Post Office Engineering Union and the Civil Service Union, and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For an increased interim scale with retrospective effect for the Reproduction Assistant Grade of the Photoprinter Class. Award: The Tribunal recognised that the claim, like the claim leading to Award No. 335 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 36), was put forward as an interim claim and that the scale may fall to be reviewed at the instance of either party when a report on the comparable outside rates shall be made by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit. Subject to this observation the Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the interim scale (London, male) of the Reproduction Assistant Grade of the Photoprinter Class for age points 15 to 20 inclusive shall be a scale derived as a consequential from the scale for corresponding age points of Copy Typists Grade I in accordance with the basis accepted by the Staff Side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council for devising "Priestley" consequential increases; (b) that the determination of the scale to give effect to the award shall be a matter for negotiation and agreement between the parties. In the event of the parties failing to reach agreement within two months from the date of the award, either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Tribunal and the Tribunal will, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute; (c) that Reproduction Assistants in post will retain their existing pay at the date hereof on a mark-time basis if the new interim scale (plus the 5 per cent. Central Pay Settlement increase at 1st July, 1957) would otherwise result in a pay reduction; (d) that the new interim scale shall have effect as from 1st April, 1956, as agreed between the parties; (e) that provincial differentiation as revised from 1st April, 1956, shall apply; (f) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

\*See footnote \* in second column on page 247.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2691 to 2693, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2691 (5th May).**—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For an increase in salary scales of hearing aid technicians. Award: The Court found and so awarded:—(1) that the basic salary scale for the Hearing Aid Technician and/or Audiometrician employed in the National Health Service shall be: Age 18 £240, Age 26 and over £440 by £25 to £490 by £30 to £520; (2) that allowances for charge duties shall be paid as follows: Single-handed Technician and/or Audiometrician £25 per annum, Technician and/or Audiometrician in charge of one or two others £40, Technician and/or Audiometrician in charge of three or more others and with not less than three years' experience £60; (3) (i) that a Technician and/or Audiometrician who at the date of the award is engaged upon charge duties attracting one of the aforesaid allowances shall be paid such allowance with effect from 1st April, 1958; (ii) that a Technician and/or Audiometrician entitled to an allowance at 1st April, 1958, who thereafter undertakes charge duties attracting an allowance at a higher rate shall be entitled to such higher rate as from the date upon which the higher rates charge duties are assumed; (iii) that a Technician and/or Audiometrician who on 1st April, 1958, is not entitled to any of the aforesaid charge allowances but thereafter becomes so entitled shall be paid the appropriate allowance as from the date upon which the higher rated duties are assumed.

**Award No. 2692 (21st May).**—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Medical Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For an increase in salary scales of medical officers employed by local authorities. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

The claimants must be considered as being members of the Local Authority hierarchy. In the course of the hearing the Court were informed that in respect of the designated officers, namely, accountants and treasurers, engineers and surveyors, chief education officers and architects, and other classes of officers within that hierarchy, a separate claim was at present under consideration. In the circumstances it would not, in the opinion of the Court, be appropriate for the salaries position of public health medical officers to be dealt with piecemeal and in isolation while that general claim was outstanding.

The award was without prejudice to any claim for alteration of the salary structure or otherwise which public health medical officers might desire to put forward when the outstanding claim for designated and other officers had been settled.

**Award No. 2693 (21st May).**—Parties: Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Claim: For an increase in wages of 3d. an hour, with appropriate increases for juveniles. Award: The Court awarded that the minimum rates of wages of the adult workers concerned shall be increased by 1d. an hour, with appropriate increases for juveniles. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Road Haulage Wages Council.**—Proposal R.H. (63), dated 6th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

**Baking Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal BKS (38), dated 6th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D. (122), dated 9th May, for fixing revised guaranteed and general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

**Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal H.M. (51), dated 13th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal R.B. (51), dated 13th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal B.F.C. (7), dated 16th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.U. (21), dated 20th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal R.F.C.S. (22), dated 21st May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.F.A. (27), dated 27th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal R.N.T. (23), dated 30th May, 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 in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 750 (R. (124)),** dated 2nd May and effective from 16th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 237.

