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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, 1956, were published in the February, 1957, 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 organisation of the Records Branch greatly facilitates the selection of a random sample which can be regarded as representative of the whole. The basis of the organisation is the "insurance number". Every insured person has a number which consists of six digits followed by a suffix letter, and the ledger accounts in the Records Branch are divided into 100 divisions on the basis of the last two of the digits, the first division consisting of all accounts with numbers ending in 00 and the 100th division consisting of those with numbers ending in 99. Insurance numbers have been allocated in such a way that there is no possibility of any association between the last two digits in the insurance number and any particular characteristics of the insured population such as sex, age or industry. The suffix letters at the end of the insurance numbers are either A, B, C or D, representing the four months of the year in which insurance cards are exchanged. Cards with suffix letter A are exchanged in March, those with B in June, those with C in September, and those with D in December. Particular care has been taken to ensure that these suffix letters (like the numbers) have been allocated in a random manner and any one of the four groups can therefore be regarded as a representative cross-section of the population.

For the purpose of the sample which is the basis of this article the selection was limited to accounts with suffix letter B in four ledger divisions. The sample thus represents approximately one-quarter of four ledger divisions, or one per cent. of the total insured population. The sample was limited to B accounts in order to establish direct comparison with the estimates of the total insured population in each industry which were based on the count of insurance cards with suffix B exchanged in June, 1956. The number of cases in the sample was analysed by sex, industry and age, and the total number of employees, aged 18 and over, for each industry was then analysed into age-groups on the basis of the sample distribution. Estimates of the numbers under 18 years of age in each industry were already available from the count of insurance cards, and those figures have been included in the Tables on the following pages.

All the figures which have been computed on the basis of 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 32 at June, 1956, is shown in the first Table on the next page as 320,000, 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 320,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 309,000 to 331,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 158,000 female employees aged 44 would be 150,000 to 166,000 and for the estimate of 24,000 female employees aged 67 it would be 21,000 to 27,000. 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, 1956.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1956

Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1956	Males		Females	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	160	163	44	158
16	244	241	45	162
17	274	280	46	154
18	229	276	47	162
19	169	264	48	158
20	200	257	49	154
21	238	240	50	154
22	248	213	51	138
23	269	183	52	143
24	281	178	53	137
25	296	168	54	122
26	301	153	55	117
27	307	147	56	116
28	311	136	57	104
29	318	135	58	102
30	316	129	59	92
31	324	127	60	89
32	320	132	61	81
33	321	128	62	72
34	327	145	63	63
35	365	156	64	56
36	351	174	65	50
37	250	118	66	45
38	245	115	67	41
39	268	132	68	37
40	297	144	69	34
41	311	159	70 and over	47
42	324	155	Total, aged 15 and over	14,100
43	315	169		7,600

The total number of male employees increased between May, 1955, and May, 1956, by 140,000. This was due almost entirely to a further large increase (128,000) in the number aged 45 and over. Men reaching the age of 45 in recent years were born in the first decade of the century when the birth rate reached its maximum and the annual number of employees reaching that age is much in excess of the wastage from higher age-groups. The number of male employees aged 45 and over in 1956 was nearly 700,000 higher than in 1950 and accounts for 40 per cent. of the total number of male employees compared with 36 per cent. in 1950.

The total number of female employees increased by 100,000 during the year, following an increase of 150,000 in the previous year. Comparison of corresponding age-classes in the two years (e.g., 26 in 1956 with 25 in 1955) shows that the changes during the year were broadly similar to those that occurred in the previous year. Among the women who were aged 19-29 in 1955 there was a net decrease of 167,000 during the year, due no doubt to retirement on marriage. The corresponding decrease in 1954-55 was 131,000. In the group who were aged 32-52 in 1955 there was a net increase of 76,000 during the year which means that a considerably larger number of those ages must have entered (or re-entered) employment during the period. The increase was spread fairly evenly over the whole 20-year age-group, but was heaviest in the group 40-43.

The effect of reaching the minimum age for receiving retirement pension is shown by a comparison of the number of female employees aged 59 in 1955 and the number aged 60 in 1956, the former figure being 90,000 and the latter 71,000, a reduction of 19,000. The corresponding reduction in the previous year was 21,000. The net reduction in the total of 372,000 aged 60 and over in 1955 was 33,000, or 9 per cent.

Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 196 to 198 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 number of male employees under 40 years of age showed a slight increase during the year of about 20,000 to 6,942,000, but there was a much larger increase (about 120,000) in the number aged 40 and over, which was 7,158,000 in 1956. The proportions in the two age-groups are thus 49 per cent. and 51 per cent. respectively. The proportion under the age of 40 was highest in the building and contracting industries (59 per cent.), precision instruments, etc., manufacture (58 per cent.), wood and cork manufactures (55 per cent.) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (54 per cent.). The proportion under 40 was lowest in public administration (35 per

cent.), the textile industries (40 per cent.) and miscellaneous services (40 per cent.). The proportion aged 65 and over continued to be abnormally high in miscellaneous services (10 per cent. compared with the average of 4 per cent.), and abnormally low in gas, water and electricity supply (2 per cent.) and the chemicals, etc., industries (2 per cent.).

Among females, 58 per cent. of the total number of employees were under 40. The proportion in that age-group was abnormally low in public administration, professional services and miscellaneous services, and if these groups were excluded the proportion under 40 would be 64 per cent. About one-quarter of the total were under 20 years of age in the paper and printing industries and in the distributive trades, compared with 16 per cent. in all industries and services. The proportion who were over the minimum pensionable age (60) was fairly close to the average of 5 per cent. in most industry groups except miscellaneous services, in which the proportion was 11 per cent. The latter group includes entertainments and sport, hotels and catering, laundries and cleaning and domestic service. These services provide employment for a large number of elderly married women, much of it, no doubt, on a part-time basis.

Percentage Analysis of Male Employees

	Under 20 to 65 and over			
	20	39	64	over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12	42	40	6
Mining and Quarrying	9	39	49	3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	7	46	44	3
Chemicals, etc.	4	44	50	2
Metal Manufacture	6	42	48	4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	9	45	42	4
Vehicles	8	44	45	3
Metal Goods	8	44	43	5
Precision Instruments, etc.	11	47	37	5
Textiles	7	33	54	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear)	8	34	51	7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	10	37	47	6
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	13	42	41	4
Paper and Printing	9	42	44	5
Other Manufacturing Industries	6	43	47	4
Building and Contracting	11	48	38	3
Gas, Electricity and Water	4	41	53	2
Transport and Communication	5	40	52	3
Distributive Trades	10	41	44	5
Insurance, Banking and Finance	5	39	52	4
Public Administration	2	33	59	6
Professional Services	5	42	48	5
Miscellaneous Services	7	33	50	10
Total, All Industries	8	41	47	4

Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

	Under 20 to 60 and over			
	20	39	59	over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17	45	34	4
Mining and Quarrying	19	54	25	2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	17	44	36	3
Chemicals, etc.	20	48	30	2
Metal Manufacture	16	49	32	3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	16	50	31	3
Vehicles	16	49	31	4
Metal Goods	15	45	36	4
Precision Instruments	17	49	30	4
Textiles	18	37	39	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear)	18	43	36	3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	23	40	32	5
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	20	41	36	3
Paper and Printing	18	44	34	4
Other Manufacturing Industries	26	42	29	3
Building and Contracting	16	45	35	4
Gas, Electricity and Water	20	48	29	3
Transport and Communication	16	47	34	3
Distributive Trades	15	52	29	4
Insurance, Banking and Finance	24	42	30	4
Public Administration	23	45	28	4
Professional Services	8	39	46	7
Miscellaneous Services	9	44	41	6
Total, All Industries	9	32	48	11

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, 1956, was about 3,723,000, or 49 per cent. of the total number of female employees. This was an increase of 153,000 over the corresponding figure in 1955, compared with an increase of only 100,000 in the total number of female employees. There was thus a reduction of 53,000 in the number of single women and

widows in the employee class. This was very close to the corresponding reduction in 1954-55.

The percentage of female employees who were married increased from 60 per cent. in the 25-29 age-group to 72 per cent. in the 40-44 group. Thereafter the proportion fell steadily to 50 per cent. in the 55-59 group and 37 per cent. among those aged 60 and over, this no doubt being due to some extent to the increasing number becoming widowed in the higher age-groups.

The china and earthenware, cotton and catering industries continued to have the highest proportions of married women (over 60 per cent. in each case). In the distributive trades and professional services the proportion was slightly below the average, but these two groups accounted for over 90,000 of the increase of 153,000 during the year in the number of employed married women.

Analysis by Regions

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees (males and females separately) in each Region at May, 1956.

The age-distribution of male employees is very similar in all Regions. In the London and South-Eastern and Southern Regions the proportion under 30 years of age was a little below the national average of 27 per cent. and the proportion aged 65 and over slightly above the average of 4 per cent. Scotland had the highest proportion in the under-30 group (30 per cent.), and Northern Region had the lowest proportion aged 65 and over (3 per cent.).

The Regional differences were rather greater among women than among men. The proportion under 30 years of age varied from 36 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region to 48 per cent. in the Northern Region, the latter Region having 36 per cent. aged 40 and over and the former 45 per cent.

In the Midland Region 55 per cent. of the total number of female employees were married and the proportion was also well over 50 per cent. in the North-Midland, East and West Ridings and North-Western Regions. In Scotland, on the other hand, it was only 38 per cent. and in Wales 40 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 1956 and the corresponding code number for 1955. 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, 1955, and May, 1956, 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, 1955, and May, 1956 (e.g., school-

leavers from other Regions coming to London to take their first jobs). 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	94,000	80,000	+ 14,000	46,000	38,000	+ 8,000
South-Western	26,000	26,000	..	13,000	12,000	+ 1,000
Midland	35,000	36,000	- 1,000	14,000	17,000	- 3,000
North-Midland	32,000	27,000	+ 5,000	11,000	12,000	- 1,000
East and West Ridings	29,000	33,000	- 4,000	12,000	13,000	- 1,000
North-Western	42,000	43,000	- 1,000	18,000	17,000	+ 1,000
Northern	21,000	21,000	..	10,000	11,000	- 1,000
Scotland	16,000	24,000	- 8,000	8,000	10,000	- 2,000
Wales	15,000	20,000	- 5,000	7,000	9,000	- 2,000

In the aggregate the movements from Region to Region between May, 1955, and May, 1956, amounted to 310,000 males and 139,000 females, which were slightly higher than the aggregate totals for the previous year. The largest net movement continued to be towards the South-Eastern group of Regions (i.e., London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern) which had a net gain by migration of 14,000 males and 8,000 females. The largest net losses by migration were from Scotland (- 8,000 males and - 2,000 females) and Wales (- 5,000 males and - 2,000 females). The detailed analyses show that more than one-half of the migrants from Scotland and nearly 40 per cent. of the migrants from Wales went to London and adjoining Regions.

The following Table gives a broad age-analysis of the total number of persons who moved from one Region to another during the year 1955-56, together with the corresponding figures for 1954-55:—

Age-group	Males		Females	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Under 20	15,000	16,000	20,000	24,000
20-44	220,000	228,000	86,000	94,000
45 and over	65,000	66,000	22,000	21,000
Total	300,000	310,000	128,000	139,000

There is very little difference between the two years in the relative proportions in the three age-groups. The age-group 20-44 continued to account for three quarters of the males and two-thirds of the females who migrated. The number of young women migrants under 20 years was again considerably greater than the number of young men, but it must be borne in mind that large numbers of young men under 20 were serving in the Forces.

Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1956: 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		
Males														
London and South-Eastern	133	74	286	355	384	359	382	393	364	276	215	154	3,375	
Eastern	38	21	71	91	94	89	89	89	79	63	47	34	805	
Southern	33	18	57	73	78	70	78	87	73	56	47	38	708	
South-Western	36	22	63	81	82	77	85	83	81	65	48	31	754	
Midland	70	36	129	163	166	151	159	143	130	106	77	62	1,392	
North-Midland	49	28	85	110	119	109	109	107	101	75	63	43	998	
East and West Ridings	61	37	102	129	140	126	137	126	126	104	78	46	1,212	
North-Western	92	58	166	196	206	191	200	208	199	159	114	72	1,861	
Northern	48	31	80	107	105	98	101	96	85	74	54	26	905	
Scotland	85	54	133	156	161	138	146	147	134	107	85	60	1,406	
Wales	33	19	64	72	83	71	73	74	68	57	46	24	684	
Total—Males	678	398	1,236	1,533	1,618	1,479	1,559	1,553	1,440	1,142	874	590	14,100	
Females														
London and South-Eastern	140	129	277	201	185	191	222	225	202	154	78	51	2,055	
Eastern	38	27	57	42	34	36	45	40	32	27	14	8	400	
Southern	34	28	53	35	28	34	37	34	31	23	13	7	357	
South-Western	37	26	52	34	32	32	38	37	37	27	10	8	370	
Midland	68	52	102	72	72	75	78	77	65	53	23	17	754	
North-Midland	50	35	67	42	43	47	46	52	44	34	17	9	486	
East and West Ridings	60	45	92	64	51	57	65	72	61	47	21	10	645	
North-Western	95	75	145	105	102	105	126	121	107	83	42	20	1,126	
Northern	47	36	62	37	30	31	32	36	31	22	9	5	378	
Scotland	84	64	120	80	61	64	70	70	63	45	24	13	758	
Wales	31	23	44	27	23	23	26	26	21	16	7	4	271	
Total—Females	684	540	1,071	739	661	695	785	790	694	531	258	152	7,600	

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1956
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		
Males														
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	47	25	67	68	59	52	56	57	40	28	34	34	585	
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	44	24	64	63	54	47	47	51	50	36	26	32	538	
Forestry ..	2	—	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	21	
Fishing ..	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	5	2	1	1	1	26	
Mining and Quarrying ..	42	31	72	74	99	85	94	97	92	75	55	25	841	
Coal Mining ..	40	31	72	74	99	85	94	97	92	75	55	25	841	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	1	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	21	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	13	6	24	31	35	30	30	30	22	17	15	8	261	
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	5	2	6	6	11	8	9	8	6	4	4	3	75	
China and Earthenware ..	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	34	
Glass (other than containers) ..	2	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	34	
Glass containers ..	1	—	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	22	
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures (MF)* ..	3	1	9	11	12	10	9	9	6	5	4	2	81	
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	9	6	29	46	46	42	48	48	37	30	25	9	375	
Chemicals and Dyes ..	4	3	14	26	25	22	23	21	15	13	10	4	180	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. ..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	—	32	
Explosives and Fireworks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Paint and Varnish ..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	29	
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1	—	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	33	
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1	—	3	4	5	4	5	5	3	2	1	—	25	
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. (FDZ)* ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	3	
Metal Manufacture ..	19	11	41	51	64	61	60	57	57	42	31	19	513	
Blast Furnaces ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	8	4	15	22	26	23	25	23	24	18	13	8	209	
Iron Foundries ..	5	3	11	11	13	14	12	11	11	7	7	4	109	
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	1	—	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	20	
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	1	1	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	2	1	43	
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. ..	2	2	7	9	13	12	12	12	11	8	6	3	97	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	87	62	146	189	215	182	171	155	160	123	90	63	1,643	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	12	9	18	20	21	19	19	21	23	19	16	11	210	
Marine Engineering ..	5	5	7	6	8	7	7	7	9	6	5	4	76	
Agricultural Machinery ..	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	36	
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	1	1	3	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	29	
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	6	5	9	9	16	11	10	8	9	6	4	3	96	
Stationary Engines ..	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	25	
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	54	
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	1	1	3	4	7	5	7	5	7	5	5	1	51	
Constructional Engineering ..	4	3	7	10	10	10	7	9	7	6	4	3	80	
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	31	20	50	66	76	69	55	48	53	40	28	22	558	
Electrical Machinery ..	9	6	13	19	21	15	14	13	12	10	8	5	145	
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	1	1	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	42	
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	35	
Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones ..	3	3	8	9	9	7	7	8	6	6	3	2	70	
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	1	—	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	23	
Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)* ..	5	2	15	16	14	13	13	8	7	6	5	3	102	
Vehicles ..	52	33	94	119	130	115	122	108	102	76	57	34	1,042	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. ..	10	5	23	34	38	35	36	32	27	19	16	8	283	
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	25	12	29	30	24	20	23	24	23	17	12	11	250	
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	6	8	20	24	20	28	27	24	22	16	11	7	223	
Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	4	3	10	16	21	17	17	13	13	7	5	4	130	
Locomotive Manufacture ..	4	3	6	5	8	7	8	6	8	6	6	2	71	
Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc. ..	3	2	6	8	8	10	8	8	9	8	8	2	80	
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified ..	19	9	30	37	39	39	38	35	28	23	17	16	330	
Tools and Cutlery ..	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	26	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Iron and Steel Forgings ..	2	—	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	1	2	35	
Wire and Wire Manufactures ..	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	31	
Hollow-ware ..	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	28	
Brass Manufactures ..	2	1	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	32	
Other Metal Industries ..	10	5	15	18	19	17	17	12	10	7	6	6	153	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ..	6	4	8	12	14	9	7	9	7	6	5	5	92	
Scientific, etc., Instruments ..	4	2	6	8	10	6	4	6	4	3	2	2	59	
Textiles ..	18	10	27	31	39	34	41	46	53	39	33	25	396	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. ..	3	2	3	3	4	3	5	6	7	5	4	4	51	
Cotton Weaving, etc. ..	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	6	4	4	4	3	36	
Woolen and Worsted ..	4	2	6	6	10	10	10	10	12	10	9	6	90	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production ..	1	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	30	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk ..	1	—	1	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	22	
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ..	2	1	3	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	2	1	36	
Textile Finishing, etc. ..	2	1	4	5	6	5	6	7	5	4	5	4	59	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	2	1	4	3	3	6	6	4	3	3	2	3	40	
Leather and Fellmongery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Clothing ..	12	6	14	15	19	18	18	19	17	15	15	12	180	
Tailoring ..	5	2	6	7	7	7	8	6	6	5	5	5	71	
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. ..	4	1	4	4	6	5	6	6	5	6	4	4	57	
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	26	11	43	58	56	50	54	57	51	39	30	19	494	
Grain Milling ..	1	—	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	31	
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	7	3	10	10	10	13	13	10	7	6	5	5	103	
Biscuits ..	2	—	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	22	
Meat and Meat Products ..	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	27	
Milk Products ..	2	2	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	47	
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	2	1	4	6	4	5	4	4	3	3	1	1	42	
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables ..	1	—	2	3	4	3	4	2	5	3	2	2	24	
Other Food Industries (XHZ)* ..	2	1	4	6	5	5	7	8	5	7	5	3	68	
Brewing and Malting ..	2	1	6	7	7	9	7	8	5	7	5	2	68	
Other Drink Industries (XKZ)* ..	3	1	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	30	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	20	10	24	28	21	23	26	27	19	14	9	9	230	
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) ..	7	3	9	10	8	8	9	6	6	4	4	4	82	
Furniture and Upholstery ..	8	4	9	10	8	13	13	7	7	4	4	3	93	
Wooden Containers and Baskets ..	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	21	
Paper and Printing ..	22	9	41	36	37	38	41	40	32	25	22	16	359	
Paper and Board ..	4	1	6	8	8	9	9	7	7	6	5	2	72	
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. ..	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	21	
Printing of Newspapers, etc. ..	4	2	8	10	10	11	12	12	8	8	6	5	96	
Other Printing, Publishing, etc. ..	12	4	20	15	14	15	15	12	12	9	8	7	146	

* The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

Estimated Numbers of

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1956 : 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	67	41	69	45	35	35	44	38	34	29	15	8	460
Tailoring	28	16	29	20	15	15	18	17	14	13	6	3	194
Dressmaking	12	7	13	10	7	6	9	7	5	5	2	1	84
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	13	10	11	5	2	4	6	4	4	3	2	1	68
Other Dress Industries (WS)*	6	3	6	3	2	5	4	2	3	2	1	—	35
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	8	4	8	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	3	1	63
Food, Drink and Tobacco	44	33	56	35	37	36	46	41	32	24	8	4	396
Bread and Flour Confectionery	9	5	11	6	7	7	10	9	6	6	2	1	79
Biscuits	5	4	6	4	5	5	6	5	3	2	—	—	45
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	8	7	11	7	5	5	7	8	4	4	1	1	72
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	—	45
Other Food Industries (XHZ)*	3	4	5	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	1	—	34
Tobacco	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	—	—	22
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6	5	10	7	4	7	7	7	4	4	1	1	63
Furniture and Upholstery	4	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	—	35
Paper and Printing	32	22	40	19	15	14	16	18	15	10	4	2	207
Paper and Board	4	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	21
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	4	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	—	—	32
Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)*	5	3	5	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	—	30
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	3	3	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	24
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	16	10	18	9	6	6	7	9	7	6	1	2	97
Other Manufacturing Industries	12	8	19	12	12	10	12	12	11	6	4	1	119
Rubber	3	2	6	5	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	—	38
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	20
Misc. Manufacturing Industries (ZSM)*	4	3	7	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	1	—	40
Building and Contracting	7	5	12	5	6	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	59
Building	4	4	8	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	—	40
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	3	3	7	7	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	—	41
Electricity	2	2	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	24
Transport and Communication	18	20	46	33	27	27	23	20	19	13	6	4	256
Railways	2	2	6	5	5	3	4	4	4	2	1	—	38
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1	5	14	12	5	7	4	3	2	2	—	—	55
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	10	6	15	10	11	11	10	9	9	7	4	4	106
Distributive Trades	185	109	181	128	104	103	116	113	91	61	29	18	1,238
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc.	4	3	6	4	3	1	3	4	3	3	1	—	36
Other Industrial Materials, etc.	3	4	5	4	3	2	3	2	3	1	—	—	31
Food and Drink—Wholesale	7	6	10	7	5	5	6	4	4	3	1	—	61
Food and Drink—Retail	45	23	42	33	29	31	32	31	25	16	6	3	316
Non-Food Goods—Wholesale	14	11	18	12	7	8	10	10	8	6	3	2	109
Non-Food Goods—Retail	108	59	95	64	52	53	58	57	45	30	14	10	645
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers—Retail	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	40
Insurance, Banking and Finance	23	23	43	23	12	13	16	13	15	10	5	4	200
Public Administration and Defence	14	16	36	33	34	37	42	46	41	35	15	8	357
National Government Service	6	7	17	16	17	17	18	19	21	18	6	2	164
Local Government Service	8	9	19	17	17	20	24	27	20	17	9	6	193
Professional Services	39	59	166	117	99	103	120	130	119	88	43	21	1,104
Accountancy	3	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	—	27
Education	6	7	47	48	38	45	58	65	62	46	23	12	457
Law	3	2	10	6	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	—	48
Medical and Dental Services	7	6	88	49	46	46	51	54	47	30	15	6	485
Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	6	6	14	10	9	8	6	5	5	5	2	—	76
Miscellaneous Services	57	50	92	86	92	112	148	155	146	132	75	55	1,200
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc.	4	4	10	8	7	6	10	9	8	6	3	1	77
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	3	4	6	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	—	39
Catering, Hotels, etc.	15	16	32	35	44	57	70	77	67	61	32	19	525
Laundries	9	6	9	8	11	12	15	13	8	7	5	3	106
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc.	3	2	5	3	4	5	4	3	3	1	1	—	34
Hairdressing and Manicure	11	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	41
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	4	5	10	6	4	3	8	11	14	16	9	12	102
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	4	3	5	10	14	19	28	29	34	31	21	14	212
Other Services	4	3	7	6	5	6	7	7	7	6	3	3	64
Grand Total	684	540	1,071	739	661	695	785	790	694	531	258	152	7,600

* 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 207 to 229.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 53,000 (+21,000 males and +32,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,961,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 16,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 2,000 and 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 28,000 from 23,961,000 to 23,989,000.