**The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 781 (A.S. (48)),** dated 8th May and effective from 21st May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 237.

**The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 892 (K.D. (58)),** dated 28th May and effective from 11th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 893 (R.F.C. (27)),** dated 29th May and effective from 23rd June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 907 (W. (82)),** dated 30th May and effective from 16th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 908 (R.B.C. (22)),** dated 30th May and effective from 30th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 909 (B.F.C.S. (8)),** dated 30th May and effective from 23rd June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

During May notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

**Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B. (N.66), dated 9th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N. 84), dated 23rd May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 247.

**Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N. 85), dated 23rd May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Bespoke Branch of the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.R. (N. 72)),** dated 12th May and effective on and from 22nd May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 237.

**The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (N.I.S. (N. 56)),** dated 30th May and effective on and from 12th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers in the trade.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during May.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Board concerned:—

**The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order, 1958: S.I. 1958 No. 899 (L.N.R. (46)),** dated 29th May and effective from 29th June. This Order prescribes revised weekly remuneration for the wives of club stewards where such wives are required by the employer to assist in the work of the establishment.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 247.

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 7/58 (19th November, 1957)

The claimant was one of about 40 workers (out of a total of about 90) who withdrew their labour when three of their workmates were dismissed as redundant. The employer engaged 26 replacements before the dispute was brought to an end by an agreement to reinstate the strikers in groups on various dates, the first group being the largest. Subsequently there was further redundancy due to trading circumstances. Held that there was a stoppage of work which lasted until the first group of workers returned to work under the agreement.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 8th December, 1956, to 19th January, 1957, both dates included.

"The claimant, a cabinet maker, and certain fellow workers withdrew their labour at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, 7th December, 1956, by reason of a trade dispute, either two or three (the exact number is irrelevant) of their fellow workers having had their employment terminated on the ground of redundancy.

"It is conceded by the claimant's association that he is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as a stoppage of work at his place of employment continued by reason of this action. They contend, however, that no such appreciable stoppage of work occurred as constitutes a 'stoppage of work . . . at his place of employment' within the meaning of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, or alternatively that, if it did, it had ended on 17th December, 1956, or at the latest on 1st January, 1957.

"It appears that the labour force at the claimant's place of employment was about 90 and a representative of the employers stated before the local tribunal at the hearing of the claimant's appeal that after Monday, 10th December, 1956, the factory carried on with about 50 per cent. staff of operators and he considered that between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the labour operatives were replaced from time to time. He stated that output of work was considerably reduced as a result of the shortage of labour.

"The claimant's association have stated that 38 persons, including the claimant, withdrew their labour, 5 adult males, 17 adult females, 6 juvenile males and 10 juvenile females. Three workers were

\* 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 247.

† These provisions, operative at the time these Decisions were given, have now been modified (see article on page 180 of last month's GAZETTE).

dismissed on the grounds of redundancy during the week before the stoppage of work by the claimant and his colleagues and it had been stated that further dismissals would be necessary.

"It appears that in a local newspaper published on 21st December, 1956, the managing director of the claimant's employers was reported to have claimed 'we are managing to replace the dismissed staff', and in another local newspaper published on 11th January, 1957, he was reported to have said that 'he had taken on new employees and was now about six short of the original number. The firm was operating as usual'. (The exact position as to replacements is set out later in this decision.)

"On 12th December, 1956, letters had been addressed by the managing director of the employers to the persons who had withdrawn their labour, inviting them to see him and discuss any grievances they had and saying that he could only assume from the events which had taken place during the last few days that it was not their wish either to see him or to return to work. That might or might not be the case. Nevertheless, he was extending the opportunity for them to do so, and the offer would remain open until Monday next, 17th December. There were no conditions attached to the offer. He added that, if it was not the desire to resume their duties, he must assume conclusively that they no longer wished to work there. That, with regret, would naturally leave him with no other alternative but to give them a week's notice of his intention to terminate their agreement with the company. He looked forward to hearing from them between the date of his letter and Monday next.

"No response being received, on 17th December, 1956, the works manager of the claimant's employers sent to the claimant and the others concerned their insurance cards and stated that the holiday pay due to them would be available for collection at certain named dates in that week.

"The claimant's association have stated that the stoppage of work was brought to an end by an agreement made at a conference under the auspices of the industrial relations department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 17th January, 1957, under which (a) 5 adult male workers and 9 females would restart on 21st January, 1957; (b) 2 male juveniles not later than 4th February, 1957; and (c) 11 females not later than 18th February, 1957.

"The association also allege that at the time when the claimant's appeal was before the local tribunal on 28th February, 1957, the claimant's employers were informing the workers' representative that they were issuing 22 notices to terminate employment on the ground of redundancy on the following day and that was to be done despite the fact that at least six workers had left the employ of the firm between 21st January and 28th February, 1957. The association contend that the decrease in production immediately prior to, and following, the dispute was due to trading circumstances.

"In view of these contentions, certain further inquiries were made of the claimant's employers. In reply, they allege that the number of persons who withdrew their labour was 41, not 38 as alleged by the claimant's association. (This slight discrepancy is insufficient to affect the result of this appeal.) The employers point out that they were all production workers. They agree that the majority of those workers had resumed their employment on 21st January, 1957, and add the information that they finished on 18th February, 1957. They state that the company's production was reduced during the period of the dispute by 50 per cent. As to the replacement of labour, they state that up to 3rd January, 1957, 19 workers had been taken on, by 9th January, 1957, a further 5, and by 16th January, 1957, a further 2. It is also stated by the insurance officer now concerned with this case to have been confirmed that 17 workers, including the claimant, who had withheld their labour, resumed work on 21st January, 1957, and that payment of unemployment benefit had been resumed on that date to those still unemployed. The claimant's association say that 14, not 17, workers resumed work on that day, but that discrepancy is not material.

"In *Umpire's Decision 2191/37*, a decision of the *Umpire* under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts, it was stated that, where a considerable number of men with one accord ceased to carry on with their work, it seemed to him that there must inevitably be a stoppage of work, provided that an appreciable interval of time elapsed before the men returned to work or their places were filled by other men. That seems to me to be a reasonable conclusion and I can see no sufficient reason for not taking a similar view in interpreting the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 13(1).

"As in this case some 38 production workers, including the claimant, out of a working force of 90 or thereabouts withdrew their labour at 4.30 p.m. on 7th December, 1956, I think it an unavoidable conclusion that a stoppage of work then occurred at the claimant's place of employment, even though some of them were juveniles.

"It is inapt to speak of the claimant as disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on that day because he was not entitled to unemployment benefit on that date, but from and including the next day, Saturday, 8th December, 1956, he was, in my view, disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"It now remains to consider until what date the stoppage of work can properly be said to have continued.

"In *Decision R(U) 25/57* it was held that the principle applied in *Umpire's Decision 4665/26* should be applied to claims under the National Insurance Act, 1946. So far as is material to this case, that principle was stated thus:—

"Where the dispute is settled, whether by a general settlement or a settlement affecting only the particular factory, workshop or premises at which the applicant was employed, the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute comes to an end when there is a general resumption of work following such settlement, though, as

decided in No. 801 (1920 Act), not necessarily immediately after the settlement.

"But a stoppage of work may come to an end without any settlement of the dispute, by the workers returning to work in a body, or by dribbles, or by their places being taken by other men. In such cases the stoppage of work comes to an end when the employers have got all the workers they require, that is, when work is no longer being stopped or hindered by the refusal of workers to work on the employers' terms or the refusal of employers to employ the workers on the workers' terms.

"It may be that the employers cannot at once re-employ all the workers who are willing to work because the work has to be reorganised, or because repairs necessitated by the stoppage of work have not been completed. But when work is again proceeding normally and is not being held up either by the men holding back or by circumstances directly resulting from the stoppage of work, the stoppage of work is at an end."

"Applying that principle, it seems to me that the employers in the present case could not be said to have all the workers they required at any rate until 21st January, 1957, by which date the insurance officer now concerned with this case has conceded that the stoppage of work may be regarded as having come to an end. Up to 16th January, 1957, the employers had been engaging replacements for the workers who had withdrawn their labour and on 17th January, 1957, the employers, as part of the terms of settlement of the dispute, agreed to restart at least 14 workers on 21st January, 1957. I see no sufficient reason for not thinking that they still needed these additional workers at that time. The replacements which they had obtained were obviously not sufficient to enable the factory to resume normal working.