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 321,250 to 293,943 between 15th April and 13th May, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 21,009 to 19,529. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 21,533 among males and 7,254 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), was 110 at the end of May. The corresponding figure for the end of April, when account is taken of certain changes having retrospective effect, was 108. The changes in the rates of

wages reported to the Department during May resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £2,090,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 5,453,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering industry, in building and civil engineering construction and in coal mining, manual workers employed by Local Authorities in England and Wales, distributive workers in the retail food, retail drapery and the retail furnishing trades and domestic and ancillary workers employed in the health services.

Retail Prices

At 14th May, 1957, the retail prices index was 105 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 104 at 16th April.

The main constituent of the change was a rise in the food group which more than counterbalanced the seasonal reduction in coal prices and decreases in road passenger transport fares in a number of areas.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 33,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 75,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 284, and, in addition, 18 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Agreements on Wages for Workers in the Engineering Industry

The following are the terms of a memorandum of agreement dated 23rd May, 1957, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and of an annex to that agreement on the subject of an increase in wages to male adult workers employed in the engineering industry. The agreement follows closely upon the lines of one of the recommendations of the recent Court of Inquiry into the dispute in the industry (see pages 157 and 158 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

WAGES FOR ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS

It is mutually agreed that:—

(1) Every adult male manual worker shall receive an increase in wages on the following basis:

- (a) 11s. per week of 44 hours to all skilled workers.
- (b) 10s. per week of 44 hours to all intermediate grades.
- (c) 9s. per week of 44 hours to all unskilled workers.

(2) The increase shall be paid as follows:

- (a) In the case of timeworkers it shall be added to the consolidated rates.
- (b) In respect of workers on payment by results it shall be added to the existing supplements.
- (c) As regards workers in receipt of additional emoluments such as lieu rates, compensatory rates or other bonuses, their remuneration shall be increased according to their class by 11s., 10s., or 9s., but not more, per week of 44 hours.

(3) This Agreement shall take effect from the normal starting time on Monday, 27th May, 1957.

Annex to Agreement of 23rd May, 1957

In consideration of the Agreement of 23rd May, 1957, relating to adult male manual workers it is mutually agreed:—

- (1) (a) The increases set out in the Agreement referred to above are in full settlement of all existing national and district claims, whether by the Confederation or by individual Unions, for increased wages and differentials for adult male manual workers (subject to (b) below) and no further applications for such increases in wages or differentials shall be submitted for at least one year from the date of this Agreement.
- (b) Any claim submitted prior to 23rd May, 1957, shall be dealt with under Procedure.
- (c) There will be a complete observance of all Agreements, both national and local, by both parties.
- (d) The Executives of all the Manual Workers' Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions agree that disputes must be dealt with through the Procedure Agreement to which they are party with a view to settlement.
- (e) The Executives of all the Manual Workers' Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions will use their full influence to bring to an end without delay all practices which are contrary to the well-being of the Industry, including, for example—

- (1) Unconstitutional stoppages of work.
- (2) Embargoes on overtime.
- (3) All restrictions on output or earnings. This provision will not, by itself, be used to reduce piecework prices.
- (f) The Executives of all the Manual Workers' Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions agree to use their full influence to facilitate the introduction of new machines and techniques and their efficient and safe operation for effective production.
- (g) The Executives of all the Manual Workers' Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions will issue to all their members a statement drawing their attention to the following matters:—

- (1) The necessity of members starting work promptly at the recognised starting times;
 - (2) The necessity of continuing to work until the recognised stopping times;
 - (3) The fact that men must not stop work during working hours for the purpose of attending Union meetings without permission of the Management.
- (2) It is not intended that anything contained in the above shall supersede National Agreements in force at the date hereof.

The following are the terms of a memorandum of agreement dated 23rd May, 1957, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers on the subject of an increase in wages to female manual workers employed in the engineering industry:—

WAGES FOR FEMALE MANUAL WORKERS

It is mutually agreed that:—

(1) The wages of female manual workers shall be increased by the following amounts:—

Age	Amount of Increase
18 years and over	8s. 0d. per week of 44 hours
17 years	5s. 3d. per week of 44 hours
16 years	4s. 4d. per week of 44 hours
15 years	3s. 5d. per week of 44 hours

- (2) The increase shall be paid as follows:—
- (a) In the case of timeworkers it shall be added to the consolidated rates.
- (b) In respect of workers on payment by results it shall be added to the existing supplements.
- (c) As regards workers in receipt of additional emoluments such as lieu rates, compensatory rates or other bonuses, their remuneration shall be increased by the appropriate amount of increase for each age set out above, but not more, per week of 44 hours.
- (3) This agreement shall take effect from the normal starting time on Monday, 27th May, 1957.

Footnote to the Agreement.—The provisions mutually accepted in the Annex to the male manual workers' Agreement made between the Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions today will apply equally to this settlement.

RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE SERVICE

The Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland, under powers conferred on them by section 4 of the Police Act, 1919, section II of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1956, and section I of the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956, have made Regulations prescribing revised scales of annual pay for the federated ranks of the police (i.e., police officers below the rank of Superintendent) in England and Wales and Scotland. The Regulations for England and Wales (S.I. 1957 No. 694) were made on 16th April, 1957, and those for Scotland (S.I. 1957 No. 742 (S.37)) on 26th April, 1957, and the revised scales of pay take effect from the first day of February, 1957. They provide for increases for

constables of £15 a year on appointment and £20 on the maximum of the scale, which is now reached after 9 years of service in the rank instead of 15 years as previously. There are also increases of varying amounts for other members of the federated ranks; for sergeants, the maximum of the scale is now reached after 3 years of service in the rank, and for inspectors, after 2 years of service in the rank, instead of 4 years and 3 years, respectively, as previously.

The revised scales are set out in the Table below. (Particulars of the scales previously in operation are contained on page 220 of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1957," see page 200 of this GAZETTE).

England, Wales and Scotland

Annual Rates of Pay

	Men					Women			
	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Station Sergeant (England and Wales only)	Sergeant	Acting Sergeant (England and Wales only)	Constable	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Sergeant

NATIONAL SERVICE

Government's Proposals on Call-up of Men to the Forces

The Government's proposals for the call-up of men for National Service between now and the end of 1960 were given in outline by the Minister of Labour and National Service during the Defence Debate in the House of Commons (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 158). Details of the proposals have now been published in a Command Paper (Cmd. 175), entitled "Call up of men to the Forces, 1957-60", which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

The Command Paper refers to the Government's decision (announced in Cmd. 124, see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 123) to plan on the basis that there will be no further call-up under the National Service Acts after the end of 1960. This decision was based on the expectation that it will be possible by voluntary recruitment to obtain the reduced man-power required under the new defence plan. It is envisaged that the total adult male all-rank strength of the Forces will be reduced from its present figure of 690,000 to about 375,000 by the end of 1962, when the last National Servicemen will be due to leave the Forces on completion of their two years' full-time service. Should voluntary recruitment fail to come up to expectations, Parliament would have to consider the action to be taken, but the Government believe that, with the improvements in service conditions which are being planned, this problem should not arise.

The National Service Acts do not apply to men born in 1941 or later. Nevertheless, the Command Paper says, it is estimated that between now and the end of 1960 about 570,000 fit men from the age-groups covered by the Acts could, if necessary, be called up for National Service. The total of 570,000 fit men is made up of some 240,000 who have already registered for National Service and are on deferment or in process of call-up and some 330,000 who have not yet registered or who were due to register on 4th May of this year. After allowing for the men within the age-groups covered by the Acts who may be expected to join the Forces on regular engagements, it seems likely that out of the 570,000 there will be about a quarter of a million who will not be required for the Forces.

The Command Paper refers to various forms of selective service which could be employed to meet this problem and says that the only really practicable form of selective service would be a ballot, which the Government would only accept if there were no alternative. Now that a terminal date for call-up has been fixed, the Government have rejected a ballot because they believe that there is an alternative which, so long as call-up continues, maintains the principle of universal service.

In order to maintain this principle the Government intend to rely as far as practicable on men who have enjoyed the advantage of having their call-up deferred to enable them to complete their training or studies. Their contemporaries have already been called up and the Government think it is right that they, in their turn, should be called upon to meet the need for National Servicemen. These men would, however, be insufficient in number to meet the Forces' requirements and would, in any case, provide a very unbalanced intake, with consequent waste of skill and qualifications. It is therefore necessary, both to make up the numbers and to help secure a more balanced intake, to supplement them by younger men. During the current financial year a reasonably balanced intake can be achieved by relying on the men whose deferments end during the year, together with those younger men who are at present in process of call-up or who were due to register in May. Subsequently, however, special steps will be necessary, and as from 1st April, 1958, the register from which men are posted to the Forces will be divided into two sections, consisting of (1) men who have had deferment and become available for call-up after completing their courses of training or study; and (2) others, mainly younger men not eligible for deferment. This separation will make it possible to determine the proportions of men to be called up from each category. The ratio between the first category and the second will be between three to two and one to one. Within each section of the register call-up will proceed as it does now and no new element of selection is involved. The oldest men available to meet the Forces' requirements will be called up first, though special

arrangements will continue to be made to meet as far as possible men's wishes for early call-up or a particular allocation and in general to avoid undue delay.

The Command Paper sets out the position, so far as it can be foreseen, of men in the various age-groups in relation to call-up on the present plans. In an Annex to the Paper a summary is given, for each age-group according to date of birth, as follows:—Men born before 1939 will continue to be called up in the normal way; those born January-March, 1939, are likely to be called up but not until well into 1958 at the earliest; April-June, 1939, likely to be called up but not before 1959 or possibly 1960; July-September, 1939, as yet uncertain, but if called up it is not expected to be until late in 1959 or in 1960; October-December, 1939, unlikely to be called up. Men born in 1940 will remain legally liable but they need not expect to be called up; men born in 1941 or later years are not liable under the present National Service Acts and the Government do not propose to extend these Acts. The Command Paper also gives some information about the expected dates of registration of men in the age-groups likely to be called up. Those men who were born in the first three months of 1939 are likely to have to register early in 1958 but it is unlikely that there will be any further registration until 1959. With regard to men born in the third quarter of 1939, whose position with regard to call-up is at present uncertain, the Government intend to make a further statement but it may not be until early next year.

The Command Paper also makes the following points. In view of the longer interval between registrations, the lower age of call-up will continue to rise. At present this age is about 18 years 9 months, but it seems likely that it will be about 12 months higher by the end of 1958. Men seeking deferment or a renewal of deferment will not be refused solely on the ground that it would carry them beyond the end of 1960, as it would clearly be indefensible to compel young men to terminate their training or studies prematurely for this reason. Men who are called up will, on completion of their full-time service, continue to be liable under the National Service Acts for 3½ years' part-time service, but it cannot yet be forecast whether it will in fact be necessary to recall any of these reservists for training during part-time service.

With regard to young men who are proposing to enter universities or colleges, it has been decided that men born in 1939 will, where necessary, be granted deferment to permit them to take courses at universities and similar educational institutions beginning in 1957, 1958 or 1959. This will apply to all full-time courses which are at present covered by the deferment arrangements administered by University Joint Recruiting Boards. Similar arrangements will apply to men born in 1939 who obtain places at teacher training colleges for courses beginning in 1957, 1958 or 1959. Temporary employment whilst awaiting admission to universities or colleges will not be a disqualification.

The Command Paper says that the Government consider that the proposals, which are consistent with the principle of universal service, have fewer disadvantages than any practicable alternative and represent the best and fairest means of meeting the reduced need for National Servicemen until conscription can be brought to an end.

Deferment of Call-up of Students Taking Farm Institute Courses

The Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons on 21st May that, after consultation with the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, he had decided to relax the arrangements for deferment of call-up of students taking one-year courses at Farm Institutes. The general rule has been that young men born in 1933 or later could only obtain deferment to take a course not later than the one immediately following their 18th birthday. In future they will be eligible to take a later course, provided that they are under deferment on agricultural grounds on 1st May, or are subsequently granted deferment, in the year in which the course commences. All men taking a course will be eligible on its completion for deferment on agricultural grounds. Their prospects of deferment will not be prejudiced by the fact that they have been spared from the farm for the period of their course.

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, 1957, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The volume contains Tables showing, for the more important industries and occupations, the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and the normal hours of labour as fixed by voluntary agreements made between organisations of employers and work-people, or by Joint Industrial Councils or other 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 on which the rates quoted became operative.

The extent to which rates of wages have been determined for different occupations within each industry varies considerably. In some industries the agreements or orders fix only a general minimum rate for men and women, respectively, whilst in others rates are specified for a variety 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 has not been found practicable to publish all the rates but the volume contains those for men and women in most of the more important industries and occupations for which minimum, or standard, rates have been fixed. An appendix gives rates of wages for young workers in a selection of industries.

In addition, particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers, the additional rates payable to shift and night workers, and, where they 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, 1957" is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 235 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 11s. 0d. net (11s. 6d. including postage).

Changes Since 1st April, 1957

Changes in rates of wages have taken place in a number of industries since 1st April, 1957. 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, 1957, GAZETTE on which particulars of the changes were published.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Page of May, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE
22	Fletton Brick Manufacture	177
23	Silica Brick Manufacture	177
30	Cement Manufacture	178
38	Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	178
120	Flour Milling	180
122	Baking—England and Wales	180
129	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	180
138	Tobacco Manufacture	180
139	Home Grown Timber Trade	180
144	Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture—England and Wales	181
145	Coopering	180
151	Envelope Making and Stationery Manufacture	181
152-153	Printing—England and Wales (Except London)	181
241	Baking—England and Wales	180
241	Boot and Shoe Repairing and Bespoke Footwear Manufacture	179
242	Hat, Cap and Millinery—Scotland	180
242	Jute	179
243	Rope, Twine and Net Making	179

Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in the current issue of the GAZETTE are shown on pages 217 to 227 (see note at the head of the Table of principal changes in rates of wages on page 217). Particulars of revised rates of pay for the Police Service (page 220) are given in an article on page 199 of this GAZETTE.

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

RESETTLEMENT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

By the end of May, 1957, over 21,000 Hungarian refugees had arrived in the United Kingdom. Of these, 5,190 had emigrated to Canada and other countries, and 682 had returned to Austria or to Hungary and other countries behind the Iron Curtain.

The Minister of Labour and National Service stated in the House of Commons on 30th May that nearly 12,000 Hungarian refugees had been placed in employment, other than coal mining, since October, 1956. As this total includes refugees who were placed in temporary employment but had since emigrated to Canada, and others who had left their employment and had registered again for work, the actual number of refugees in work is much less. It is estimated that by the end of May, 1957, the number of refugees, and their dependants, who had been resettled was nearly 9,000.

On 31st May, 2,167 refugees (1,612 men and 555 women) wishing to settle in Great Britain were registered for employment in addition to 373 refugees who had applied to emigrate to Canada and other countries, principally the United States of America. Over 1,000 of the refugees who had registered for employment were at the Hedgesford Hostel and, to improve their prospects of resettlement, arrangements have been made, in conjunction with the British Council for Aid to Refugees, to transfer small parties of up to 12 refugees to good placing areas for a week to enable the Ministry to secure their early placing in employment.

A special census of Hungarian refugees residing in hostels, other than National Coal Board hostels, was taken by the Ministry on 10th May. The census showed that at this date there were 5,487 refugees in hostels. The detailed position of these refugees with regard to resettlement was as follows:—

- (1) Refugees in employment 1,284, and their dependants who numbered 207.
- (2) Refugees awaiting emigration to Canada 359, and their dependants numbering 72.
- (3) Refugees registered for employment numbered 2,450; there were 32 awaiting registration. Of the 2,450 registered for employment, 2,025 wished to settle in Great Britain and 425 were awaiting emigration to countries other than Canada. These people were accompanied by 927 dependants.
- (4) Other refugees (expectant mothers, unaccompanied children, students, etc.) numbered 156.

The National Coal Board reports that at 25th May there were 2,600 refugees living in their hostels or in private accommodation provided by them. Of these, 1,900 were attending English Training Classes and 341 were at Preliminary Training Centres. Those at Preliminary Training Centres included 174 refugees who had completed their training and were waiting to be accepted by collieries for employment. Refugees actually in employment in the mining industry numbered 221, and a further 115 were employed by, or on behalf of, the Board on ancillary work.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 29th December, 1956, has been submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. It has 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 1956, as House of Commons Papers Nos. 176-I and 176-II (Session 1956-57) price, respectively, 5s. net and 7s. 6d. net (5s. 3d. and 7s. 11d. including postage.)

The introduction to the Report says that output in 1956 showed a slight increase compared with the previous year and was 17 per cent. higher than in 1946, the last year before nationalisation. Output was rising at the end of the year and it seemed likely that the improvement would be maintained in 1957. Other favourable features of the year were that man-power rose and less output was lost through disputes, though the number of disputes was still disturbing. Productivity was higher than ever; and less coal had to be imported. The Board's plan for expanding the industry to help meet the increasing demands for fuel was published in April, 1956, and Government approval was obtained for capital expenditure of £1,000 millions over the next ten years. The plan is designed to increase the output of the coal mining industry to 228 million tons in 1960 and to 240 million tons in 1965. Further progress was made during the year in bringing about the changes within the Board's organisation decided upon in the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Organisation (the Fleck Committee) and good progress was also made in extending the use of modern techniques of management. Details of changes in organisation and techniques of management are given in other sections of the Report.

Some of the main facts and figures contained in the Report about operations and results achieved in 1956 are given below.

Production and Costs

Output of deep-mined coal in 1956 was 209.9 million tons, compared with 210.2 million tons in 1955; output from opencast sites was 12.1 million tons in 1956, compared with 11.4 million tons in 1955. Thus the total saleable output of coal rose from 221.6 million tons in 1955 to 222.0 million tons in 1956. The 850 collieries operated by the Board (nine fewer at the end of 1956 than at the end of 1955) produced 207.4 million tons, 0.5 million tons less than in 1955. Output from voluntary Saturday working was 591,000 tons less than in 1955, but 88,000 tons more were got in the five-day week. The average productivity of all workers per man-shift was 1.232 tons in 1956 compared with 1.225 tons in 1955. Productivity of coal-face workers rose from 3.275 tons per man-shift in 1955 to 3.333 tons per man-shift in 1956. The average number of man-shifts (all workers) required to produce each 1,000 tons of saleable output was 812 in 1956, four fewer than in 1955.

The total cost of producing coal from the Board's mines in 1956 was 74s. 5d. a ton, compared with 67s. 3d. a ton in 1955. Of the total of 74s. 5d., wages and associated charges accounted for 45s. 4d., which was 3s. 8d. more than in 1955. The cost of materials and repairs increased by 1s. 10d. a ton. The Report says that an increase of 4d. a ton, or 10 per cent., in depreciation charges reflects the steady progress of the Board's reconstruction and mechanisation programmes. The Board are of the opinion that additional sums should be set aside in the future towards the increased cost of replacement of assets. Proceeds from the sale of coal in 1956 were 77s. a ton, which was 9s. more than in the previous year. Profit, before charging interest, on colliery operations was 2s. 7d. a ton, or 1s. 10d. a ton more than in 1955. The profit on opencast operations was £8.6 millions, or 14s. 8d. per ton of coal produced. The consolidated financial results of operating the collieries and all other activities of the Board during 1956 showed a net surplus of £12.8 millions, compared with a net deficit of £19.6 millions in 1955.

In a chapter on coal demand and distribution the Report refers to the expansion of the British economy during the past ten years and says that the extra fuel needed by industry in 1956 compared with 1946 was equivalent to 31.6 million tons of coal. In all, additional fuel equivalent to 53 million tons of coal had to be supplied for inland use in 1956 compared with 1946. Total inland fuel consumption in 1956 was equivalent to 254 million tons of coal. More oil has been used by manufacturing industry in recent years, but the greater part of the increase in Britain's energy requirements over the past ten years has been met by coal. Total inland consumption of coal in 1956 was 218.2 million tons. Government decisions made in 1955 to reduce exports of coal took full effect in 1956 and only 8 million tons were exported. Imports also fell, only 5½ million tons, mainly of large coal, being imported. Coal supplied for bunkers of foreign-going vessels fell from 2.3 million tons in 1955 to 1.6 million tons in 1956.

Man-Power, Training, etc.

The number of men employed in the coal mining industry in December, 1956, was 703,700, which was 3,500 more than at the end of 1955. The average number of mineworkers for the whole year was, however, only 703,400 compared with 704,100 in 1955. On average the proportion of faceworkers to all workers was 40.7 in 1956, compared with 41.0 in 1955. The number of recruits to the Board's mines, including men re-employed, was 65,700 in 1956; the figure for wastage was 62,500. Corresponding figures for 1955 were 61,000 recruits and 66,600 wastage.

In giving figures of average attendance of mineworkers, the Report notes a marked upward trend in the number of absences since the beginning of 1955. Absences of faceworkers rose from 14.70 per cent. in 1955 to 15.18 per cent. in 1956. There was also

an increase in 1956 compared with 1955 in the number of unofficial stoppages and restrictions of work due to industrial disputes, but the loss of coal through disputes (2,146,500 tons) was 1,034,200 tons less than in 1955, when an unofficial strike of coal fillers in the North Western Division caused a particularly heavy loss.

Despite increases in man-power during 1956, at the end of the year there was still a serious shortage of men in ten Areas in the North Eastern, West Midlands and South Western Divisions. In the West Midlands Division, however, there was an increase of 1,700 in man-power in 1956, making good the loss incurred in the previous year. The Report says that some of the Areas where more men are needed are amongst the most highly productive in the industry. Efforts to recruit more men have included extensive campaigns conducted in Divisions where recruitment is relatively easy for transfer of men to Areas where they are urgently needed, and particular efforts have been made to encourage experienced mineworkers to transfer to Yorkshire and the West Midlands. The Report notes the special need to attract boys under 18 to make their careers in mining and says that in recent years efforts to do so have had success, the number of boys in the industry rising from 26,800 in 1951 to 35,900 in 1956. There has also been a gradual rise since 1953 in the number of men in the industry who are between 21 and 25 years of age. Particulars are given in the Report of the recruitment of foreign workers for the coal mining industry in the post-war years and of arrangements made at the end of 1956 to recruit Hungarian refugees. Efforts are being made also to find means of reducing as much as possible the number of men leaving the industry. The Report says that, of the annual wastage amounting to about 60,000 men, rather more than half is due to avoidable causes.

The Report says that, in order to maintain the industry's labour force and attract young workers, it is essential to create conditions of service comparable with the best that other industries have to offer. A review of improvements in wages and conditions during the last decade refers to the introduction in 1955 of a national wage structure for about 400,000 dayworkers and says that much work has also been done on the reformation of the wage system for the 300,000 pieceworkers in the industry.

In a section on training, the Report describes briefly the arrangements introduced during the ten years since nationalisation and gives figures for each of the years 1947 to 1956 of the numbers of boys and adults completing preliminary training and the numbers of workers completing training at the coal face. A total of 31,773 recruits, including 16,699 boys and 15,074 adults, completed preliminary training in 1956; a total of 16,954 workers completed coal-face training. In each year about 2,000 boys have been given training at the coal-face. Some details are also given in the Report of the various schemes of education and training for management and technical posts in the industry. The number of men taking technical courses forming part of the "Ladder Plan", the Report says, has grown steadily in recent years, from 7,000 in the academic year 1950-51 to 16,500 in the academic year 1956-57.

Safety, Health and Welfare

The Report gives figures showing that 318 men were killed in 1956 and 1,731 were injured in the types of accident that must be reported immediately to H.M. Inspectors. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 408 and 1,850. The figures for 1956 for both deaths and injuries in these serious accidents were lower than in any year for which figures are available. There was, however, an increase, from 216,018 in 1955 to 219,141 in 1956, in the total number of fatalities and of all accidents causing absences of over three days. The Report notes that the number of deaths and injuries from falls of ground has fallen steadily in recent years. In 1956 there were 155 fatal accidents from this cause, compared with 171 in the previous year and 232 in 1947. Sections of the Report review briefly the organisation of accident prevention work in collieries and the work of the rescue services and the Board's Civil Defence organisation and give some details of work undertaken by the Board in preparation for the coming into effect on 1st January, 1957, of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 407).

In a note on the Board's Medical Service, the Report says that the aim has been to provide a service to ensure that new entrants are fit for mining work, to help the men in the industry to keep healthy, to provide the first treatment for injuries, and to assist in placing disabled workers in suitable jobs. By the end of 1956 there were 311 medical centres in the coalfields and 77 doctors and 330 nursing sisters were employed full-time by the Board. The Report contains sections examining the figures of certifications of pneumoconiosis and of the incidence of other occupational diseases and describing research on medical and allied problems.

The Report says that one of the most important tasks of colliery welfare taken over by the Board in 1952, under the provisions of the Miners' Welfare Act, was to build more pithead baths. By the end of 1956, more than 90 per cent. of the men employed at collieries had access to bathing facilities. By that time, the building programme was almost complete and work had begun on improving older baths.

Other Matters

The Report contains also particulars of the year's results from carbonisation and other activities, details of capital expenditure, and a review of technical progress and research. In describing progress in mechanisation at the coal-face, the Report says that special efforts have been made to widen the range of power-loading machines and in 1956 36.4 million tons, or 15.5 per cent. of total output raised and weighed, was power-loaded.

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 1956-57, together with figures for earlier years. The figures for 1956-57 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".

An explanatory statement in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" gives details of changes made in compiling the Tables since the figures for 1955-56 were published and points out that the Tables give figures for the United Kingdom instead of for Great Britain only as hitherto (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 222). 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.

The Table opposite shows consolidated current expenditure on social services, including administrative expenses, by all public authorities in the United Kingdom, for 1956-57 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 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, national insurance benefits paid to persons overseas, war pensions and grants paid to persons overseas, and national assistance payments in respect of maintenance of Poles are not included in the figures. 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					
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57*
National insurance schemes	442.6	526.6	554.6	566.8	682.2	715.2
Non-contributory old age pensions .. .	25.5	24.3	21.8	20.4	18.9	16.9
National assistance ..	92.7	121.0	126.2	134.0	125.1	136.2
War and other service disability, etc., pensions .. .	74.8	82.2	81.6	85.3	86.6	88.0
Family allowances ..	67.8	93.1	110.3	111.9	113.8	122.6
Industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled .. .	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.5
Nutrition services ..	69.6	80.1	77.9	80.5	88.4	99.6
Education .. .	362.7	390.0	413.0	455.1	494.9	579.3
Child care .. .	16.5	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.1	20.5
National health service .. .	469.0	476.6	484.4	511.8	557.6	612.4
Other health services ..	13.1	13.5	14.1	14.6	15.8	16.6
Housing .. .	75.8	87.0	96.3	104.6	100.1	108.4
Total expenditure ..	1,713.5	1,915.2	2,001.7	2,107.8	2,305.7	2,519.2

* Estimates.

The Tables in the "Monthly Digest of Statistics" give figures also for 1949-50 and 1950-51. For those years the totals were £1,533.5 millions and £1,599.2 millions.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Report on Conditions in Non-Ferrous Foundries

The First Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety, Health and Welfare Conditions in Non-Ferrous Foundries has recently been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 11d. including postage). The Committee, which was set up in 1953 by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, consists of representatives of both employers and workers in the industry together with members of the Factory Inspectorate. The terms of reference of the Committee are "to keep under review and from time to time to advise H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the most effective methods of implementing certain requirements of the Factories Act, 1937, and on other cognate problems in non-ferrous foundries, particularly those relating to cleanliness, lighting, ventilation and the maintenance of satisfactory atmospheric conditions, accident prevention, the provision of washing facilities and accommodation for workers' clothing, and other welfare and health services and amenities".

In the introduction to the Report the Committee say that they came to the conclusion that their main considerations should be: (i) the improvement of the atmospheric environment by the suppression of dust, smoke and fumes and the control of temperature; (ii) the improvement of the appearance of foundries by cleanliness, good housekeeping, lighting and the use of colour; (iii) the provision of better amenities and more comfortable conditions in the way of messrooms, canteens, washing accommodation and so on; and (iv) the reduction of accidents. It was evident from the outset, the Committee say, that it would be no easy matter to make suitable recommendations to cover all the multifarious conditions of an industry so diverse as non-ferrous founding and, even yet, it is possible that the various metals may have to be dealt with separately. They considered, however, that certain general matters covering the whole of the industry should be examined first and they commenced with the welfare side of the problem, because they thought it could be dealt with generally so as to cover the whole of the industry. As a basis for their discussions the Committee used the Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947, page 259).

In the Report the Committee discuss and make recommendations on cleanliness, good housekeeping, temperature, lighting, the use of colour, washing facilities and accommodation for clothing, canteens and messrooms and dust and fume suppression in non-ferrous foundries. In the section relating to cleanliness they say that, to enable a desirable standard to be maintained, very careful attention must be given to good housekeeping (i.e., all means of attaining tidy and orderly conditions), the provision and maintenance of good floors and the suppression of dust. The Committee's detailed recommendations refer to the periodical re-decoration of walls and tops of rooms and the removal of accumulations of dust, dirt and refuse, and they include a strong recommendation that vacuum plant be used for removing dust and dirt. Recommendations on

good housekeeping relate to the orderly arrangement and storage of materials, the provision of clearly defined gangways and proper arrangements for the maintenance of all equipment. With regard to control of temperature, the Committee say that owing to the presence of furnaces, stoves, molten metal and die-casting machines the main difficulty in many non-ferrous foundries is to prevent the temperature from becoming unreasonably high rather than to raise it to a desirable level. In those parts of the foundry, however, which are remote from these sources of heat and where work is proceeding it is recommended that there should be a temperature of not less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit after the lapse of one hour from the time of commencing work, subject to the proviso that if the outside temperature is less than 30 degrees Fahrenheit it would be sufficient if the inside temperature were not less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit higher than the outside temperature. In the section dealing with washing facilities and accommodation for clothing, the Committee say that this matter needs a great deal more attention in foundries. They recommend that sufficient and suitable baths, preferably of the shower or similar type, situated in individual cubicles, should be provided for the use of persons engaged on hot, dirty or arduous jobs. Other recommendations relate to the provision of sufficient wash-basins and cleaning materials, separate rooms for baths and wash-basins, changing rooms adjoining bathrooms, and lockers or other suitable arrangements for accommodating clothing. Provision should be made for these amenities to be in the charge of responsible persons and maintained in good condition. On the subject of canteens and messrooms, the Report notes that many foundries are without suitable facilities and that it is a common practice for meals to be taken in the foundry itself. The Committee consider that suitable canteens or messrooms should be provided for all persons who wish to remain on the premises for meals and that when proper facilities have been provided the taking of main meals in workrooms should be prohibited.

With regard to improvement of the atmospheric environment in factories, the Report contains sections dealing with general considerations applying to all methods for removing dust and fumes, the measurement and observation of dust and the disposal of dust and fumes by means of local exhaust ventilation or other suitable methods. Specific recommendations on the subject of dust and fume suppression are contained in a number of cases in separate sections of the Report devoted to particular processes, methods and apparatus. These sections deal, among others, with the special problems arising in connection with ladle drying and heating, mould drying, mould and core stoves, easing of castings, core binders, shell moulding and the use of the carbon dioxide process in the making of moulds. The Committee say that, in their consideration of a number of subjects dealt with in the Report, they met problems arising from the use of open fires for various heating and drying purposes. They consider that the elimination of open fires from non-ferrous foundries is necessary if the best possible conditions are to be obtained and they therefore recommend that no ordinary open fire should be used for any purpose.

The Report contains also a section on accident prevention. Accidents in non-ferrous foundries are required to be reported to

the Factory Inspectorate if the accident incapacitates the injured person for more than three days. In 1955 the number of accidents reported was 1,335, compared with 1,377 in 1954 and 1,124 in 1953. An analysis of these figures shows that for each of these years more than 50 per cent. of the accidents were caused by burns, the handling of materials and falling articles. Many of these accidents, the Committee emphasise, could have been prevented by greater attention to some fairly simple precautions both by managements and workers. They therefore suggest that a much higher standard of housekeeping should be maintained, particularly in regard to the elimination of obstructions on floors and gangways and the provision and maintenance of better floors, gangways and pouring aisles; that there should be wider provision of protective clothing and other protective devices and proper care of such equipment; that early and correct first-aid treatment should be given; that there should be improved training in safety principles and instruction in safe methods and practices with particular attention to weight lifting; and that organisations should be set up or arrangements made in each foundry by which accident prevention measures can be discussed and dealt with jointly by management and employees.

Other sections of the Report are devoted to various matters relating mainly to health and include subjects reported on by the Technical Sub-Committee set up by the main Committee. In their concluding remarks the Committee say that their work is by no means completed. For this Report they have selected matters which they think will be of interest to non-ferrous foundries and, at the risk of some repetition, have included work which has been published elsewhere so that the non-ferrous trade might have a convenient reference book covering the whole subject. They have also included, in an appendix to the Report, a full bibliography by means of which all the original work that has been done in recent years on conditions in foundries can be traced. The Report contains also a number of photographic plates and appendices which reproduce recommendations made in other reports and give the full text of technical papers dealing with the control of fumes and dust and other subjects. There is also an analysis of statistics of accidents in non-ferrous foundries in 1953, 1954 and 1955.

Electrical Accidents in 1955

The annual report on "Electrical Accidents and their Causes" for the year 1955 has been issued by the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 3d. including postage). Figures given in the report relate mainly to electrical accidents which are

required to be reported under the Factories Act, 1937, *i.e.*, those which occur at places within the scope of the Act and which disable a person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. In addition, some figures are given for domestic and other fatal electrical accidents over the 20-year period 1936-1955.

The total number of persons injured in reported accidents in 1955 was 739, including 42 fatally injured. The corresponding figures for 1954 were 707 and 33 and in 1953 they were 744 and 40. Since 1945, the report says, the total number of reported accidents in each year has remained fairly steady in spite of increasing employment and greatly increased use of electricity.

The report contains notes and comments on the various types of electrical accidents and on their most usual causes. It also gives an analysis of the figures of electrical accidents according to the employment of the injured person and according to the type of electrical apparatus with which the accidents were associated. Of the 42 persons who were fatally injured in 1955, 16 were skilled workers including supervisory staff, electricians, jointers, etc., and fitters, erectors, etc. The remaining 26 persons who received fatal injuries were unskilled male workers, including four who were under 21 years of age. Accidents which occurred in connection with electric hand welding resulted in injury to 147 persons (including one fatality) and accidents involving switchgear caused injury to 118 persons (including two fatalities). Eight persons were killed in accidents connected with portable electric machines and lamps, six in accidents involving cables and flex for portable apparatus, and six in accidents connected with crane trolleys and collectors. The report draws attention to the high proportion of accidents arising from the use of portable electrical apparatus. These accidents totalled 321 (including 128 eye injuries) and it is emphasised that if lower voltages were more generally adopted for portable and transportable equipment the number of accidents, and in particular the number of fatalities, would be very substantially reduced. The number of electrical accidents involving electric shock was 341, of which 100 caused a fall resulting, in many cases, in more serious injuries than did the shock itself. A section of the report gives brief descriptions of a number of cases during the year of failures of electrical apparatus which were accompanied by either explosions or fires.

In addition to the statistics and information on electrical accidents, the report contains sections on electricity supply and on the industrial use and application of electricity with particular reference to safety problems and protective methods, together with brief notes on typical accidents and dangerous occurrences.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Sixth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on National Insurance Acts

The Sixth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts during the year ended 31st March, 1956, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 172, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

The Government Actuary, in his introduction to the Report, refers to the National Insurance Act, 1954, which increased the rates of benefits and contributions from various dates during the year under review (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1955, page 48). Largely as a result of the new rates the main feature of the year's experience was the increase in both expenditure and income. The principal rates of benefit and pensions were raised by 7s. 6d. a week (to a total of 40s. a week) for a single person, and by 11s. (to a total of 65s.) for a married couple, and maternity grant and home confinement grant were each increased by £1. to a total of £10 and £4 respectively. Contributions applicable to the National Insurance scheme were increased by 11d. a week payable by an employed man, 1s. a week payable by an employed woman and 11d. a week by the employer for both men and women. For self-employed men and women the increase was 1s. a week and for non-employed persons it was 11d. a week for men and 9d. a week for women. Smaller increases applied to juveniles of all three classes. The Act also continued the Exchequer supplement to contributions for National Insurance at the existing proportion of about one-sixth of the joint contribution of insured person and employer (or about one-third of the employed person's own share) for the employed class, but increased the Exchequer supplement for self-employed and non-employed persons to about one-third of the insured person's contribution.

As in previous years, statistics of the numbers of insured persons were obtained from a 3 per cent. sample of contribution cards exchanged at the beginning of March, June, September and December. From this sample it is estimated that the average number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable during 1955 was about 24 millions, including, approximately, 16½ million men, 4½ million single women (including widows and divorced women) and 3½ million married women. Of the total, just over 22 million persons were working for employers including approximately 2½ millions for whom only the employer's share of the contribution was payable; nearly 1½ millions were self-employed and just over half a million were non-employed persons. Compared with 1954, the figures for 1955 showed increases of 100,000 in the number of employed men and of 250,000 in the number of employed married women. About one-half of the figure of 250,000 for married women represents a real increase in the number of married women at work; the balance is due to the

inclusion for the first time of an allowance for married women who although sick or unemployed were not entitled to benefit because they had elected not to pay contributions but were thought likely to return to employment later. The proportion of employed married women who do not themselves pay contributions continued to grow and in 1955 less than 40 per cent. of them chose to pay contributions themselves.

In addition to insured persons for whom contributions were payable, various categories of self-employed and non-employed persons, although registered for insurance, were excepted from the payment of contributions. There was little change in the numbers excepted on grounds of low income despite the raising of the limit from £104 to £156 a year on 6th June, 1955. The numbers in 1955 remained at about 50,000 men and 140,000 single women. The number of widow beneficiaries excepted from payment of contributions continued to grow and totalled nearly 150,000 in 1955. In addition, there were, on the average, nearly 220,000 young men and 180,000 young single women who were not required to pay contributions because they were students or unpaid apprentices. These numbers, the Report says, are likely to be increased somewhat by later registrations of students who have not yet completed their studies.

The Report refers to the Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the financial year 1955-56 which have already been published (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 126). A summary of the transactions of the Funds during the year, with comparable figures for 1954-55, is included as an appendix to the Report. As in previous reports, the figures shown in the accounts have been adjusted to bring into their proper years certain transactions carried through in later years. The summary shows that the balance in the National Insurance Fund fell from £380.5 millions at 1st April, 1955, to £316.0 millions at 31st March, 1956. In the same period the Reserve Fund increased from £1,068.6 millions to £1,167.4 millions, the net increase in the total funds being £34.3 millions. These changes, the Government Actuary says, were partly the result of the transfer of £100 millions from the National Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund which he had recommended in his Fifth Interim Report (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 223). The transfer was effected by the sale of securities standing in the National Insurance Fund at a cost price of £100 millions, transferring the proceeds to the Reserve Fund and re-investing this amount. There was a loss of £1.3 millions on the sale of the securities but the new securities are expected to yield over £1 million a year extra interest income.

In comparing the cost of benefits in 1955-56 with that in the previous year, the Report says that if the rates of contribution and benefit had not been raised by the 1954 Act there would have been little change in the cost of benefits other than in the cost of unemployment benefit and retirement pensions. In 1955-56 the

average rate of unemployment was about 1 per cent. compared with 1½ per cent. in 1954-55. This lower average rate for 1955-56 would have reduced the cost of unemployment benefit by about £2 millions compared with the previous year but this saving was offset by the effect of the higher weekly rates of benefit. The cost of retirement pensions in 1955-56 was about £84 millions more than in 1954-55. Of this increase, about £70 millions was due to the higher rates of pension provided by the 1954 Act; the remainder was the result of the continued rise in the number of retirement pensioners together with the increasing average rate of pension due to the higher proportion of pensioners receiving incremental additions after having continued at work beyond the minimum pensionable age. Income from contributions and Exchequer supplements increased by just over £100 millions. This increase resulted mainly from the higher weekly rates of contribution; less than £5 millions of the increase was due to other causes, *e.g.*, an increase in the number of contributors and a lower level of unemployment.

Separate sections of the Report deal briefly with each of the individual benefits and discuss features of financial and statistical interest. Absence from work due to sickness during the year April, 1955, to March, 1956, was at about the same level as in the previous year and showed no abnormal features. In the following period from April, 1956, to the end of the year, however, the number of claims for sickness benefit was about 2 per cent. lower than that for a year earlier. For the calendar year 1956 the average number of persons absent from work owing to sickness was 911,000, compared with 921,000 in 1955, 922,000 in 1954 and 934,000 in 1953. It is estimated that at 31st March, 1956, there were about 25,000 widows in receipt of temporary widows' allowances payable for the first thirteen weeks of widowhood, 105,000 were receiving widowed mothers' allowances and rather more than 190,000 were receiving widows' pensions (including incapacitated widows' pensions). Between 1st April, 1955, and 31st March, 1956, the number in receipt of widows' pensions increased by more than 5,000 and there was a smaller increase in the number in receipt of widowed mothers' allowances. During the same period the number of widows under 60 years of age in receipt of widows' "basic" pension fell by nearly 15,000 to 140,000. The increase in the number of retirement pensioners continued a trend noted in previous years, and at 31st March, 1956, the total number of retirement pensioners was 4,555,000 or 110,000 more than a year earlier. The total of 4,555,000 included 1,470,000 men, 1,060,000 women receiving pensions on their own insurance, 755,000 married women receiving pensions by virtue of their husband's insurance, and 1,270,000 widows. About 30,000 of the widows were in receipt of a weekly pension of 10s. but in many cases, the Report says, these would be increased to the full rate on retirement from work.