"I have not overlooked the fact that in the later part of February, 1957, the claimant's employers no longer needed so large a labour force. That may have been due to general trading conditions at that time or it may have been a condition of affairs partly brought about by the sudden withdrawal of their labour by the claimant and his fellow workers and the consequent sudden reduction in production. In either event, I do not think it enables me to say that the reasonable inference to be drawn from the evidence looked at as a whole is that 'work was no longer being stopped or hindered by the refusal of workers to work on the employers' terms or the refusal of employers to employ the workers on the workers' terms' at any time from 8th December, 1956, to 20th January, 1957, both dates included.

"That being so, I must hold that the stoppage of work continued for that period and the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. It will be noted that at the head of this decision I have omitted any reference to 20th January, 1957. That was a Sunday and unemployment benefit was not in any event payable for that day.

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

### Decision No. R(U) 8/58 (7th October, 1957)

A ship's joiner, employed by a firm of ship repairers, was dismissed along with 1,400 others, on the day before a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the shipyards. He resumed employment in the shipyards shortly after the stoppage ended. Held that the 12 days' rule applied. The onus was on the claimant to rebut the presumption that he had lost employment by reason of the stoppage and he had not done so.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 18th March, 1957, to 13th April, 1957, both dates included, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"Since August, 1948, the claimant has been employed, except for periods of a few weeks now and then, as a ship's joiner by S. C. and Company Limited, ship repairers, who own the only ship repairing yard in the F. area. The number of men employed by S. C. and Company Limited varies, but may rise to rather more than 2,600.

"As the result of a nation-wide trade dispute between the employees and the employers in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, concerning the rates of pay of all grades of workers employed in the industry, a general stoppage of work in the industry began at noon on Saturday, 16th March, 1957. The claimant is a member of one of the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions which was a party to the dispute. The claimant last worked before the stoppage (as I understand) on Friday, 15th March, 1957. He, in common with some 1,400 other employees in S. C. and Company Limited's ship repairing yard, was then given notice by the employers that his services were not required on or after Saturday, 16th March, 1957. On and from Monday, 18th March, 1957, the other remaining employees in the shipyard (about 1,000 men) withdrew their labour in accordance with the strike resolution, and the shipyard came to a standstill. The claimant did not claim unemployment benefit for Saturday, 16th March, 1957, which is a normal idle day (a five-day week is usually worked in the shipyard) but he did claim unemployment benefit on and after Monday, 18th March, 1957.

"Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, enacts that a person who has lost 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. (There are exceptions and provisos to the section to which I need not for the moment refer.)

"The claimant's case is that he did not lose employment by reason of the stoppage due to the trade dispute but simply because of shortage of work. He argues that he is a casual worker and that fluctuations of work are a normal incident in his employment as a joiner, that he was discharged on 15th March, 1957, before the stoppage due to the trade dispute had begun, and that many factors, besides the impending stoppage, might have caused the cancellation

of ship repairs, such as the Suez crisis and other factors which have been mentioned. He argues that it is impossible to disentangle the effect of the trade dispute from the effect of the other factors on his chances of employment on and after 18th March, 1957, and that it would be wrong to attribute his lack of employment to the trade dispute.

"It was to meet this kind of problem that the *Umpire* under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed) evolved a rule which has come to be known as 'the 12 days' rule'. In the case of a worker whose employment is irregular or intermittent it may be difficult to decide, when a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute occurs during one of his workless spells, whether his lack of employment is due to the trade dispute or to normal unemployment. The *Umpire* therefore ruled that if an employee whose employment was irregular has been out of work for more than 12 days before the stoppage due to the trade dispute begins, his lack of work (after the stoppage has begun) will be presumed to be due to normal unemployment and benefit will be payable. If, however, a stoppage due to a trade dispute occurs at premises where he normally works 12 days or less after his last employment his lack of work (after the stoppage has begun) will be presumed to be due to the stoppage and he will thus be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. In any case, either presumption can be rebutted by satisfactory evidence.