Contributions and Credits Provisions

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to report on the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, and the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The Regulations would give effect to certain recommendations already made by the Committee in their Report on the Question of Contribution Conditions and Credits Provisions (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368).

Under the existing arrangements, some chronically sick persons are unable to qualify for retirement pensions or widow's benefits because they have not paid the minimum of 156 contributions, and they are not allowed to pay contributions while they are incapable of work. The Regulations would allow them to pay contributions for this purpose. Provision is also made in the Regulations for school-leavers to be given credits for weeks when they are non-employed up to the age of 16, and for periods of not more than 13 weeks up to the age of 18.

The Regulations would also allow a longer period for claiming credits for sickness or unemployment and would enable credits to be given in certain circumstances when people are abroad.

Copies of the draft National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1957, and of the draft National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1957, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 6d. and 3d. net (8d. and 5d. including postage).

National Insurance Benefits for Divorced Women

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The Regulations would give effect to certain recommendations already made by the Committee in their Report on the Question of Contribution Conditions and Credits Provisions (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368). These recommendations concern women whose marriages end in divorce.

Under the proposed Regulations divorced women would be able to substitute their ex-husband's contribution record for their own record during the years of the marriage, if this were more favourable to them, in order to fulfil the contribution conditions for a retirement pension on their own insurance when they reach the age of 60. At present, women whose marriages end in divorce, and who have a gap in their own contribution record

because they had chosen not to be insured as married women, cannot, unlike widows, make use of their husband's record to fill this gap. The Regulations would also enable women to qualify for unemployment and sickness benefit after the end of their marriage, whether it had ended by the death of the husband or by divorce. To allow them to satisfy the contribution conditions for these benefits they would be specially credited with contributions as soon as they had paid 26 contributions in employment reckoned from a date not more than six months before the marriage ended.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

Conditions of Entitlement to Guardian's Allowances

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1957. The Regulations would give effect to certain recommendations on the subject of guardian's allowances made by the Committee in their Report on the Question of Dependency Provisions (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 367).

The draft Regulations would allow a guardian's allowance to be paid for an adopted or illegitimate child, or for a child of divorced parents, even though there may be a person living who has hitherto been treated as the child's step-parent. They also make provision for treating annulled marriages, for the purposes of guardian's allowances, in the same way as marriages ending in divorce and for relaxing the conditions for the payment of an allowance where one of the child's parents is missing when the other one dies.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

Reciprocal Agreement on Social Security with Belgium

A Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Belgium was signed in Brussels on 20th May. The Convention will come into operation when it has been ratified. It relates to benefits for sickness, maternity, death, unemployment, old age, widowhood, orphanhood and industrial accidents and diseases, and family allowances.

The Convention will enable contributions paid under the social insurance schemes of both countries to be taken into account when a person claims any of these benefits in either country, and will enable people who are receiving pensions to continue to receive them if they go from one country to the other. Families from one country who go to live in the other will be eligible for family allowances in the new country immediately they arrive there, and, in consideration of the benefits available under the National Health Service to Belgians in the United Kingdom, Belgium will provide medical benefits for citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who are employed in Belgium or are living in Belgium and receiving British retirement pensions.

Reciprocal Agreement between the United Kingdom and Cyprus

On 17th May Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance (Cyprus) Order, 1957. The Order, which came into operation on 18th May, gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Agreement on Insurance made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Cyprus, and modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1956, in their application to persons affected by that Agreement. The Agreement is reproduced in the Schedule to the Order. It provides, in the case of persons who go from the one territory to the other, for reciprocal arrangements in applying the National Insurance legislation of the United Kingdom and the corresponding legislation in Cyprus relating to unemployment, sickness, maternity, widowhood, orphanhood, old age and death.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1957 No. 855) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden

On 17th May Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Sweden) Order, 1957. The Order comes into operation on 1st June and gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Convention on Social Security made on 9th June, 1956, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Sweden (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 224), and modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1956, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1956, in their application to persons affected by that Convention.

Under the agreement, British families will qualify for Swedish family allowances as soon as they become civilly registered in Sweden, and British nationals resident in the United Kingdom will be entitled to use the Swedish health services while they are in Sweden. Sweden is the first country outside the Commonwealth to offer full reciprocity with the British health services by making its

health services available for all British nationals, including tourists. Agreements with other countries have covered only British nationals employed in those countries.

The agreement covers also the cash benefits provided by the two countries for unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widowhood, orphanhood and industrial injury. Subject to certain

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

40th Session of International Labour Conference

The 40th Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on 5th June and was expected to continue until 27th June. A tripartite delegation from the United Kingdom attended the Conference.

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 Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. C. E. Maher, C.B., Accountant General, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegates. 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 Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

The Conference was also being attended by tripartite observer delegations from Barbados, Jamaica, the Federation of Malaya, Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Trinidad.

The agenda of the conference included the following regular items: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. It provided for a second discussion on three items which were the subjects of first discussion at the last Session of the Conference: Forced Labour; Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices; and Protection and Integration of Indigenous and other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1956, page 255). Provision was also made for first discussion on two new items. These were: Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation; and Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers.

Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians was held in Geneva from 24th April to 3rd May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 128). It was attended by delegates from 45 member countries of the International Labour Organisation. M. Gunnar Modéen, Director of Social Research, Ministry of Social Affairs, Finland, was elected Chairman of the Conference.

The agenda of the Conference was as follows:—

1. General report on Labour Statistics.
2. International Standard Classification of Occupations: major, minor and unit groups; final draft.
3. International Classification according to status.
4. Measurement of under-employment.
5. Social security statistics: development and uses.

The Conference examined and endorsed the final draft of the "International Standard Classification of Occupations" prepared by the International Labour Office. The occupational classification system consists of major, minor and unit groups describing a great variety of occupations. The Conference considered that this classification would serve as a useful basis for reporting occupational data intended for international comparisons.

The Conference recognised the necessity of developing methods for the measurement of under-employment, starting by the study of the most obvious cases, for use in national statistical systems, and, so far as possible, for making international comparisons. Resolutions adopted on this subject included one which recommended that the International Labour Office should prepare a revised edition of the report submitted to the Conference, taking into consideration the techniques and results of recent surveys, and publish this edition in final form to serve as a guide in future work in this field. The Conference also proposed that assistance should be given in the most appropriate way by the International Labour Organisation to countries wishing to carry out studies on under-employment.

On the subject of social security statistics, the Conference drew attention to the need for the statistics to be comprehensive and up to date. Records of this kind were an essential pre-requisite for the formulation of policy on social security and for the execution of programmes, and they constituted an important source of wider economic and social statistics. It appeared that

conditions, a person claiming benefit in the United Kingdom will be able to count each week of residence in Sweden as if it were a National Insurance contribution, and British nationals resident in Sweden will draw Swedish benefits.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1957 No. 856) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

most countries were not making the fullest possible use of such records. The Conference recommended that the International Labour Office should continue enquiries on the cost of social security and develop a common body of statistical concepts, definitions and classifications which might be brought into general use. A working group of social security and statistical experts should be convened to assist the International Labour Office in achieving these ends.

In other resolutions the Conference recommended that statistical publications of the International Labour Office should be disseminated widely, and that the International Labour Office should undertake a study of the theoretical and practical aspects of the measurement of consumer price changes.

Another resolution proposed the convening of a committee of statisticians and other specialists concerned with the problems of employment injuries, with a view to the preparation of recommendations for international action in the matter of accident statistics and occupational diseases.

The resolutions adopted by the Conference of Labour Statisticians will be submitted to the next session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which will decide on the action to be taken.

Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers

The Fourth Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was held in Geneva from 1st to 13th April (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 128). All the 21 countries which are members of this Committee were represented by tripartite delegations. A representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation attended the session and observers from 21 non-Governmental organisations were also present.

The agenda comprised:—

1. A general report dealing with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments affecting salaried employees and professional workers.

2. Non-manual workers and collective bargaining.

3. Working conditions of technical and supervisory staff in industry, excluding management.

Two Sub-Committees were set up; one on non-manual workers and collective bargaining, and the other on working conditions of technical and supervisory staff in industry. A Working Party was also appointed to examine the effect given to conclusions adopted by the Committee at its previous sessions.

The Sub-Committee on non-manual workers and collective bargaining adopted two resolutions. The first of these resolutions set out a number of principles applicable to collective bargaining for non-manual workers. These principles covered, among other subjects, freedom of association, the contents, scope and application of collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and arbitration. The second resolution concerning public servants invited the Governing Body to take suitable measures to enable a full discussion to take place on problems concerning public servants and, in particular, the establishment of principles on which the determination of conditions of work of public servants should be based.

The second Sub-Committee adopted three resolutions. The principal one of these concerned the problems connected with the conditions of employment of technical and supervisory staff in industry. After specifying certain general rights of such staff, the resolution suggested measures to cope with the shortage of technical and supervisory staff by means of training and adequate conditions of employment. The second and third resolutions urged that studies already undertaken on problems of salaried inventors and the radius clause should be continued and brought up to date. In the case of the former of these studies, the Governing Body was invited to consider the adoption of international standards on the subject.

The Working Party on the effect given to conclusions adopted by the Committee at its previous sessions classified these conclusions into three categories according to their degree of current interest and selected four conclusions on which the Committee would wish to receive further information for its next session.

The reports and resolutions of the Sub-Committee, and the Working Party's report and suggested classification of conclusions were adopted by the Committee in plenary session. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning hospital and health service staffs, future action in the field of labour-management relations, teachers' problems, and problems concerning journalists. Suggestions were put forward for the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Committee.

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

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in April

GENERAL SUMMARY

During April the numbers in civil employment increased by 53,000, to 22,961,000. The main changes were seasonal increases in agriculture and fishing, distribution and miscellaneous services. There were small decreases in some branches of engineering and textiles, and also in food, drink and tobacco, and building and contracting.

The Employment Exchanges filled 169,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 8th May. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges and remaining unfilled on 8th May was 283,000. This was 1,500 fewer than on 10th April and 97,000 fewer than a year ago.

The number of operatives working short-time in the week ended 4th May in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 72,000, which was 10,000 less than a month previously.

There were 313,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th May, of whom 294,000 were wholly unemployed and 19,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 15th April and 13th May unemployment fell by 29,000, the number of wholly unemployed decreasing by 27,500 and the temporarily stopped by 1,500.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in May was 1.5 per cent., as compared with 1.6 per cent. in April and 1.1 per cent. in May, 1956. There were 146,000 persons who had been unemployed more than eight weeks, 50 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of April was 23,989,000, an increase of 28,000 compared with the end of March.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-April, 1956	End-Feb., 1957	End-March, 1957	End-April, 1957	Change during April, 1957
Number in Civil Employment	23,097	22,948	22,908	22,961	+ 53
Men	15,282	15,213	15,200	15,221	+ 21
Women	7,815	7,735	7,708	7,740	+ 32
Wholly Unemployed‡	218	342	328	309	- 19
Temporarily Stopped§	26	26	24	20	- 4
Total Registered Unemployed‡	244	368	352	329	- 23
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	770	728	719	713	- 6
Men	754	712	704	698	- 6
Women	16	16	15	15	...
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	...
Total Working Population†	24,091	24,024	23,961	23,989	+ 28
Men	16,184	16,167	16,136	16,138	+ 2
Women	7,907	7,857	7,825	7,851	+ 26

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1956, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1957.

† The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers 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. 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.)

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ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

	Thousands				
Industry or Service	End-April, 1956	End-Feb., 1957	End-March, 1957	End-April, 1957	Change during April, 1957
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying	861	866	866	867	+ 1
Gas, Electricity and Water	378	380	378	378	...
Transport and Communication	1,717	1,714	1,715	1,716	+ 1
Agriculture and Fishing	1,013	999	1,004	1,018	+ 14
Number in Basic Industries	3,969	3,959	3,963	3,979	+ 16
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	529	531	529	530	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	583	585	582	582	...
Vehicles	1,257	1,192	1,190	1,194	+ 4
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,812	2,798	2,784	2,781	- 3
Textiles	947	940	935	934*	- 1
Clothing (inc. footwear)	688	680	678	680	+ 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	900	888	876	875	- 1
Other Manufactures	1,598	1,575	1,569	1,569	...
Number in Manufacturing Industries	9,314	9,189	9,143	9,145	+ 2
Building and Contracting	1,514	1,494	1,502	1,501	- 1
Distributive Trades	2,864	2,877	2,866	2,877	+ 11
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,141	4,136	4,143	4,168	+ 25
Public Administration—					
National Government Service	562	557	553	553	...
Local Government Service	733	736	738	738	...
Total in Civil Employment	23,097	22,948	22,908	22,961	+ 53

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, 1956, and February, March and April, 1957. 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—252,000. Wool—212,000. Other textiles—470,000.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)											
	Males				Females				Total			
	End-April, 1956	End-Feb., 1957	End-Mar., 1957	End-April, 1957	End-April, 1956	End-Feb., 1957	End-Mar., 1957	End-April, 1957	End-April, 1956	End-Feb., 1957	End-Mar., 1957	End-April, 1957
Mining, etc.	768.6	773.4	773.6	774.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	784.4	789.2	789.4	790.3
Coal Mining	768.6	773.4	773.6	774.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	784.4	789.2	789.4	790.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	259.4	254.1	253.4	253.2	84.8	79.7	79.6	79.5	344.2	333.8	333.0	332.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	74.5	73.5	73.2	73.3	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.2	81.6	81.3	81.3	81.2
China and Earthenware	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.4	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	47.5	46.5	46.5	46.8
Glass (other than containers)	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.4	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	47.5	46.5	46.5	46.8
Glass Containers	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.0
Cement	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.2
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	80.4	78.1	78.2	78.1	12.6	12.1	12.2	12.2	93.0	90.2	90.4	90.3
Chemicals and Allied Trades	374.0	378.5	378.4	378.5	152.6	150.4	148.7	149.2	526.6	528.9	527.1	527.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	19.8	20.5	20.2	20.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.4	21.1	21.1	20.8
Chemicals and Dyes	179.6	183.5	184.0	184.3	48.8	49.7	49.0	49.2	228.4	233.2	233.0	233.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.3	36.1	35.4	35.1	35.6	63.3	62.6	62.2	62.9
Explosives and Fireworks	32.2	31.4	31.1	30.8	19.8	17.8	17.5	17.4	52.0	49.2	48.6	48.2
Paint and Varnish	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.2	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	42.0
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.6	19.5	19.2	19.0	19.0	48.3	47.9	47.7	47.6
Mineral Oil Refining	32.5	33.0	32.9	32.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	39.6	40.2	40.1	40.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.1	25.4	25.2	25.2	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.4	32.7	33.1	32.7	32.6
Metal Manufacture	512.1	515.8	513.7	513.7	69.6	68.5	67.8	67.7	581.7	584.3	581.5	581.4
Blast Furnaces	21.7	22.0	22.2	22.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.3	22.6	22.8	22.9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	208.6	214.1	213.8	214.3	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.3	227.9	233.6	233.1	233.6
Iron Foundries	108.7	105.4	104.5	104.4	16.4	15.8	15.6	15.3	125.1	121.2	120.1	119.7
Tinplate Manufacture	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.4	20.9	20.8	20.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	42.6	43.6	43.5	43.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	51.1	52.0	51.8	51.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	97.1	96.8	96.1	96.0	21.6	21.0	20.9	21.2	118.7	117.8	117.0	117.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,634.5	1,644.5	1,638.2	1,637.3	471.9	462.6	460.1	460.6	2,106.4	2,107.1	2,098.3	2,097.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	205.6	204.3	204.3	204.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	213.8	213.8	213.8	213.8
Marine Engineering	75.8	75.6	75.6	75.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	80.4	79.9	79.9	79.9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.9	33.5	33.6	33.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	41.4	38.7	38.8	39.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	28.9	29.3	29.3	29.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	32.0	32.4	32.4	32.4
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	96.2	98.3	97.7	97.4	22.2	21.9	21.8	21.7	118.4	120.2	119.5	119.1
Stationary Engines	25.0	24.9	24.5	24.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	29.2	29.0	28.6	28.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	54.2	50.9	50.8	50.8	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	63.7	59.8	59.7	59.7
Ordnance and Small Arms	51.0	49.4	48.5	48.0	14.2	13.0	12.5	12.2	65.2	62.4	61.0	60.2
Construction Engineering	78.8	80.3	79.5	79.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	85.8	87.2	86.4	86.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	553.9	556.9	553.6	553.5	129.8	128.1	125.5	125.8	683.7	679.1	679.3	679.3
Electrical Machinery	145.0	150.7	150.4	150.8	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.9	196.0	200.6	199.9	199.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.8	24.0	22.9	22.7	22.9	65.6	64.9	64.7	64.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	35.2	37.1	37.2	37.0	24.0	24.7	24.6	24.4	59.2	61.8	61.6	61.4
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	69.9	72.2	72.2	72.3	56.2	61.7	61.8	62.4	126.1	133.9	134.0	134.7
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	24.0	24.3	24.2	24.6	26.2	24.1	23.7	24.0	50.2	48.4	47.9	48.6
Batteries and Accumulators	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.4	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.6	20.3	18.8	18.3	18.0
Other Electrical Goods	102.4	104.1	104.3	104.1	71.8	68.2	68.3	68.2	174.2	172.3	172.6	172.3
Vehicles	1,041.1	989.5	987.8	990.5	181.8	168.1	167.5	168.9	1,222.9	1,157.6	1,155.3	1,159.4
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	284.3	249.5	251.5	254.5	45.7	39.3	39.2	39.4	330.0	288.8	290.7	293.9
Motor Repairs and Garages	249.3	233.8	231.5	231.5	41.6	39.5	39.1	39.7	299.9	273.3	270.6	271.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	221.1	227.9	226.6	225.4	37.6	38.3	37.8	37.7	258.7	266.2	264.4	263.1
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	130.1	121.1	121.4	122.1	45.1	39.4	39.8	40.4	175.2	160.5	161.2	162.5
Locomotive Manufacture	71.3	71.6	71.3	71.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	76.1	76.3	76.0	76.0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	80.1	80.7	80.7	80.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	84.2	84.7	84.7	85.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	328.7	325.2	323.2	322.4	190.2	179.3	177.1	175.9	518.9	504.5	500.3	498.3
Tools and Cutlery	26.4	25.3	25.1	25.0	18.4	16.9	16.7	16.8	44.8	42.2	41.8	41.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.0	19.6	18.7	18.6	18.5	44.4	43.5	43.5	43.5
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.3	35.1	35.1	35.1	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	40.7	40.4	40.3	40.2	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.0	41.2	40.6	40.4	40.2
Hardware	27.5	28.1	27.6	27.3	32.0	31.6	30.9	30.2	59.5	57.7	57.5	57.5
Brass Manufactures	31.8	31.6	31.3	31.1	18.0	16.7	16.3	16.1	49.8	47.6	47.6	47.2
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	152.2	149.9	148.9	148.5	86.0	79.5	78.8	78.5	238.2	229.4	227.7	227.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.3	92.2	91.5	91.6	56.2	54.6	54.7	54.1	147.5	146.8	146.2	145.7
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	58.6	59.9	59.7	59.7	31.9	30.5	30.5	30.5	91.9	91.7	91.8	91.8
Watches and Clocks	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	17.9	16.4	16.3	16.3
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.8	29.9	29.3	29.1	28.5
Musical Instruments	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1
Textiles	396.3	395.0	394.1	393.2	541.7	536.4	532.4	531.8	938.0	931.4	926.5	925.0
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.4	96.4	97.2	97.4	97.3	147.1	147.8	147.9	147.7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	36.3	35.1	35.1	35.0	71.5	68.6	68.6	68.3	107.8	103.7	103.7	103.3
Woolen and Worsted	190.6	191.4	191.3	191.2	118.7	117.4	117.4	117.4	208.9	208.8	208.8	208.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.1	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	40.1	39.9	40.0	40.0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	22.1	21.5	21.2	20.9	31.3	29.2	29.0	28.9	53.4	50.7	50.2	49.8
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.2
Jute	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.7	11.0	10.8	10.8	19.3	19.8	19.7	19.6
Rope, Twine and Net	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.7	14.6	14.2	14.1	14.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	35.5	35.7	35.6	35.5	89.7	90.5	89.6	89.7	125.2	126.2	125.2	125.2
Lace	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7
Carpets	14.3	15.3	15.3	15.5	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.4	29.0	30.5	30.4	30.9
Narrow Fabrics	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	15.4	15.0	14.8	14.9	22.7	22.3	22.1	22.2
Made-up Textiles	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.1	20.6	19.3	18.1	17.8	29.3	27.5	26.2	25.9
Textile Finishing, etc.	58.9	58.5	58.4	58.1	30.0	29.6	29.4	29.4	88.9	88.1	88.0	87.5
Other Textile Industries	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.2	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	40.2	39.4	39.4	39.2	28.8	27.8	27.7	27.7	67.2	67.2	67.1	66.9
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	26.7	25.9	25.8	25.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	34.6	34.3	34.3	34.0
Leather Goods	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	16.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	24.5	24.0	24.0	24.0
Fur	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8
Clothing	179.4	180.0	179.8	179.7	460.7	452.2	449.9	45				

Unemployment at 13th May, 1957

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th April and 13th May, 1957, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th April ..	225,608	10,903	96,962	8,786	342,259
13th May ..	206,656	8,322	92,596	5,898	313,472
Dec. (-) ..	-18,952	-2,581	-4,366	-2,888	-28,787

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th May represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th April was 1.6.

An analysis of the figures for 13th 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 ..	44,522	44,567	104,216	193,305	13,351	206,656
Boys under 18 ..	4,002	3,044	1,061	8,107	215	8,322
Women 18 and over ..	20,905	25,928	40,115	86,948	5,648	92,596
Girls under 18 ..	2,836	1,813	934	5,583	315	5,898
Total ..	72,265	75,352	146,326	293,943	19,529	313,472

The total of 313,472 includes 52,098 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 13th May, 1957, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 15th April, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	44,522	44,567	104,216	193,305	13,351	206,656
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Total ..	72,265	75,352	146,326	293,943	19,529	313,472

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Girls under 18 ..	2,836	1,813	934	5,583	315	5,898
Total ..	72,265	75,352	146,326	293,943	19,529	313,472

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th May, 1957, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th May, 1957			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	37,623	14,895	52,518	1.1	0.7	1.0
Eastern ..	12,363	4,168	16,531	1.5	1.0	1.4
Southern ..	9,006	3,782	12,788	1.3	1.1	1.2
South-Western ..	13,506	5,584	19,090	1.8	1.5	1.7
Midland ..	20,469	10,627	31,096	1.5	1.4	1.5
North-Midland ..	9,612	4,693	14,305	1.0	1.0	1.0
East and West Ridings ..	12,187	4,443	16,630	1.0	0.7	0.9
North-Western ..	33,066	16,490	49,556	1.8	1.5	1.7
Northern ..	15,616	6,460	22,076	1.7	1.7	1.7
Scotland ..	35,627	19,333	54,960	2.5	2.6	2.6
Wales ..	15,903	8,019	23,922	2.3	3.0	2.5
Great Britain ..	214,978	98,494	313,472	1.5	1.3	1.5

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 13th May, 1957, was 348,099, including 230,405 men, 9,695 boys, 101,236 women and 6,763 girls. Of the total, 326,439 (including 4,147 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 21,660 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 13th May, 1957, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	35,288	1,315	13,791	743	51,137
Eastern ..	11,627	455	3,727	285	16,094
Southern ..	8,395	366	3,492	248	12,501
South-Western ..	12,709	477	5,112	350	18,648
Midland ..	15,032	540	8,550	396	24,518
North-Midland ..	7,990	252	3,681	255	12,178
E. and W. Ridings ..	11,128	378	3,692	289	15,487
North-Western ..	30,164	1,822	14,601	811	47,398
Northern ..	14,583	611	5,826	428	21,448
Scotland ..	32,081	1,292	17,470	956	51,799
Wales ..	14,308	599	7,006	822	22,735
Great Britain ..	193,305	8,107	86,948	5,583	293,943
Northern Ireland ..	23,217	1,356	7,335	588	32,496
United Kingdom ..	216,522	9,463	94,283	6,171	326,439

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	44,522	44,567	104,216	193,305	13,351	206,656
Boys under 18 ..	4,002	3,044	1,061	8,107	215	8,322
Women 18 and over ..	20,905	25,928	40,115	86,948	5,648	92,596
Girls under 18 ..	2,836	1,813	934	5,583	315	5,898
Total ..	72,265	75,352	146,326	293,943	19,529	313,472

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	44,522	44,567	104,216	193,305	13,351	206,656
Boys under 18 ..	4,002	3,044	1,061	8,107	215	8,322
Women 18 and over ..	20,905	25,928	40,115	86,948	5,648	92,596
Girls under 18 ..	2,836	1,813	934	5,583	315	5,898
Total ..	72,265	75,352	146,326	293,943	19,529	313,472

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 13th May, 1957, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th April, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th May, 1957					Inc. (-) or Dec. (+) in Totals as compared with 15th April, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern (Administrative County) ..	16,835	273	6,141	188	23,437	-1,168
Acton ..	149	7	58	5	219	-5
Brentford and Chiswick ..	116	6	44	4	170	-24
Brighton and Hove ..	1,792	46	547	22	2,407	-327
Chatham ..	385	5	325	30	793	-72
Croydon ..	657	7	261	10	935	-191
Dagenham ..	384	45	159	11	599	-55
Ealing ..	250	12	116	10	388	-17
East Ham ..	318	11	115	5	449	+9
Enfield ..	176	13	121	12	322	+23
Harrow ..	241	32	167	12	452	-123
Hayes and Harlington ..	122	21	42	9	194	-35
Hendon ..	335	12	87	5	439	-163
Ilford ..	515	21	98	4	638	-77
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	702	23	218	19	962	-17
Tottenham ..	615	27	345	14	1,001	-31
Wembley ..	193	4	44	5	246	+30
West Ham ..	895	56	276	33	1,260	-4
Willesden ..	445	26	260	18	749	-34
Eastern ..	11,906	457	3,858	310	16,531	-2,187
Bedford ..	164	6	195	3	368	-97
Cambridge ..	195	14	36	12	257	+25
Ipwich ..	705	38	123	27	893	-141
Luton ..	196	8	49	8	261	-53
Norwich ..	1,385	16	248	7	1,656	-48
Southend-on-Sea ..	756	16	202	7	981	-297
Watford ..	216	7	84	3	310	+15
Southern ..	8,639	367	3,534	248	12,788	-1,504
Bournemouth ..	812	25	272	5	1,114	-153
Oxford ..	176	4	87	5	272	-76
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,463	41	617	21	2,142	-10
Reading ..	373	26	143	9	551	-72
Slough ..	263	8	38	3	311	-68
Southampton ..	1,525	53	536	26	2,140	-263
South-Western ..	13,028	478	5,230	354	19,090	-3,365
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,365	44	779	26	3,214	-70
Exeter ..	620	8	269	3	900	-34
Gloucester ..	255	9	232	13	509	-74
Plymouth ..	1,166	9	748	43	2,048	-417
Swindon ..	218	16	164	15	413	-23
Midland ..	19,874	595	10,143	484	31,096	-680
Birmingham ..	5,333	243	2,713	132	8,421	-722
Burton-on-Trent ..	166	1	92	—	259	+8
Coventry ..	2,182	72	825	45	3,124	-437
Oldbury ..	121	5	84	2	212	-65
Smethwick ..	236	24	158	16	434	-504
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,897	32	1,280	47	3,256	+247
Walsall ..	719	35	285	16	1,055	-247
West Bromwich ..	468	8	181	11	668	-205
Wolverhampton ..	1,427	13	434	32	1,906	+586
Worcester ..	279	6	84	2	371	-73
North-Midland ..	9,335	277	4,416	277	14,305	+471
Chesterfield ..	151	—	70	4	225	-8
Derby ..	356	7	259	8	630	-13
Grimsby ..	1,109	45	159	30	1,343	-77
Leicester ..	922	11	358	9	1,300	+10
Lincoln ..	737	17	99	13	866	+387
Mansfield ..	208	10	102	4	324	+48
Northampton ..	388	5	191	3	587	+17
Nottingham ..	1,195	3	382	9	1,617	+4
Peterborough ..	144	15	222	16	397	+28
Scunthorpe ..	124	7	380	40	551	-58
East and West Ridings ..	11,799	388	4,104	339	16,630	-672
Barnsley ..	352	24	92	24	492	-28
Bradford ..	817	33	128	9	987	+200
Dewsbury ..	146	1	95	4	246	-97
Doncaster ..	430	14	270	16	730	-97
Halifax ..	172	5	184	1	362	+4
Huddersfield ..	254	6	142	1	403	+4
Hull ..	2,785	73	578	28	3,464	+25

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 13th May, 1957. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,101	1,805	1,921	286	12,022	2,091	14,113	16,301	2,220	18,521
Agriculture and Horticulture	6,783	1,774	1,775	283	6,958	2,057	9,015	11,061	2,186	13,247
Forestry	328	24	1	—	329	24	353	371	24	395
Fishing	2,990	7	1,745	3	4,735	10	4,745	4,869	10	4,879
Mining and Quarrying	2,549	125	—	1	2,549	126	2,675	2,894	129	3,023
Coal Mining*	1,738	69	—	—	1,738	69	1,807	1,749	69	1,818
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	30	—	—	—	30	—	30	37	—	37
Stone Quarrying and Mining	344	8	—	—	344	8	352	596	10	606
Slate Quarrying and Mining	81	—	—	—	81	—	81	83	—	83
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	218	5	—	—	218	6	224	284	7	291
Other Mining and Quarrying	138	43	—	—	138	43	181	145	43	188
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3,476	1,199	344	785	3,820	1,984	5,804	4,105	1,996	6,101
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	1,015	222	27	2	1,042	224	1,266	1,123	224	1,347
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	622	463	267	779	889	1,242	2,131	910	1,250	2,160
Glass (other than containers)	370	238	6	1	376	239	615	388	240	628
Glass Containers	352	154	—	2	352	156	508	353	156	509
Cement	49	5	—	1	49	6	55	51	6	57
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,068	117	44	—	1,112	117	1,229	1,280	120	1,400
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,915	1,656	37	17	2,952	1,673	4,625	3,083	1,685	4,768
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	100	1	—	—	100	1	100	101	1	102
Chemicals and Dyes	1,363	435	1	13	1,364	448	1,812	1,469	450	1,919
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	130	275	—	—	130	275	405	131	276	407
Explosives and Fireworks	362	488	1	—	363	488	851	363	488	851
Paint and Varnish	279	99	33	2	312	101	413	319	102	421
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	190	260	1	2	191	262	453	197	270	467
Mineral Oil Refining	219	27	—	—	219	27	246	228	27	255
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	272	71	1	—	273	71	344	275	71	346
Metal Manufacture	3,779	807	2,976	216	6,755	1,023	7,778	6,897	1,025	7,922
Blast Furnaces	93	4	1	—	94	4	98	107	5	112
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,191	186	216	2	1,407	188	1,595	1,466	188	1,654
Iron Foundries	1,172	260	1,310	129	2,482	389	2,871	2,529	390	2,919
Tinplate Manufacture	128	111	284	31	412	142	554	412	142	554
Steel Sheet Manufacture	83	20	374	11	457	31	488	457	31	488
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	323	75	421	19	744	94	838	748	94	842
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	789	151	370	24	1,159	175	1,334	1,178	175	1,353
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	18,106	4,951	1,470	290	19,576	5,241	24,817	21,007	5,380	26,387
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,937	219	7	—	7,144	226	7,370	7,851	238	8,089
Marine Engineering	430	62	17	1	447	63	510	459	63	522
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	282	25	—	—	282	25	307	287	25	312
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	114	13	—	—	114	13	127	133	13	146
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	414	119	27	1	441	120	561	447	126	573
Stationary Engines	106	23	723	24	829	47	876	834	47	881
Textile Machinery and Accessories	377	83	11	26	388	109	497	562	143	705
Ordnance and Small Arms	324	225	1	—	325	225	550	331	219	550
Constructional Engineering	1,108	53	35	—	1,143	53	1,196	53	1,222	536
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	5,495	1,454	323	38	5,818	1,492	7,310	6,157	1,521	7,678
Electrical Machinery	592	382	20	43	612	425	1,037	667	431	1,098
Electrical Wires and Cables	264	204	1	—	265	204	469	272	213	485
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	214	267	4	1	218	268	486	220	268	488
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	506	706	84	23	590	729	1,319	639	754	1,393
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	151	205	1	—	152	205	358	154	206	360
Batteries and Accumulators	96	145	4	—	97	145	246	102	149	251
Other Electrical Goods	696	766	14	122	710	888	1,598	723	905	1,628
Vehicles	6,937	1,567	2,118	125	9,055	1,692	10,747	9,470	1,774	11,244
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,252	541	1,630	81	3,882	622	4,504	3,947	630	4,577
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,305	289	83	13	2,388	302	2,690	2,652	327	2,979
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,095	278	261	6	1,356	284	1,640	1,415	307	1,722
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	829	397	144	24	973	421	1,394	986	424	1,410
Locomotive Manufacture	186	20	—	—	186	20	206	186	20	206
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	212	8	—	—	212	8	220	216	8	224
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	58	34	—	1	58	35	93	68	58	126
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,661	2,411	922	341	4,583	2,752	7,335	4,695	2,797	7,492
Tools and Cutlery	226	127	348	54	574	181	755	584	189	773
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	178	220	3	10	181	230	411	182	230	412
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	223	29	6	—	229	35	290	272	35	307
Wire and Wire Manufactures	273	132	101	2	374	134	508	377	134	511
Hollow-ware	323	474	93	43	416	517	933	429	535	964
Brass Manufactures	223	190	40	32	263	222	485	269	224	493
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,215	1,239	305	194	2,520	1,433	3,953	2,582	1,450	4,032
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	568	578	16	11	584	589	1,173	591	641	1,232
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	337	225	—	5	337	230	567	340	273	613
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	107	151	2	—	109	151	260	113	152	265
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	72	189	8	6	80	195	275	80	202	282
Musical Instruments	52	13	6	—	58	13	71	58	14	72
Textiles	3,880	4,778	1,050	1,777	4,930	6,555	11,485	6,482	8,671	15,153
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	539	566	70	137	609	622	1,312	641	711	1,352
Cotton Weaving, etc.	313	518	26	114	339	632	971	353	641	994
Woolen and Worsted	685	653	66	209	751	862	1,613	776	895	1,671
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	162	82	1	1	163	83	246	185	99	284
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	142	228	4	48	146	276	422	166	298	464
Linea and Soft Hemp	140	227	7	63	147	290	437	1,060	1,343	2,403
Jute	488	385	52	58	540	443	983	126	436	562
Rope, Twine and Net	84	227	2	6	86	233	319	126	436	562
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	246	612	313	641	559	1,253	1,812	619	1,345	1,964
Lace	32	35	—	5	32	40	72	37	43	80
Carpets	86	151	22	46	108	197	305	135	441	576
Narrow Fabrics	61	124	4	23	65	147	212	66	148	214
Make-up Textiles	175	539	9	240	184	779	963	214	1,085	1,299
Textile Finishing, etc.	518	308	440	181	958	489	1,447	1,313	611	1,924
Other Textile Industries	209	123	34	5	243	128	371	249	129	378

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

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	488	287	39	63	527	350	877	542	365	907
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	300	100	23	16	323	116	439	333	126	459
Leather Goods	131	166	13	38	144	204	348	149	208	357
Fur	57	21	3	9	60	30	90	60	31	91
Clothing	1,880	3,700	346	775	2,226	4,475	6,701	2,424	6,786	9,210
Tailoring	866	1,733	69	245	935	1,978	2,913	993	2,121	3,114
Dressmaking	96	708	2	109	98	817	915	103	947	1,050
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	67	512	3	217	70	729	799	102	2,423	2,525
Hats, Caps and Millinery	49	73	138	126	187	199	386	191	240	431
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	98	283	55	37	153	320	473	173	585	758
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	404	370	67	40	471	410	881	507	446	953
Repair of Boots and Shoes	300	21	12	1	312	22	334	355	24	379
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,283	7,027	31	252	7,314	7,279	14,593	8,171	8,138	16,309
Grain Milling	311	101	—	1	311	102	413	363	104	467
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,871	1,221	5	10	1,876					

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th April and 8th May, 1957, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Five weeks ended 10th April, 1957		Four weeks ended 8th May, 1957		Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec., 1956, to 8th May, 1957 (21 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	91,738	104,183	72,368	108,529	373,443
Boys under 18 ..	11,170	38,638	27,919	32,477	89,977
Women aged 18 and over ..	55,231	82,191	40,871	87,266	226,273
Girls under 18 ..	10,927	59,546	28,045	54,753	88,963
Total ..	169,066	284,558	169,203	283,025	778,656

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 8th May, 1957, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th May, 1957.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 8th May, 1957					Number of Notified Vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th May, 1957				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,014	944	749	158	2,865	20,315	1,400	327	298	22,340
Mining and Quarrying ..	959	2,210	20	25	3,214	3,583	955	26	36	4,600
Coal Mining ..	709	2,166	9	9	2,893	2,860	887	9	17	3,773
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	1,449	555	405	261	2,670	1,197	761	757	650	3,365
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1,756	398	760	585	3,499	2,472	552	1,101	989	5,114
Metal Manufacture ..	1,720	825	244	173	2,962	2,768	753	326	261	4,108
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	9,935	4,119	3,332	1,592	18,978	14,448	3,016	4,692	2,375	24,531
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	3,846	328	62	35	4,271	1,471	112	26	30	1,639
Engineering ..	4,793	3,267	1,400	915	10,375	10,629	2,414	2,005	1,565	16,613
Electrical Goods ..	1,296	524	1,870	642	4,332	2,348	490	2,661	780	6,279
Vehicles ..	3,789	2,160	930	539	7,418	11,897	1,267	1,473	853	15,490
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,782	1,090	1,044	634	4,550	2,083	1,283	1,030	540	5,402
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	328	322	310	180	1,140	691	454	471	537	2,153
Textiles ..	1,578	764	1,564	2,238	6,144	1,599	2,172	8,313	6,584	18,668
Cotton ..	416	184	552	460	1,612	532	766	3,786	2,115	7,199
Wool ..	377	115	295	311	1,098	405	744	2,448	1,599	5,196
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	137	162	131	120	550	185	253	389	550	1,377
Clothing (including Footwear) ..	457	734	1,577	4,470	7,238	992	1,374	10,805	7,647	20,818
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,721	2,995	1,813	8,760	1,672	1,038	3,241	2,392	8,343	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	1,185	1,500	338	266	3,289	1,125	924	565	769	3,383
Paper and Printing ..	600	610	628	1,333	3,171	884	695	1,121	2,183	4,883
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	420	224	419	644	1,707	456	197	692	911	2,256
Printing ..	180	386	209	689	1,464	428	498	429	1,272	2,627
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,108	358	988	552	3,006	986	378	1,284	854	3,502
Building and Contracting ..	21,566	3,066	177	194	25,003	10,683	1,910	309	442	13,344
Building ..	15,804	2,375	117	128	18,424	8,476	1,570	183	310	10,539
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	631	112	51	59	853	623	278	128	137	1,166
Transport and Communication ..	4,748	983	729	402	6,862	14,097	1,746	1,727	859	18,429
Distributive Trades ..	4,564	4,160	5,388	8,361	22,473	4,914	7,172	10,283	14,300	36,669
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	224	99	279	618	1,220	852	774	1,233	1,754	4,613
Public Administration ..	4,147	264	967	237	5,615	4,443	525	2,284	690	7,902
National Government Service	1,000	75	545	119	1,739	2,110	135	1,372	281	3,898
Local Government Service ..	3,147	189	422	118	3,876	2,333	390	912	369	4,004
Professional Services ..	939	271	2,564	967	4,741	1,788	1,846	5,804	3,096	12,534
Miscellaneous Services ..	5,031	982	14,701	2,268	22,982	4,232	29,324	5,507	40,291	
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	618	162	393	134	1,307	289	257	663	337	1,546
Catering ..	3,541	353	10,816	565	15,275	2,733	412	18,006	1,483	22,634
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	258	255	969	588	2,070	193	168	1,713	1,258	3,332
Grand Total ..	72,368	27,919	40,871	28,045	169,203	108,529	32,477	87,266	54,753	283,025

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 8th May, 1957, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :-

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
	London and South-Eastern ..	19,448	22,962	6,597	8,343	11,630	30,813	5,928	16,564	43,603
Eastern ..	4,571	9,420	1,758	1,906	2,330	7,074	1,760	2,910	10,419	21,310
Southern ..	4,210	7,138	1,196	1,546	2,021	4,659	1,468	2,603	8,895	15,946
South-Western ..	5,130	9,029	1,103	1,108	2,402	4,685	1,400	2,163	10,035	16,985
Midland ..	5,146	10,506	2,831	3,453	2,753	4,199	2,886	3,393	13,616	21,551
North-Midland ..	3,977	10,068	2,283	3,397	1,992	4,906	2,319	3,498	10,571	23,869
East and West Ridings ..	4,769	8,875	2,753	4,847	2,505	7,023	2,449	6,338	12,476	27,083
North-Western ..	9,597	11,846	3,695	3,693	5,927	12,943	4,108	7,196	23,327	35,678
Northern ..	4,684	5,841	2,152	1,385	2,486	3,123	2,134	2,529	11,456	12,878
Scotland ..	7,580	6,858	2,231	2,024	5,036	5,026	2,222	4,553	17,069	18,461
Wales ..	3,256	5,986	1,320	775	1,789	2,815	1,371	1,006	7,736	10,582
Great Britain ..	72,368	108,529	27,919	32,477	40,871	87,266	28,045	54,753	169,203	283,025

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 27th April was 711,100, the same figure as for the five weeks ended 30th March, compared with 705,900 for the four weeks ended 28th April, 1956. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 641,800 in April, 640,700 in March, and 635,100 in April, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 27th April, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 30th March, 1957	4 weeks ended 28th April, 1956
England and Wales ..	624,500	- 100	+ 3,300
Scotland ..	86,600	+ 100	+ 1,900
Great Britain ..	711,100	...	+ 5,200
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,700	- 100	+ 100
Durham ..	102,000	- 100	+ 700
North Eastern ..	138,500	- 100	- 400
North Western ..	58,600	- 300	- 800
East Midlands ..	103,600	+ 100	+ 1,400
West Midlands ..	59,700	+ 200	+ 2,600
South Western ..	107,200	+ 200	+ 1,000
South Eastern ..	7,200	...	+ 100

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of April, about 5,680 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,320; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 360. During the five weeks of March there was a net increase of 520.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.56 in April, 4.92 (revised figure) in March, and 4.65 in April, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.06, 5.42 and 5.16.