"In *Decision R(U) 20/57* it has been decided that the 12 days' rule which was laid down in decisions of the *Umpire* under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts must be applied to claims for unemployment benefit under the present National Insurance Acts. The rule has already been applied in a decision relating to another employee at S. C. and Company Limited's yard, viz., *Decision R(U) 21/57*. The claimant in *Decision R(U) 21/57* would have been held to be disqualified under the 12 days' rule but for a special feature in his case, which enabled him to prove that the presumption that he had lost employment by reason of the stoppage was in his case rebutted—viz., he was discharged with several other men on 4th March, 1957; most of the other men were re-engaged before the stoppage began, but he was not; he continued to be out of work until 6th May, 1957, and then took employment in a different industry, i.e., a garage; it was held on those facts that he would have been out of work even if there had been no stoppage.

"In the present case the 12 days' rule applies, *prima facie*, so as to disqualify the claimant for receiving unemployment benefit for the duration of the stoppage. The claimant continued in employment until the eve of the stoppage when he was discharged in company with some 1,400 other employees. He resumed employment with S. C. and Company Limited in his regular occupation for one day on 5th May, 1957, and from 12th May, 1957, onwards. In my judgment the claimant in the present case is unable to rebut the presumption raised by the 12 days' rule to the effect that he lost employment by reason of the stoppage due to the trade dispute; the onus of rebutting the presumption lies upon him, and in my view he has not discharged it.

"The period of disqualification runs from 18th March, 1957, to 13th April, 1957, both dates included, 13th April being the day on which it has already been held that the disqualification can be treated as having come to an end in this particular shipyard—see *Decision R(U) 25/57*.

"The claimant clearly cannot obtain relief under the exceptions or the provisos to section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"I agree with the decision of the local tribunal. The appeal of the claimant is dismissed."

### Decision No. R(U) 9/58 (7th October, 1957)

A labourer at a shipyard was discharged on the day before a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute began there. He did not resume at the shipyard when the stoppage was over but later took employment as a seaman. Held that the 12 days' rule applied. It was for the claimant to prove that his lack of employment during the stoppage was not due to the dispute and he had not done so.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 18th March, 1957, to 13th April, 1957, both dates included.

"The claimant, aged 35, after 16 years' service in the Merchant Navy, began employment as a labourer in the shipyard of S.C. and Company Limited at F. in September, 1956. He worked until 18th December, 1956, and was then stood off until 31st December, 1956. He restarted work on 1st January, 1957, and continued until and including 15th March, 1957. After that day's work he was discharged, together with about 1,400 men in the shipyard.

"At noon on Saturday, 16th March, 1957, a stoppage of work, due to a nation-wide trade dispute, began in the shipyard. The last day of the stoppage due to the trade dispute has been held to have been, in this particular shipyard, 13th April, 1957. (See *Decision R(U) 25/57*.) The claimant did not resume employment in the shipyard when the stoppage was over. From 25th May, 1957, he took employment as a seaman in a tanker.

"This claim is in many respects similar to that dealt with in *Decision R(U) 8/58*, and, *prima facie*, the 12 days' rule, as explained in that decision (which related to a workman discharged from this shipyard on the same day as the claimant) applies to this claim also.

"I have considered whether the fact that the claimant continued to be unemployed until 25th May, 1957—that is long after the stoppage due to the trade dispute had come to an end—and then took employment in a different industry is sufficient to show that he would probably have been unemployed from 18th March, 1957, to 13th April, 1957, both dates included, even if no stoppage due to a trade dispute had occurred.

"It is for the claimant to prove that his lack of employment on

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and after 18th March was not due to the trade dispute and would probably have arisen irrespective of the trade dispute. I cannot hold that he has proved it. The fact that he continued in employment at the shipyard until the eve of the stoppage, and was then discharged in company with some 1,400 other men, seems to me to show irresistibly that his lack of employment on and after 18th March, 1957, was undoubtedly brought about by the general stoppage of work in the shipyard. It may well be that it was the lack of employment due to the stoppage which induced him to return to sea.