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	April, 1957	March, 1957	April, 1956
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary ..	6.04	5.45	5.42
Involuntary ..	9.53	9.94	9.46
All workers :			
Voluntary ..	4.40	4.05	4.05
Involuntary ..	8.49	9.01	8.49

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.39 tons in April, compared with 3.42 tons in the previous month and 3.34 tons in April, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.24 tons in April; for March, 1957, and April, 1956, the figures were 1.26 tons and 1.23 tons respectively.

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

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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 21st May, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 16th April, 1957, and 15th May, 1956. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to 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		
	21st May, 1957	16th Apr., 1957	15th May, 1956	21st May, 1957	16th Apr., 1957	15th May, 1956
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	84.7	89.2	87.6	3.5	3.8	3.8
Remainder ..	71.2	73.3	71.7	3.2	3.2	3.3
Eastern ..	41.2	44.0	43.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
Southern ..	33.5	34.5	34.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
South-Western ..	47.5	48.6	48.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Midland ..	74.2	76.3	76.4	4.3	4.5	4.6
North Midland ..	52.1	53.3	52.9	4.8	4.8	4.9
East and West Ridings ..	79.0	80.0	80.2	7.3	7.6	7.8
North-Western ..	145.0	148.9	147.6	7.3	7.5	7.2
Northern ..	62.3	63.8	64.5	7.1	7.2	7.5
Scotland ..	107.4	113.8	111.5	7.1	7.8	7.6
Wales ..	61.5	64.1	62.7	6.3	6.9	6.6
Total, Great Britain ..	859.4	890.0	881.0	56.5	58.8	59.1

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st May, 1957, represented 4

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in May was 95, compared with 141 (revised figure) in the previous month and 115 (revised figure) in May, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 6 in the previous month and 8 in May, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1957.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground 20	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 4
Surface 2	Building Operations 12
Quarries 2	Works of Engineering Construction 5
Metalliferous Mines —	Warehouses —
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 24	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 51
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass 2	Brakemen, Goods Guards 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. —	Engine Drivers, Motor-men 1
Metal Extracting and Refining 1	Firemen —
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 3	Labourers 1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 2	Permanent Way Men 6
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture 4	Porters 3
Shipbuilding 5	Other Grades 5
Other Metal Trades 2	Contractors' Servants 4
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20
Other Textile Manufacture —	Total (excluding Seamen) 95
Tanning, Currying, etc. 3	Seamen
Food and Drink 3	Trading Vessels 11
General Woodwork and Furniture 4	Fishing Vessels 2
Paper, Printing, etc. —	TOTAL, SEAMEN 13
Rubber Trades 1	Total (including Seamen) 108
Gas Works —	
Electrical Stations 1	
Other Industries 1	

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during May under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below.

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Shipbreaking 4	Pitch and Tar 16
Other contact with Molten Lead 1	Mineral Oil 2
Electric Accumulator Works 5	TOTAL 18
Other Industries —	Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL 10	Manuf. of Bichromates 12
Mercurial Poisoning 6	Dyeing and Finishing —
Aniline Poisoning 3	Chromium Plating 8
Anthrax	Other Industries —
Hides and Skins —	TOTAL 20
Other Industries —	Total, Cases 57
TOTAL —	II. Deaths
	Nil

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 29th April, 1957.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	590	112	702
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,265	208	1,473
Persons who completed courses during period	537	79	616

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 29th April, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 81,285.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 25th May, 1957.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,776,200 in January, 1957, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with January, 1956.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 5.7 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st February was 0.2 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.4 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1956.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment in manufacturing industries, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, showed no change in December, 1956, compared with the previous month, and no change compared with December, 1955. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 529,117 in December, compared with 529,424 in the previous month and 506,249 in December, 1955. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 12,631 at the end of December, compared with 12,870 at the end of the previous month and 9,903 at the end of December, 1955.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in March is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,344,000. This was 0.3 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1.7 per cent. higher than for March, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in March, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with March, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 2,700,000, compared with 2,881,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,834,000 at the middle of March, 1956.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during March was 86,436, compared with 97,494 in the previous month and 116,212 in March, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 25,928 working days. The total number of working days lost in March by persons wholly unemployed was 2,593,795, while 770,496 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of April the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 70,554, or 10.3 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 12.8 per cent. at the end of March and 10.5 per cent. at the end of April, 1956.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of April was 588,520, compared with 702,232 at the end of the previous month and 634,929 at the end of April, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 101,519, 101,883 and 119,504.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 18th May was 73,202, compared with 79,865 at 18th April and 61,814 at 19th May, 1956.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th April, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 41,533, compared with 47,321 at the end of the previous month and 38,042 at the end of April, 1956. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 12,291 at 30th April, compared with 15,768 at the end of March and 13,579 at the end of April, 1956.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the middle of February the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 40,938, compared with 45,136 in January and 50,583 in February, 1956. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for February numbered 32,891, or 2.6 per cent. of all members, compared with 2.9 per cent. in the previous month and 3.6 per cent. in February, 1956.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in May

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £2,090,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 5,453,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering industry, in building and civil engineering construction and in coal mining, manual workers employed by Local Authorities in England and Wales, distributive workers in the retail food, retail drapery and the retail furnishing trades and domestic and ancillary workers employed in the health services. Others receiving increases included workers employed in railway workshops, workers engaged in goods transport by road, non-skilled manual workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments, and dock labourers.

In the engineering and allied industries there were increases for men of 11s. a week for skilled grades, 10s. for intermediate grades and 9s. for unskilled grades, and women employed on women's work received an increase of 8s. Craftsmen, labourers and women operatives in the building and civil engineering construction industries received an increase of 1½d. an hour. In the coal mining industry increases were agreed of 1s. 7d. to 2s. 2d. a shift, according to grade, for adult day-wage workers and were made retrospective to the beginning of the pay week containing 4th March, 1957. For manual workers employed by Local Authorities in England and Wales there was an increase of 2½d. an hour for men, with women receiving a proportional amount. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople in the retail food, retail drapery and retail furnishing trades were increased by 10s. to 15s. a week, according to weekly trade or number of staff, for shop managers and manageresses and by 7s. a week for other adult male workers and by 5s. 6d. for other adult female workers. Domestic and ancillary workers employed in the health services received increases of 9s. a week for men and 6s. 9d. for women.

For workers employed in railway workshops there were increases of 7s. to 9s. a week, according to occupation, for men and 5s. 6d. or 6s. for women. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed on goods transport by road were increased by amounts ranging from 7s. to 16s. a week, according to occupation or capacity of vehicle. Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in many Government industrial establishments received increases in the minimum rates of 2s. a week for adult male workers and 1s. 8d. for adult female

workers. The national minimum wage for dock labourers was increased by 1s. 6d. a day.

Of the total increase of £2,090,000, about £1,141,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £661,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £279,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and about £9,000 was the result of arbitration awards.

Changes in January-May, 1957

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the five completed months of 1957, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	123,000	£ 34,300
Mining and Quarrying	392,500	188,200
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	193,000	56,500
Chemicals and Allied Trades	202,500	67,600
Metal Manufacture	196,500	22,600
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,105,000	975,800
Vehicles		
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	264,000	58,200
Textiles	154,500	75,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	276,000	109,700
Clothing	194,000	41,600
Food, Drink and Tobacco	225,000	11,200
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	35,500	10,400
Paper and Printing	1,243,500	535,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	226,000	108,700
Building and Contracting	708,500	286,800
Gas, Electricity and Water	916,500	297,200
Transport and Communication	708,500	250,600
Distributive Trades	98,500	29,600
Public Administration		
Miscellaneous Services		
Total	8,263,000	3,160,700

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £5,580,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,033,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the new volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1957," on which details for that date are given. See page 200 of this GAZETTE.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	First full pay period following 8 Apr.	Forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increase of 1d. an hour (1d. to 2d.) in the plus rate paid to time workers when working in water, e.g., in main wet drains and other abnormally wet drains.
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of first full pay week which included 4 Mar.†	Underground and surface workers and craftsmen‡	Increases ranging from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 2d. a shift, according to grade, in standard grade rates for adult day-wage workers, and of amounts ranging from 11d. to 1s. 4d. for juveniles. Standard grade rates after change: underground workers—grade I 35s. 9d. a shift, grade II 34s. 9d., grade III 33s. 8d., grade IV 32s. 8d., grade V 31s. 8d.; surface workers—males, grade IA 35s. 8d. a shift, grade I 31s. 4d., grade II 30s. 4d., grade III 29s. 4d., grade IV 28s. 4d., females—grade I 26s. 5d., grade II 25s. 5d., grade III 24s. 5d., grade IV 23s. 5d.; craftsmen, underground—grade I plus 40s. 3d., grade I 37s. 7d., grade II 35s., surface—36s. 9d., 34s. 1d., 31s. 6d., juveniles, underground—17s. 9d. a shift at age 15, rising to 27s. 2d. at 20, surface—males 15s. 6d. to 24s. 2d., females 15s. 2d. to 22s. 4d.‡
Other Mining and Quarrying	Portland (9)	27 May	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works Workpeople employed in limestone quarries	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 6d. an hour, labourers 3s. 11½d. Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: dayworkers (working individually) 4s. 5d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 4s. 6d., pieceworkers' minimum rate 4s. 6d., other dayworkers and labourers 3s. 11d.

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

† Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.
‡ These increases were agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
§ Variations in existing wages do not apply to pieceworkers or taskworkers, except in so far as they relate to guaranteed wage, waiting time payments, and to make-up in certain circumstances.

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

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
Other Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (11)	27 May	Freestone quarry workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for labourers. Rates after change: stone planing machinemen—grade A districts 4s. 5½d. an hour, grade A1 4s. 5d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 4s. 3d., 4s. 4½d., carborundum sawyers 4s. 3d., 4s. 2½d., cranimen 4s. 2d., 4s. 1½d., labourers 3s. 6½d., 3s. 6d.
	Great Britain (14)	First full pay period falling on or after 27 May	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating "C" licences employed in the haulage of such materials	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for men other than watchmen, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. 3d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class 1 districts 3s. 7d. an hour, class 2 3s. 6d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight—class 1 districts 3s. 9½d. an hour, class 2 3s. 8½d., over 12 tons 3s. 11d., 3s. 10d.; watchmen—class 1 districts 22s. 9d. a shift, class 2 21s. 9d.
	Yorkshire (11)	First full pay week commencing on or after 27 May	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, ordinary machinemen and kerb machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change: craftsmen—Zone A, grade 1 4s. 3½d. an hour, grade 2 4s. 2d., grade 3 4s. 0½d., Zone B 4s. 2d., 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11d., labourers—Zone A 3s. 6½d., Zone B 3s. 5½d., ordinary machinemen in Zones A and B 4s. 3½d., kerb machinemen 4s. 2½d., young learners—Zone A 1s. 1d. at 15, rising to 3s. 9d. at 20, Zone B 1s. 0½d. to 3s. 7½d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 May	Workpeople employed in the making of building and engineering bricks, etc.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for juveniles. Standard minimum rates after change: adult male labourers 3s. 6d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 9½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 11½d. at 16 and under, 2s. 3d. at 17 and 2s. 7d. at 18 and over.*
	England and Wales (certain districts)† (16)	do.	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increase in shift allowance for kilnburners and boilerfiredmen employed on continuous shift work of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.). Minimum basic rate after change for men 21 and over 3s. 6d. an hour; occupational differential rates continue unchanged as passages to the new minimum rate; kilnburners and boilerfiredmen employed on continuous shift work 31s. 8d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d.); road vehicle drivers to be paid the appropriate hourly rate specified in Road Haulage Wages Order R.H. (18) dated 8th March, 1945, plus 1s. 11d.; women 18 and over 2s. 7d.
	England and Wales (24)	do.	Workpeople employed in the fireclay refractories industry, except maintenance men‡	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works; increase in shift allowance for kilnburners and boilerfiredmen employed on continuous shift work and for productive workers working a three-shift system of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.). Standard minimum rates after change: labourers 21 and over 3s. 6d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfiredmen employed on continuous shift work 31s. 8d. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d.), drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 3s. 7½d., over 2 and up to and including 3½ tons 3s. 8½d., over 3½ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 9½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 10½d.; youths and boys 1s. 9½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 11½d. at 16, 2s. 3d. at 17 and 2s. 7d. at 18 and over.
	South-East England (20-21)	do.	Workpeople employed in making stock bricks	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase of 1½d. an hour for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for men 21 and over 3s. 6d. an hour; differential rates of other occupations remain unchanged as passages to new basic minimum rate; women 18 and over 2s. 7d.
	Southern England (18-19)	do.	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sandlime and cement bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increase in shift allowance for kilnburners and boilerfiredmen employed on continuous shift work of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.); piecework rates to be such as will enable pieceworkers of average ability to earn a minimum of 25 per cent. above the amount they would earn during the same period if employed at the appropriate day work rate including the relative job differential. Minimum rate after change for men 21 and over 3s. 6d. an hour; plus rates for graded workers and other operators engaged on recognised piecework and/or payments by results continue unchanged; kilnburners and boilerfiredmen employed on continuous shift work—8-hour shifts 31s. 8d., 10½-hour shifts 41s. 7d. (inclusive of differential and shift allowance); women 18 and over 2s. 7d. an hour.
England and Wales (certain districts) (20)	do.	Workpeople employed in making sandlime bricks	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—autoclave (fillers and drawers) and stackers and loaders and all unspecified occupations 3s. 6d. an hour, dumper drivers 3s. 8d., drivers of excavators with a capacity of ½ yard and up to and including ¾ yard 3s. 8d., up to and including 1 yard 3s. 10d., above 1 yard 4s., boilermen 3s. 9d.; women 18 and over 2s. 7d.	
Scotland (19)	First full pay period following 27 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the building brick industry	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over and female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in 3-shift allowance for burners of ½d. an hour (2d. to 2½d.); night shift allowance increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.). Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—boggy runners (day shift) and all unspecified occupations 3s. 6d. an hour, pan mill men (shovel fed), mixers and setters (day shift) 3s. 6½d., bing men and clay hole facemen (hand shovel) 3s. 7½d., drivers of standard gauge locomotives or any other locomotive running on or crossing over a public highway, dumper drivers and mechanical shovel operators 3s. 8½d., boilermen (power purposes only) 3s. 9½d., burners (inclusive of 3-shift allowance of 2½d. an hour) 3s. 10½d.; women 18 and over—setters 2s. 8½d., others 2s. 7d.; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in the factory.	
(25)	do.	Workpeople employed in the refractory brick industry	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over and female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in 3-shift allowance of ½d. an hour (2d. to 2½d.); night shift allowance increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.). Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—kiln stockers, packer loaders and all unspecified occupations 3s. 6d. an hour, dry pan mill men, drawers and wheelers and brick-makers (dressers) 3s. 6½d., dry pan mill men (leading hands) 3s. 7d., setters 3s. 7½d., wet pan mill men, odd-stuff dressers, brickmachinemen (charge hands), mixers and steam press operators 3s. 7½d., setters (leading hands) 3s. 8½d., boilerfiredmen (continuous shift workers), kilnburners and gas producer operators (including 3-shift allowance of 2½d. an hour) 3s. 10d., boilerfiredmen—dayworkers not on rotating shifts 3s. 8½d., brickmakers (hand), dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators and excavators 3s. 8½d., odd-stuff makers 3s. 9½d.; women 18 and over—stockers, setters, drawers, loaders, carriers, brickmachinemen and mixers and all unspecified occupations 2s. 8½d., setters (leading hands), odd-stuff dressers and brickmakers (dressers) 2s. 9½d., odd-stuff makers and brickmakers (hand) 2s. 10½d.; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in the factory.	

* These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries. The increases apply to workpeople employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, including pressed, wire cut, and hand-made bricks, colliery shale bricks, stock bricks and sandlime bricks (except Fletton bricks and cement bricks), hollow clay blocks, clay roofing tiles, floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials and clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles.

† The districts affected are Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent), Gloucestershire and Wales.

‡ Fully qualified craftsmen employed as maintenance men are to be paid the appropriate district skilled rate for their occupation; the wages of other than fully qualified craftsmen are to be settled by local negotiation.

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
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	England and Wales (32)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing after 1 May	Men, youths, boys and women	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and women. Minimum rates after change for labourers or other workers employed in the lowest rated grade: London 3s. 8d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 7d., Zone B 3s. 6½d.
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (34)	14 Apr.	Men, women and juveniles	Flat-rate increases of 2d. an hour for men, of 1½d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over, grade O occupations—group 1 areas 3s. 8½d. an hour, group 2 3s. 7½d., group 3 3s. 6½d., grade 1 3s. 10d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 8d., grade 2 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., grade 3 4s. 1d., 4s., 3s. 11d.; women 18 and over 2s. 7½d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 6½d.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	Pay day in week commencing 26 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. a week, according to classification of employer, for men 21 and over, of 6s. or 4s. 6d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class "A" employers 165s. a week, class "B" 153s.; women 20 and over—class "A" 115s., class "B" 109s. 6d.; youths and boys 61s. at 15, rising to 149s. class "A" or 139s. class "B" at 20½ and under 21; girls 61s. at 15, rising to 112s. class "A" or 106s. 6d. class "B" at 19 and under 20.
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (44)	27 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 11s. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 9s. 6d. for other men, of 8s. for women 21 and over, of 3s. 7d. to 8s. 2d., according to age, for apprentices, boys and youths, and of 3s. 5d. to 7s. 5d. for girls. Consolidated time rates after change include: pattern moulders 216s. 4d. a week, pattern makers 196s. 1d., fitters (heavy duty cooker) 186s. 10d., general moulders 185s. 5½d., grinders (Falkirk) 182s. 10d., (England) 180s. 10d., polishers 180s. 10d., mechanised plant workpeople 172s. 1d., blacksmiths 177s. 10d., pattern filers, fitters 176s. 10d., (Glasgow) 177s. 4d., sheet iron workers 176s. 10d., Berlin blackers, box fitters, dressers, fitters-up 174s. 10d., (box fitters, Glasgow 175s. 4d.), press operators 160s. 1d., labourers 156s. 1d.; women 21 and over, on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 128s. 1d., other workers (including machine-made cores) 121s. 1d.
Engineering	United Kingdom (46-49)	27 May	Adult male manual workers, apprentices, youths and boys employed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building and electrical contracting	Increases† for adult male timeworkers of 11s. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, and of 9s. for unskilled workers, with proportional increases for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: skilled fitters 179s. 4d. a week, unskilled men 151s. 4d.
	United Kingdom (49)	do.	Female timeworkers and payment-by-results workers employed in the engineering and allied industries,‡ other than those whose wages are regulated by the Wages Councils Acts, by agreements relating to other industries or solely by reference to the wages of male labour	Increases‡ of 8s. a week for timeworkers 18 and over, of 5s. 3d. for girls aged 17, of 4s. 4d. for those aged 16, and 3s. 5d. for those aged 15; for payment-by-results workers increases of corresponding amounts are to be added to the existing piecework supplements. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: 51s. 3d. a week at 15 rising to 121s. at 21 and over.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (52)	27 May	Workpeople, other than labourers,§ employed on steel-work erection	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for rivet heaters and erectors' helpers, and of 3d. for other workers. Rates after change: sheeters—London area (within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 8½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 6½d., riveters, crane drivers, welders, burners (new work) 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., erectors, riveters' holders-up, sheeters' holders-up, staggers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work) 4s. 6½d., 4s. 5½d., erectors' helpers 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2½d., rivet heaters (adults) 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d.
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Men, youths, boys (except plumber jointers, etc.), women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour or 9s. 2d. a week for men 21 and over, of 1½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to age, for youths and boys, of 2½d. an hour or 8s. 3d. a week for women 18 and over, and of 1½d. or 1½d. for girls. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 and over—occupational classification 1, district 1 153s. 1d. a week, district 2 150s. 4d., 2 156s. 9d., 154s., 3 160s. 5d., 157s. 8d., 4 164s. 1d., 161s. 4d., 5 167s. 9d., 165s., 6 171s. 5d., 168s. 8d.; women 18 and over—occupational classification 1 115s. 6d. (all areas), 2 119s. 2d., 3 122s. 10d.; youths and boys 59s. 7d. at 15 rising to 132s. 11d. at 20; girls 57s. 9d. at 15, 69s. 8d. at 16, and 80s. 8d. at 17.
		Beginning of first full pay period following 3 May	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates, youths and boys employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables) and accessories	Increases of 2½d. an hour for plumber jointers, of 2½d. for plumber jointers' mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: plumber jointers fully qualified—London area (within a radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8½d. (plus an additional rate of 2d. an hour when actually engaged on the jointing of cables of 33 K.v. and above), plumber jointers' mates 4s. 3d., 4s.; youths and boys 30 per cent. of plumber jointers' rates at 16 rising to 85 per cent. at 21.
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (54-55)	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates for adult male workers of 2½d. an hour for skilled workers, of 2½d. for semi-skilled and of 2d. for unskilled, of 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—body-makers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, coach fitters, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers 4s. 4½d. an hour, vicemen 4s., hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers 3s. 10½d., labourers 3s. 9d.; men employed on the process of manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 4s. 4½d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 4s. 3½d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastics components 4s. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to men employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross); Scotland—body-makers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths (national minimum rate) 4s. 4½d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 4s. 4½d., (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles) 4s. 5½d., painters and trimmers 4s. 4½d., 4s. 4½d., 4s. 4½d., coach fitters or vicemen 4s. 3½d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 4½d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 3s. 11½d., brush hands and hammermen 3s. 10½d., labourers 3s. 9d.; United Kingdom—women 21 and over employed as sewing machinists and fabricators of plastics components 3s. 5½d.¶

* There is a supplementary agreement containing provisions similar to those of the annex to the agreement in the engineering industry. (See article on page 199 of this GAZETTE.)

† There is an annex to the engineering agreement. (See article on page 199 of this GAZETTE.)

‡ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases apply to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.

§ Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering construction industry. (within a District 1 comprises London, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Sussex, and district 2 the remaining counties of Great Britain.)

¶ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. They are flat-rate increases to both pieceworkers and dayworkers and do not affect the basis of any system of payment by results.

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
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (58-59)	7 Jan.*	Male workers Female workers	Increases of 7s. to 9s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—craft grades, London (within a radius of 10 miles of Charing Cross) 178s. to 194s. a week, according to occupation, other districts 175s. to 191s.; other grades: group 1 occupations, London 171s. 6d., other districts 168s. 6d., group 2 168s., 165s., group 3 163s. 6d., 160s. 6d., group 4 161s. 6d., 158s. 6d., group 5 159s., 156s., group 6 154s., 151s., clothier, boiler (steel sheet) 168s., 165s.; apprentices, youths and boys, London 49s. 6d. at 15 rising to 117s. 6d. at 20, other districts 47s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. Increases of 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for women 21 and over, and of 2s. to 5s., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include: women 21 and over employed on women's work—group 1 occupations, London 130s. a week, other districts 128s., group 2 128s., 126s., group 3 125s. 6d., 123s. 6d., group 4 123s., 121s., group 5 120s. 6d., 118s. 6d., labourers 118s., 116s.; girls, London 48s. at 15 rising to 104s. 6d. at 20, other districts 46s. to 102s. 6d.
Lighter Metal Trades	Sheffield	Commencement of first full pay period beginning on or after 15 Apr.*	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the manufacture of agricultural machine parts, machine knives, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, heavy and light edge tools, files, and sheep shears	Increases in bonus for male datal workers and pieceworkers 21 and over of 7s. 4d. a week or 2d. an hour for skilled, intermediate grades and unskilled workers, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, of 1s. 9d. to 4s. 9d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2s. 3d., 3s. or 3s. 6d. for girls.
Ophthalmic Optical Industry	Great Britain (70)	First pay day in week commencing 13 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. to 18s. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for male workers 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 3s. 6d. to 10s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: operatives on prescription work—males 46s. 6d. at 15 rising to 147s. 6d. at 21 or over with less than three months in the industry, females 45s. 6d. to 107s.; at 21 or over after three months in the industry, males 150s. 6d., females 109s.; after one year in the industry on work of a similar nature, males 154s., females 112s.; at 24 after three years in the industry on work of a similar nature, males 171s. 6d., females 130s. (previously scaled rates were payable to workers 21 or over with less than 12 months, after one, two, three or eight years in the industry); operatives on mass production, stocks and stores assistants and packers—males 46s. 6d. at 15 rising to 145s. 6d. at 21, females 45s. 6d. to 105s.; at 21 or over after three years in the industry timeworkers are entitled to a minimum service award of 9s. a week, making the minimum rates 154s. 6d. for males and 114s. for females; piecework rates for pieceworkers on mass production work are to yield to the average worker not less than the basic rate laid down for operatives on mass production work, plus 20 per cent.
Wool Textile	Leicester (80)	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 11d. a week in basic wages for all workers, with consequential increase in cost-of-living bonus.† Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: timeworkers—men 21 and over, skilled 150s. 7d. a week, unskilled 144s.; women 18 and over, skilled 96s. 3d., learners 93s. 5d.; piecework rates to be fixed so that the majority of pieceworkers can earn at least 17½ per cent. above the time rate applicable to the job.
	West Riding of Yorkshire	27 May	Building trade operatives employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 6d. an hour, labourers 3s. 11½d.
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (86)	Beginning of first full pay week following 17 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d., 2d. or 2½d. an hour, according to establishment, for men 21 and over, of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over 3s. 2½d., 3s. 4d. or 3s. 4½d. an hour, according to establishment, women 18 and over 2s. 3d., 2s. 3½d. or 2s. 4½d.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Northern Ireland (91) (244)	9 May	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 1d., 1½d. 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. 0½d. to 3s. 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. to 3s. 1½d.; women 18 or over (other than doffers)—area A 2s. to 2s. 2½d., according to occupation, area B 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1½d.; doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9½d.† 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. 2d. to 3s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 2½d.; female workers—area A 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2½d., area B 2s. to 2s. 2½d.; doffers 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9½d.†
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (243)	13 May	Male workers Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 or over, and of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. 2½d. an hour (3s. 1½d. during first six months for new entrants), all other workers 21 or over 2s. 1½d., youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20 and under 21 (for new entrants 18 or over, during first two months, ½d. an hour less than minimum rate otherwise payable); § Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for women 18 or over, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for girls; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: women 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 3½d. an hour (2s. 2½d. during first six months for new entrants), all other workers 18 or over 2s. 1½d., girls 1s. 5d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9d. at 17 and under 18 (for new entrants 16 or over, during first two months, ½d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 2s. 4½d., all other workers 2s. 3½d.‡
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (110) (242)	8 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4½d. an hour for male workers, of 3½d. for female workers, other than learners and improvers, and of varying amounts for learners and improvers; increases in piecework basis time rates and in the time rates per hour applicable to the piecework time statement of 4½d. an hour for male workers, and of 3½d. for female workers; increase of 1s. 9½d. (13s. 2½d. to 15s.) or 1s. 6½d. (11s. 7½d. to 13s. 2d.) per pair for male and female workers employed in making working trousers. Rates after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade (3 years in the case of late entrants)—general minimum time rates, journeymen area A 3s. 4d. an hour, area B 3s. 3d., female workers 2s. 5d., 2s. 3½d.; piecework basis time rates, journeymen 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., female workers 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—males area A 40s. a week during 1st year, rising to 115s. during 5th year, area B 38s. 6d. to 109s. 9d.; females 40s. to 92s. 6d., 38s. 6d. to 87s. 3d.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—males area A 3s. 7½d., area B 3s. 3d., females 3s. 0½d., 2s. 8½d.‡

* These increases were agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus is related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), the datum figure of 100 being equivalent to a cost-of-living bonus of 1s. 3d. per shilling basic, and for each 2 or 3 points variation in the index above this figure the bonus is to be increased or decreased by ½d. per shilling basic; the amounts shown above are related to the index figures 103/105.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 189 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 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
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland (244)	2 May	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male workers other than learners, of 2s. or 3s., according to period of learnership, for male learners, of 4s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for female workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over employed as makers of bespoke hand-sewn (including surgical) footwear 159s. 6d. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 153s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 148s., other male workers except learners 141s.; female workers 21 and over 99s.* Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 1½d.) for male workers, and of 1d. (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2½d.) for female workers; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 50 to 53½ per cent. (10s. to 10s. 9d. in the £).*
Corn Trade	Great Britain (121)	6 May	Certain mill workers†	New job rates introduced of 5s., 10s. or 20s. a week, according to occupation, payable above the minimum rates.
	do.	20 May	Transport workers	New schedule of rates introduced for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles and statutory attendants and mates, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and carrying capacity of vehicle. Rates after change: drivers under 19 of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London area 110s. a week, long distance or grade 1 108s., grade 2 106s., 19 and under 21 133s., 131s., 129s., 21 and over 163s., 158s., 154s., drivers of all ages of vehicles of over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 163s., 158s., 154s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 170s., 165s., 161s., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 176s., 171s., 167s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 183s., 178s., 174s., over 18 tons 192s., 187s., 183s., statutory attendants and mates 156s., 153s., 149s.
Baking	Northern Ireland (125) (244)	22 May	Male workers, other than Sunday workers, early morning workers and transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 14s. a week for workers 21 and over employed in Belfast and district, of 17s. 6d. for journeymen bakers, 18s. for doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers, 17s. for bakehouse labourers and packers, and 17s. 3d. for other workers 21 and over employed in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for dayworkers, inclusive of "additional payments": journeymen bakers Belfast and district 182s. a week, all other areas 177s. 3d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 189s. 6d., 184s. 9d., apprentice bakers 58s. or 56s. 6d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 109s. or 106s. 3d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 161s. 6d., 157s. 3d., other workers 64s. or 62s. 3d. at under 17, rising to 158s. or 154s. at 21 and over.‡
			Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 16s. 4d. a week for workers 21 and over employed in Belfast and district, of 20s. 5d. for journeymen bakers, 21s. for doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers, 19s. 10d. for bakehouse labourers and packers, and 20s. 2d. for other workers 21 and over (20s. 1d. for nightworkers) employed in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for dayworkers: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 205s. 4d. a week, all other areas 200s. 1d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 214s. 1d., 208s. 10d., apprentice bakers 64s. 9d. or 63s. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 124s. 3d. or 121s. 1d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 182s. 7d., 177s. 11d., other workers 101s. 6d. or 98s. 10d. at 18 and under 19, rising to 178s. 6d. or 174s. 2d. at 21 and over.‡
			Male early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to area, age and occupation. General minimum time rates after change for each hour worked on a weekday between midnight and 6 a.m. include: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district, 3s. 10½d. an hour, County of the City of Londonderry 5s. 8½d., all other areas 5s. 7d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 6s. 1½d., 5s. 11½d., 5s. 10d., bakehouse labourers and packers 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1d., 4s. 11½d., other workers 21 and over 5s. 1d., 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10½d.‡
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for bakers and other workers 21 and over, other than learners, employed in Belfast and district, of 9s. 9d. for bakers and 9s. 3d. for other workers 21 and over, other than learners, employed in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers, Belfast and district 122s. 6d. a week, all other areas 119s. 6d., learners 58s. 6d. or 57s. during first year of learnership, rising to 105s. or 102s. 6d. during fifth year, all other workers 54s. or 52s. 9d. at under 16, rising to 104s. 6d. or 102s. at 21 and over.‡
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (129)	Pay day in week commencing 13 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s. 6d. a week) for men 21 and over, of 1½d. (5s. 7½d. a week) for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 180s. a week, men 21 and over, grade I 174s. 4½d., grade II 166s. 10½d., grade III 163s. 1½d.; women 21 and over 112s. 6d.; youths and boys 66s. 6½d. at under 16, rising to 138s. 8½d. at 20; girls 62s. 9½d. to 101s. 3d.
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	19 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 and over 154s. 6d. a week, women 18 and over 109s., youths and boys 53s. at 15, rising to 131s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, girls 53s. at 15, rising to 79s. 6d. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 150s. 6d., women 107s., youths and boys 52s. to 128s. 6d., girls 52s. to 77s. 6d.‡
Brewing	Sussex (135)	First pay day in May	Male and female workers	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for able-bodied men 21 and over, and of 5s. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over 157s. 6d. a week, women 19 and over in bottling stores 105s.
	Scotland (136)	First full working week commencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 20 and over and female workers 18 and over, of 5s. 6d. for youths aged 17 and under 20 and girls aged 17 and under 18, and of 3s. 8d. for boys and girls aged 15 and under 17; further increase of 4s. 8d. a week (10s. to 14s. 8d.) in the differential paid to adult male maltmen. Rates after change: adult male maltmen 172s. 4d. a week, male brewery workers 20 and over 157s. 8d., youths and boys 62s. 4d. at 15, rising to 132s. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 117s. 4d., girls 62s. 4d. at 15, rising to 97s. 2d. at 17 and under 18.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 189 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

† The new job rates apply to workers at mills employing 10 or more mill workers.

‡ Embraces the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 231 of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food 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
Grain Distilling	Scotland (136)	Pay day in week commencing 13 May	Workpeople employed in bottling and blending warehouses and in grain distilling section of the Distillers Company, Ltd., and associated companies	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over, of 2d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers 20 and over* 3s. 7d. an hour, female workers 18 and over* 2s. 8½d.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (140)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases in district minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for male machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female machinists. Rates after change for qualified male machinists and sawyers: Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff including Barry, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Humber and district, Liverpool, London, Newport, Preston district, Swansea, Tees, Tyne and district, Wear and Widdes 4s. 6d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 4s. 5½d., Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Plymouth, Sheffield, Somerset (agreed part), South Coast, and West Riding of Yorkshire 4s. 5d.†
	do.	do.	Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: Blyth, Hartlepool, Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district, Tees, Tyne and Wear 3s. 9d. an hour, Barrow-in-Furness, Berwick, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hants, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding the North East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 3s. 8d.; female labourers 19 and over 2s. 7½d.
	Manchester (140)	27 May	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 6s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 4s. 6d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 4s. 1½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 4s., timber yard labourers 3s. 11½d.; female labourers 19 and over 3s. 3½d.; lorry drivers 18s. to 20s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 19s. 6d.
	Preston	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Sawmill labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour (3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.).
	Bristol Channel Port† (140)	Beginning of first full pay period following 6 May	Regular timber yard labourers	Increase of 2½d. an hour (3s. 7½d. to 3s. 9½d.).
	Scotland (141)	Pay day in week ending 11 May	Male labourers, women and juveniles	Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult male labourers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rate after change for male labourers 19 and over 3s. 7½d. an hour.
Printing	Great Britain	First pay day in May	Tin printers	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week (10s. 6d. to 18s.) in the differential paid to tin printers (subject to absorption from house rates or merit money where paid).
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (241)	15 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 7½ to 85 per cent. 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. 4½d. an hour, other workers 21 or over 3s. 2d. (with additions of ½d. to 2½d. 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 pan setting—pan hands of any age 2s. 6d., 2s. 10½d. or 3s. 4½d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 2s. 5½d. or 2s. 9½d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 1½d., other workers 19 or over 2s. 0½d. (with additions of ½d. 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. 7½d. an hour, females 2s. 4½d. to 3s. 6½d., according to occupation.‡
	Northern Ireland (244)	15 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 7½ per cent. (77½ to 85 per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 4½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 2d. (with additions of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 2s. 6d., 2s. 10½d. or 3s. 4½d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 2s. 1½d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 0½d. (with additions of ½d. to 1d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3s. 7½d., other male workers 2s. 4½d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 11½d. or 3s. 6½d., according to experience and occupation.‡
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain (242)	3 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of 1d. for women 18 or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age or occupation, for youths and boys, and of ½d. or ¾d. for girls; increase of 2d. or 1½d. in piecework basis time rates for men, and of 1½d. for women. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 3s. 5½d. an hour, with not less than 3 years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. 4½d., other men 21 or over 3s. 0½d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 2s. 2d., other women 18 or over 2s. 0½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 10½d. or 3s. 8½d., according to occupation, female workers 2s. 3½d.‡

* Previously the adult rates were paid at 21 for male workers and 19 for female workers.

† These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms who are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home-grown timber. In Liverpool an additional ½d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime privileges.

‡ These ports are Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, Barry, Gloucester and Bristol.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 231 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
Building	England and Wales (164-165)	27 May	Building operatives	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, young women and girls. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 7½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 1d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 7d., 4s. 0½d., grade A districts 4s. 6d., 3s. 11½d., grade A1 4s. 5½d., 3s. 11d.; women—on craft processes 3s. 7½d., on other than craft processes 3s. 3½d.
	Scotland (166-167)	do.	Building operatives	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 4s. 6d. an hour, labourers 3s. 11½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 3s. 11½d., on other than craft operations 3s. 5½d.
	England and Wales (except London) (165)	do.	Watchmen	Increase of 9d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 25s. a shift (day or night), Provinces 23s. 9d.
	do.	do.	Painters	Increases of 1½d. an hour (4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	do.	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 6s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers grade 1 districts 192s. to 209s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 2 districts 187s. 6d. to 204s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 195s. 6d., 190s. 6d.
	London (165)	do.	do.	Increase of 6s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 195s. 6d. to 214s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 213s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 200s. 6d., drivers of vehicles with trailer 6d. a day more.
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers.
	Great Britain	do.	Terrazzo and mosaic workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: London and Mersey districts, layers 4s. 8½d. an hour, polishers—dry, 4s. 6½d., wet and hand 4s. 5½d.; elsewhere, layers 4s. 7d., polishers—dry 4s. 5d., wet and hand 4s. 4d.
	London	do.	Tilefixers	Increases of 1½d. an hour (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Glazing	Great Britain	do.	Patent glaziers employed on outside work	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district 4s. 7½d. an hour, outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 7d., grade A districts 4s. 6d., grade A1 4s. 5½d.*
	England and Wales	do.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of 1½d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change: London area (within 12 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 7½d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 7d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles of Charing Cross, except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England and South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 4s. 6d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke 4s. 5½d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 4s. 5d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (172)	29 Apr.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 8½d. an hour, all other districts 4s. 7½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d., 18 and under 20 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (167)	27 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district 4s. 1d. an hour, outer London (within 12 to 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 0½d., grade A districts 3s. 11½d., grade A1† 3s. 11d., Scotland 3s. 11½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (168-169)	do.	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 4s. 7½d. an hour, class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 6d.; navies and labourers—London super grade 4s. 1d., class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 11½d.
	do.	do.	Watchmen	Increase of 9d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 25s. a shift (day or night), class I 23s. 9d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 1d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 11½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (172)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge-hands, London area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Merseyside 5s. 1½d. an hour, Provinces 5s., spreaders 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7d., mixermens 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d., potmen 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d., classified labourers 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (173)	First full pay week commencing on or after 5 May	Workpeople other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase of 3½d. an hour or 12s. 10d. a week.‡
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour	Great Britain (191)	20 May	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tipplers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers Permanent men whose wage rates are directly governed by agreements of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry	Increase in the national minimum wage of 1s. 6d. a day. Minimum daily rate after change on a half-daily basis 29s. 6d. Minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 28s. to 29s. 6d. a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing gross piecework rates (i.e., basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percentage addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increased by 5.35 per cent. Increase of 8s. 3d. a week. Minimum rate after change 162s. 3d. a week.

* The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.

† The grading of districts in England and Wales is in accordance with that for the building industry.

‡ This increase took effect as the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applies to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows: Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Western, South Wales and Monmouthshire 3s. 10½d., South Eastern 3s. 10½d. (inner special area 4s. 1½d., outer special area 3s. 11½d.), London (Metropolitan Water Board) grade B labourers 4s. 1½d.

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
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (186-187) (243)	20 May	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by amounts ranging from 3s. to 27s. 3d. a week, according to age, occupation, the reclassification of certain vehicle capacity groupings, and a shortening of the scale for certain younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: regular road haulage workers whose home depot is situated in the London area—drivers 21 or over of vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 163s. a week, over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 163s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 170s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 176s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 183s., over 18 tons 192s., drivers of steam wagons or tractors (other than tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to and including 8 tons 170s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 176s., over 12 tons 183s., drivers of tractors not over 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 163s., mates on steam wagons 158s., workers 21 and over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 162s., removal packers 156s., porters 154s., other road haulage workers 21 and over 156s.; workers whose home depot is situated outside the London area including those who are employed on long distance services—drivers of vehicles (other than drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to 5 tons, grade 1 areas and long distance services 158s., grade 2 areas 154s. (lower rates are fixed for drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less who are under 21 years of age), over 5 and up to 10 tons 165s., 161s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 171s., 167s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 178s., 174s., over 18 tons 187s., 183s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 158s., 154s., workers 21 and over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 157s. 6d., 155s. 6d., removal packers 153s. 6d., 151s. 6d., porters 151s. 6d., 149s., other road haulage workers 21 and over 153s., 149s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads—workers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisibility require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driver—over 6 and up to 10 tons, London area, drivers 176s., mates 156s., grades 1 and 2 areas 172s., 153s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 184s., 156s., 180s., 153s., workers employed on vehicles authorised for the carriage of abnormal indivisible loads as defined in the Motor Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types) General Order, 1941, over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 171s., 165s., over 10 and up to and including grades 1 and 2 areas 192s., 155s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 201s., 163s., 197s., 160s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 206s., 163s., 202s., 160s., over 45 tons 231s., 163s., 227s., 160s., heavy brakemen and steersmen operating braking and steering equipment of heavy trailers, London area 176s., grades 1 and 2 areas 173s.*
	Great Britain (184-185)	8 Apr.	Operating staff employed by British Road Services	Increases in standard rates of pay of amounts ranging from 3s. to 27s. 3d. a week, according to age, occupation, the reclassification of certain vehicle capacity groupings and a shortening of the scale for certain younger workers; new vehicle grouping introduced for steersmen of 16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons. Standard rates after change for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity, London 164s. a week, Provinces 158s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 171s., 165s., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 176s., 171s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 183s., 178s., over 18 tons 192s., 187s.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons 176s., 172s., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 184s., 180s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 196s., 192s., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 201s., 197s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 206s., 202s., over 45 tons 231s., 227s.; general haulage and parcels service—bank foremen (general haulage) 170s., 167s., bank foremen (parcels service) 176s., 173s., warehouse and yard foremen 170s., 167s., checker/loaders 163s., 158s., assistant yard foremen 163s., 160s., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, van guards 156s., 153s., heavy haulage—senior foremen 235s., 231s., foremen 224s., 220s., junior foremen 213s., 209s., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 184s., 180s., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 196s., 192s., over 140 and up to 200 tons 206s., 202s., heavy brakemen and steersmen 176s., 173s., leading hands 175s., 172s., general hands 163s., 160s., labourers 159s., 156s.; mates, indivisible load where carrying capacity of vehicles is over 6 and up to and including 20 tons 159s., 156s., over 20 tons 163s., 160s.; furniture warehousing and removal—porters (furniture removals) 154s., 151s. 6d., porters (overseas removals) 157s., 154s. 6d., packers (furniture removals) 156s., 153s. 6d., packers (overseas removals) 163s., 160s. 6d., drivers-in-charge (furniture removals) 163s., 160s., depot foremen (furniture removals) 172s., 167s., depot foremen (overseas removals) 181s., 178s.; miscellaneous grades—gatemen, hoistmen, timekeepers, yardmen 160s., 156s., bill posters, fuel issuers, vehicle washers 156s., 153s.; women drivers of vehicles continue to receive the appropriate male rate of pay.
	Great Britain (188)	20 May	Bankstaffs employed in the road haulage industry	Increases of 7s. a week for unskilled, of 8s. for semi-skilled, and of 9s. for skilled men 21 and over. Rates after change: unskilled workers—porters, truckers and labourers, Metropolitan area 156s. a week, grade 1 areas 153s., grade 2 areas 149s.; semi-skilled workers—checkers engaged in the checking off, entering, checking away and stowage of loads 160s., 156s., 152s.; fully skilled bank workers—men who have attained special knowledge and qualification in, and can accept responsibility for, accurate work in connection with the checking off, entering, checking away and stowage of loads 164s., 159s., 155s.
	Metropolitan Area	First full pay week after 20 May	Horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen employed on goods transport by road	Increase of 8s. a week. Rates after change: pair horse drivers 161s. a week, single horse drivers and horse keepers and stablemen 157s.
Hide and Skin Market Trade	England and Wales	First pay day in week commencing 13 May	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 5 per cent. in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: yard foremen acting as hide and/or skin classers in charge of six or more men 191s. 7d. a week, acting in charge of five or less 186s. 5d., hide and/or skin classers 181s. 1d., assistant classers 165s. 5d., hide trimmers (skilled) 161s. 9d., labourers 20 and over 158s.; youths and boys 75s. 1d. at 16 and under rising to 131s. 9d. at 19; workers in the London area, within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross, to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.
Milk Distribution	Scotland (203) (242)	1 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for male workers 21 or over and for certain female workers 21 or over, of 5s. for other female workers 21 or over, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: Foremen and forewomen 156s. 6d. a week, chargehands 123s., male clerks and male or female workers employed in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicles, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles, in stable work, in pasteurising or in sterilising 54s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 145s. at 21 or over, and to 148s. for male clerks 22 or over; all other male workers and roundswomen (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles) 54s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 140s. at 21 or over, female clerks and all other female workers (including shop assistants) 49s. 6d. to 105s.†