"In my judgment the principle to which I gave effect in my decision in Decision R(U) 8/58 applies in this case also. The Association's appeal is dismissed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments\*, relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, 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 (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 750; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 2nd May; The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 781), dated 8th May; The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 892), dated 28th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 893; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 29th May; The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 907; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 30th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 908), dated 30th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 909), dated 30th May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 243.*

*The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 899), dated 29th May. This Order was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 243.*

*The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 752), made on 5th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 217.*

(i) *The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 759), dated 1st May; (ii) The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 778 (S.35)), dated 7th May. These Regulations were made (i) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. They amend, respectively, the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954, and the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954, by providing for increases in the pay of female members of fire brigades. The Regulations take effect from 1st September, 1957.—See page 238.*

(i) *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Belgium) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 771; price 8d. (10d.)); (ii) The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Malta) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 772; price 4d. (6d.)). These Orders were made on 7th May by Her Majesty in Council (i) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 221.*

*The National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 880 (C.5); price 2d. (4d.)), made on 23rd May by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958.—See page 221.*

*The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 56; price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)), dated 19th March; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 62; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 21st March; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 63; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 21st March; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 64; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 21st March; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 66; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 11th April; The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 67; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 31st March; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 70; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 18th April; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation*

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

(Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 75), dated 30th April; *The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 76; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 12th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for April and May, pages, respectively, 164 and 205 and this issue, page 243).*

*The Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1958 (S.R. and O. 1958 No. 79), made on 23rd May by the Minister of Home Affairs under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, as applied by the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. The Order revokes the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1956, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay (Amending) Order, 1956, and provides that the pay of the several ranks specified shall be in accordance with the rates, scales and conditions prescribed in the Schedule to the Order.*

### FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the August, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 319) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
264	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Precautions in the Installation and Working of Abrasive Wheels. September, 1957. Price 2d. (4d.).
355	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Official Cautionary Notice. Dermatitis. Caution to Workers in contact with Flour, Dough or Sugar. June, 1957. Price 3d. (5d.).
410	Anthrax. Cautionary Notice. September, 1957. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
428	Warning. Tyres and Wheels. Removal, Assembly, Inflation. February, 1958. Price 9d. (11d.).
750	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 61). Compressed Air Worker's Transfer Record (Regulation 10 (5)). February, 1957. Price 3d. (5d.).
751	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 61). Compressed Air Health Register (Regulations 14 and 15). February, 1958. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
752	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 61). Lock Attendant's Register. Form prescribed for purpose of Regulation 10 (1). Price 4d. (6d.).
753	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 61). Man Lock Notice. February, 1958. Price 8d. (10d.).
754	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 61). (Regulation 16). March, 1958. Price 2d. (4d.).

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

*Accidents.—Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1956. Factory Form No. 929. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).*

*Careers.—Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 13. Domestic Science and Dietetics. Fourth Edition, January, 1958. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 4d.).*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

*Census of Production for 1954.—Reports. (i) Volume 3, Industry J, Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Repairing). Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) Volume 4, Industry D, Textile Machinery and Accessories. (iii) Volume 4, Industry G, Mechanical Handling Equipment. (iv) Volume 4, Industry H, Printing and Bookbinding Machinery. (v) Volume 6, Industry B, Cotton Weaving. (vi) Volume 10, Industry A, Timber. (vii) Volume 12, Industry H, Water Undertakings. Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). Board of Trade.*

*Coal Mining.—(i) Report and Accounts for 1957. Volume I, Report. H.C. 180. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.). Volume II, Accounts and Statistical Tables. H.C. 181. Price 9s. 6d. (10s. 1d.). (ii) Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1957 and for the Year 1957. Price 8d. (10d.). National Coal Board.—See pages 216 and 219.*

*Pensions.—Occupational Pension Schemes. A Survey by the Government Actuary. Treasury. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 215.*

*Shipbuilding.—Factory Acts, 1937 and 1948. Revision of Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Regulations, 2nd Preliminary Draft of New Code. May, 1958. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 217.*

*Wages and Working Hours.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1958. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 15s. (15s. 9d.).—See page 216.*

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

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