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed by British Road Services.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 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
Retail Meat Distribution	Scotland (206)	6 May	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of 9s. to 17s. 6d. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: managers, town 174s. 6d. a week where weekly trade does not exceed £100 (previously the lowest rate was payable where weekly trade did not exceed £70), to 205s. where weekly trade does not exceed £300, country 168s. 6d. to 199s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
			Male shop assistants, cashiers and van salesmen	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. to 9s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: area 1 61s. a week at 15 rising to 154s. 6d. at 22, area 2 57s. to 147s. 6d. (van salesmen to receive 5s. above these rates).
			Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: area 1 54s. a week at 15 rising to 110s. 6d. at 22, area 2 52s. to 106s. 6d.
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade	England and Wales (204) (242)	27 May	Managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s., 11s. or 12s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 153s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is less than £70 (previously the lowest rate was payable where weekly trade was less than £50), to 231s. 6d. where weekly trade is more than £70, Provincial A area 149s. 6d. to 227s. 6d., Provincial B area 143s. 6d. to 221s. 6d.; manageresses, London 134s. to 212s., A 130s. to 208s., B 123s. to 201s.*
			All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: indoor workers—male workers, London area 64s. a week at under 16 rising to 143s. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 59s. to 139s., Provincial B area 56s. to 133s., female workers, London 54s. to 108s., A 49s. 6d. to 104s., B 46s. to 97s. (first assistants to receive 5s. above these rates; the minimum remuneration for any of the aforementioned indoor workers entering the trade at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first three months of employment and by 5s. during the second three months); roundswomen, London 70s. 6d. at under 16 to 149s. 6d. at 21 or over, A 67s. 6d. to 145s. 6d., B 64s. 6d. to 139s. 6d.; assistant roundswomen—male workers, London 64s. 6d. at under 16 to 143s. at 21 or over, A 61s. 6d. to 139s., B 58s. 6d. to 133s., female workers, London 53s. 6d. to 116s., A 50s. 6d. to 112s., B 47s. 6d. to 106s.*
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 98s. a week at under 18 rising to 154s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 96s. to 150s. 6d., Provincial B area 92s. to 144s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 and up to 5 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 157s. 6d., A 153s. 6d., B 147s. 6d., of over 5 tons 161s. 6d., 157s. 6d., 151s. 6d.*
Retail Food Distribution	England and Wales (200) (243)	13 May	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. to 15s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 159s. a week where weekly trade is under £50 to 251s. where weekly trade is more than £1,250, Provincial A area 155s. to 247s., Provincial B area 149s. to 241s.; shop manageresses—London 140s. to 232s., A 136s. to 228s., B 129s. to 221s.†
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 4s., 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—London area, males 153s. a week, females 114s., Provincial A area 149s., 110s., Provincial B area 143s., 103s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 64s. at under 16 rising to 147s. at 22 or over, A 59s. to 143s., B 56s. to 137s., female workers, London 53s. to 109s. 6d., A 48s. 6d. to 105s. 6d., B 45s. to 98s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 63s. to 141s., A 58s. to 136s. 6d., B 55s. to 135s., female workers, London 52s. to 103s. 6d., A 47s. 6d. to 99s., B 44s. to 95s. 6d. (The minimum remuneration for shop assistants entering the trade at or over the age of 20 in the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first three months of employment and by 5s. during the second three months.)†
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 86s. 6d. a week at under 18 rising to 147s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 84s. 6d. to 143s., Provincial B area 80s. 6d. to 137s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles 153s., 149s., 143s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 157s., 153s., 147s., of over 5 tons 161s., 157s., 151s.†
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades	Great Britain (210) (243)	20 May	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. to 15s. a week, according to number of staff (including manager or manageress). Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 170s. 6d. a week where the number of staff is one, to 195s. 6d. where the number of staff is five, Provincial A area 166s. 6d. to 191s. 6d., Provincial B area 161s. 6d. to 186s. 6d.; shop manageresses—London 147s. to 172s., A 143s. to 168s., B 138s. to 163s.†
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 4s., 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—London area, males 156s. a week, females 117s. 6d., Provincial A area 152s., 113s., Provincial B area 146s. 6d., 107s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stock hands—male workers, London 63s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 150s. at 22 or over, A 58s. 6d. to 146s., B 55s. 6d. to 140s. 6d., female workers, London 53s. 6d. to 113s., A 49s. to 108s. 6d., B 45s. 6d. to 102s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 62s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 142s. at 22 or over, A 57s. 6d. to 138s., B 54s. 6d. to 136s., female workers, London 52s. 6d. to 108s., A 48s. to 103s. 6d., B 44s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. (The minimum remuneration for sales assistants entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during the second 3 months.)†
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 86s. a week at under 18 rising to 150s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 84s. to 146s., Provincial B area 80s. to 140s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 154s., 150s., 144s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 158s., 154s., 148s., of over 5 tons 162s., 158s., 152s.†

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 189 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
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades	Great Britain (211) (243)	27 May	Shop managers and managers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. to 15s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 16s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is under £60 to 217s. 6d. where weekly trade is £475 and under £500, Provincial A area 156s. to 212s., Provincial B area 149s. to 205s.; shop managers—London 139s. to 195s., A 133s. 6d. to 189s. 6d., B 126s. to 182s.*
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for men 21 or over, of 4s. or 6s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 5s. 6d. for women 21 or over, and of 4s. or 4s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—male workers, London area 157s. a week, Provincial A area 152s. 6d., Provincial B area 145s. 6d., female workers 118s., 113s., 105s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, stockhands or van salesmen—male workers, London 59s. at under 16 rising to 150s. 6d. at 22 or over, A 54s. to 146s., B 51s. to 139s., female workers, London 51s. to 113s., A 48s. to 108s. 6d., B 44s. to 100s. 6d.; all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, London 58s. at under 16 rising to 141s. at 22 or over, A 53s. to 136s. 6d., B 50s. to 135s., female workers, London 51s. to 107s., A 48s. to 102s., B 44s. to 95s. 6d.*
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 87s. a week at under 18 rising to 150s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 84s. 6d. to 146s., Provincial B area 80s. to 139s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 155s., 150s. 6d., 144s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 159s., 155s., 148s., of over 5 tons 163s. 6d., 159s., 152s. 6d.*
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain	1 Apr.†	Skilled maintenance mechanics employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increase of 5s. 1d. a week in standard rates. Rates after change for time-workers, London 191s. 4d. a week, Provinces 188s. 10d.
			do.	Semi-skilled and unskilled time-workers employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply
Health Services	Great Britain (228-229)	Beginning of pay week commencing on or after 29 Mar.†	Skilled engineering workers employed by the Ministry of Supply	Increases of 10s. 1d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Standard rate after change for skilled male time-workers 21 and over 202s. 3d. a week.
			do.	Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (222-223)	Pay day in week commencing 6 May	Roadworkers, sewer workers and plant operators	Increases of 5s. to 6s. 6d. a week for men and of varying amounts for women, according to occupation and period of service. Current rates include: London—messengers, men 158s. a week on entry, rising to 162s. 6d. after 1 year's service, women 139s. to 143s.; senior messengers, men 169s. 6d., rising to 187s. 6d. after 4 years, women 152s. to 171s.; paperkeepers, men 168s. 6d., rising to 179s. after 3 years, women 149s. to 159s.; senior paperkeepers, men 183s., rising to 201s. after 4 years, women 159s. to 178s.; chief paperkeepers, men 200s., rising to 217s. after 4 years, women 177s. to 193s.; non-industrial car drivers, men 168s.; non-industrial male cleaners (full-time) 158s. on entry, rising to 162s. 6d. after 1 year's service.‡
			do.	Manual workers, except female workers employed in civic restaurants, and workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries
Health Services	Great Britain (228-229)	First full pay period following 26 Apr.†	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Increases of 9s. a week in standard rates for men 21 and over, and of 6s. 9d. for women 18 and over. Rates after change for adult workers in the basic grade (group I occupations): London, men 171s. a week, women 130s. 3d., elsewhere 163s., 122s. 3d.
			do.	Building and civil engineering workers

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of this GAZETTE.

† These increases were authorised in May, 1957, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.

‡ The rates quoted are London rates and are subject to provincial differentiation. Those for women take into account the third stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service which had effect from 1st January, 1957.

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
Entertainments	Northern Ireland..	First pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in town cinema theatres	Increases of 5 per cent. for workers whose wages are 140s. or over a week, and of 7½ per cent. for those whose wages are under 140s. Rates after change include: chief projectionists—grade AA theatres 204s. 9d. a week, grade A 183s. 9d., grade B 162s. 9d., grade C 152s. 3d., grade D (town) 137s. 1d., foremen 147s., 139s. 9d., 139s. 9d., 134s. 5d., 123s. 8d., male attendants 21 and over 139s. 9d., 129s., 129s., 123s. 8d., 112s. 11d., 1st cashiers 105s. 11d., 97s. 10d., 92s. 6d., 87s. 1d., 71s., 2nd cashiers 94s. 1d., 88s. 8d., 83s. 4d., 72s. 7d., 64s. 6d., usherettes 85s. 6d., 82s. 9d., 77s. 5d., 66s. 8d., 61s. 3d., cleaners 2s. 5d. an hour (all theatres).
			Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1½d. for youths and boys under 18. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 3s. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 20 and under 21.*
Laundering	Northern Ireland.. (239) (244)	28 May	Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 19 and over, of 1½d. for those aged 17 and under 19, and of 1d. for those under 17; increase of 1½d. an hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during first six months of employment—women 20 and over 2s. an hour, girls 1s. 1½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 19 and under 20; thereafter—women 2s. 0½d., girls 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 11d.*

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 231 of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st MAY, 1957
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 110

Manufacturing Industries only 111

At 31st May, 1957, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 110 for all workers in all industries and services and 111 for all workers in manufacturing industries only. The corresponding figures at the end of April were 108 for all industries and services, revised from 107 after taking account of certain changes having retrospective effect, and 107 for manufacturing industries only.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957 (see also page 90 of the March issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by

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	106	107	107	108	110							

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February ..	101.1	100.8	101.3	101.1
March ..	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
April ..	105.2	103.9	105.7	105.0
May ..	105.4	104.3	106.0	105.3
June ..	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
July ..	105.6	104.9	106.4	105.5(+)
August ..	105.7	105.0	106.4	105.6
September ..	105.9	105.7	107.1	105.9
October ..	105.9	105.8	107.1	106.0
November ..	106.2	106.1	107.3	106.2
December ..	106.2	106.3	107.5(-)	106.3
1957, January ..	106.4	106.3	107.6	106.4
February ..	106.7	106.8	108.0	106.8
March ..	107.4	107.1	108.8	107.5(-)
April ..	107.9	107.8	109.3	107.9
May ..	110.4	109.7	111.5(+)	110.4

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected at half-yearly intervals and figures relating to such earnings in April and October of each year from 1947 to 1956 are given in an article on pages 81 to 89 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

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 changes in efficiency of operatives and of machines.

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

The first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956. In order to facilitate the linking of the present index figures to those in the old series, the second part of the Table below shows the separate index figures expressed to one place of decimals. This must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries only.

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	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	107	111							

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February ..	100.3	100.5(+)	100.3	100.3
March ..	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
April ..	105.3	103.6	105.0	105.0
May ..	105.6	103.9	105.3	105.3
June ..	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
July ..	105.9	104.4	105.9	105.7
August ..	106.0	104.5(-)	106.0	105.8
September ..	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
October ..	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
November ..	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January ..	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February ..	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	106.9
April ..	107.4	107.8	108.5(-)	107.5(-)
May ..	110.6	109.8	110.9	110.5(+)

April, 1956, and October, 1956, in those industries and services covered by these half-yearly enquiries was 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 1 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 1½ per cent. for earnings and 1 per cent. for rates of wages.

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 284. In addition, 18 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 302 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 33,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during May at the establishments concerned was about 75,000.

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 ..	5	249	254	24,800	45,000
Metal Manufacture ..	1	2	3	900	6,000
Vehicles ..	2	9	11	4,000	8,000
All remaining industries and services ..	10	24	34	3,700	16,000
Total, May, 1957 ..	18	284	302	33,400	75,000
Total, April, 1957 ..	15	260	275	841,100	2,571,000
Total, May, 1956 ..	24	239	263	42,800	180,000

Of the total of 75,000 days lost in May, 57,000 were lost by 31,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 27,200 were directly involved and 3,900 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 18,000 days lost by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 290 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during May, 144, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 69, directly involving 7,100 workers, lasted two days; 31, directly involving 5,700 workers, lasted three days; 29, directly involving 6,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 2,700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 284 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 26, directly involving 2,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 113, directly involving 13,200 workers, on other wage questions; 13, directly involving 1,500 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 3,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 110, directly involving 6,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1957 AND 1956

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

Industry Group	January to May, 1957			January to May, 1956		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining	985	111,300	246,000	914	104,400	215,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	1	†	†	2	†	†
Treatment of Non-Ferrous Metals	3	600	3,000	4	200	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	—	—	—	4	700	3,000
Metal Manufacture	18	48,100	374,000	26	11,400	19,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	42	183,600	2,284,000	38	24,600	65,000
Engineering	32	503,600	3,252,000	44	30,400	54,000
Vehicles	34	96,100	511,000	23	36,400	155,000
Other Metal Industries	13	1,300	10,000	4	900	1,000
Textiles	14	2,400	23,000	17	2,100	23,000
Leather, etc.	1	200	1,000	1	100	†
Clothing	5	2,900	3,000	3	200	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4	1,500	3,000	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	7	600	3,000	6	2,500	2,000
Paper and Printing	1	†	†	2	16,400	371,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	3	1,000	5,000	5	2,400	5,000
Building and Contracting	44	5,600	26,000	50	6,500	39,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	1	100	1,000	2	2,400	3,000
Transport, etc.	48	32,500	100,000	39	9,300	17,000
Distributive Trades	5	200	†	8	1,100	3,000
Other Services	4	600	3,000	5	700	1,000
Total ..	1,262†	992,200	6,848,000	1,190§	252,700	978,000

The number of days lost in the period January to May, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 6,834,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 989,300. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1957

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliers and other colliery workers—Sharlston, Wakefield, Yorks. (one colliery)	560	270	1 May	3 May	Dissatisfaction with previous week's wages	Work resumed.
Surfacemen and other colliery workers—Nantgarw, Cardiff (one colliery)	810	—	2 May	3 May	To support a claim by surfacemen for payment of bonus shift in respect of a week in which they were unable to work full time because of a strike of underground workers	Work resumed pending negotiations.
METAL MANUFACTURE:—						
Moulders, dressers and labourers employed in steel founding—Bathgate, W. Lothian (one firm)	390	—	24 Apr.	17 May	Issue of notices of dismissal to redundant workers	Work resumed pending negotiations.
AIRCRAFT:—						
Workers employed in aeronautical engineering—Belfast (one firm)	450	—	29 Apr.	3 May	Dissatisfaction with piece-work rates for a particular job	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
MOTOR VEHICLES:—						
Internal transport drivers and production workers employed in motor body manufacture—Washwood Heath, Birmingham (one firm)	100	780	24 May	27 May	Rejection of a claim for payment of an accident-free bonus	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—London, N.W. (one firm)	800	—	13 May	27 May¶	Rejection of workers' request for the introduction of short-time working as an alternative to dismissals on redundancy	Work resumed to permit further negotiations.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

¶ 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.

‡ Stoppages occurred on Mondays only.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 14th MAY, 1957

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 105

At 14th May, 1957, the retail prices index was 105 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 104 at 16th April. The main constituent of the change was a rise in the food group, in which increases in the average prices of a number of commodities, including eggs, bacon and most vegetables, more than offset decreases in the average prices of tomatoes and fish. This increase in the food group more than counterbalanced the seasonal reduction in coal prices and decreases in road passenger transport fares in a number of areas.

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 14th MAY, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 14th 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 14th MAY, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	103.9	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	103.9	71
III. Tobacco ..	105.3	80
IV. Housing ..	109.4	87
V. Fuel and light ..	101.8	55
VI. Durable household goods ..	100.5	66
VII. Clothing and footwear ..	102.0	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles ..	108.7	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods ..	106.5	59
X. Services ..	107.7	58
All items ..	104.6	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 14th May was therefore 104.6, taken as 105.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 16th April and 14th May there were marked increases in the prices of eggs and smaller increases in the average prices of bacon, beef, butter, sugar, most vegetables and fruit. These changes were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, fish and cheese. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104 at 14th May, compared with 103 at 16th April.

Housing

The average level of rents, inclusive of rates, rose during the month under review as a result of increases in local rates in most areas in England and Wales in April. For the housing group as a whole the average level of charges rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 109.

Fuel and Light

The average level of retail prices of household coal and coke fell between 16th April and 14th May as a result of seasonal reductions in prices. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the charges for electricity in some areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges fell by about 4 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 14th May, compared with 106 at 16th April.

Transport and Vehicles

Road passenger transport fares were reduced in a number of areas between 16th April and 14th May, following the reduction on 9th April of 1s. per gallon in the rate of duty on hydrocarbon oils. There was also a small reduction in the price of petrol. These changes were partly offset by a rise in the average level of prices of

second-hand cars. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges fell by nearly 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 at 14th May, compared with 110 at 16th April.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 104, 105, 101, 102, 106, and 108, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MAY, 1957

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

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

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 235 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1957	106	Nil	+ 3
Food ..	"	106	Nil	+ 2
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1957	147.1	- 0.2	- 0.4
Food ..	"	134.6	- 1.0	- 3.7
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1957	114	Nil	+ 1
Food ..	"	119	Nil	- 1
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1957	63.04	- 0.31	+ 0.50
Food ..	"	72.74	- 0.60	- 1.01
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1957	106.0	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Food ..	"	107.1	- 0.4	- 1.0
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1957	687.7	+ 3.6	+ 59.7
Food ..	"	898.0	+ 4.1	+ 94.3
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1957	176.3	- 0.5	+ 2.8
Food ..	"	193.0	- 1.2	+ 1.9
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1957	120.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.3
Food ..	"	116.7	+ 0.3	+ 7.0
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1957†	107	- 0.5	+ 7
Food ..	"	107	- 0.5	+ 8
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000			
All Items ..	Mar., 1957	1,041	- 8‡	+ 28
Food ..	"	1,025	- 53‡	+ 10
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1957	208.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.1
Food ..	"	244.2	+ 0.8	+ 6.8
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1957	118.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.2
Food ..	"	113.2	- 0.4	+ 4.2

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

† Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

‡ 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 twelve awards, Nos. 978 to 989*. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 981 (8th May).—Parties: Employers represented by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in wages of 6d. an hour for skilled workers, 5½d. an hour for semi-skilled workers and 5¼d. an hour for unskilled workers and women workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages should be increased by 2½d. an hour for skilled male workers, 2¼d. an hour for semi-skilled male workers and 2d. an hour for unskilled male workers and women workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

Award No. 982 (10th May).—Parties: Employers represented by Members of the Employers' Associations comprising the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry and members of the trade unions comprising the Trade Union Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in the yearly total amount of holiday pay from £24 to £30 in respect of males 20 years of age and over, and from £16 to £20 in respect of females 18 years of age and over, with *pro rata* increases in respect of other age-groups, and the same percentage increase in respect of part-time workers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the yearly holiday payments for the 16 days' annual holiday should be £27 for male workers 20 years of age and over, and £18 for female workers 18 years of age and over, with proportionate amounts for other age groups. The question of the appropriate percentage increases applicable to part-time workers was referred back to the parties for adjustment.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1187 (10th May).—Parties: Messrs. Harland and Wolff Limited, and certain members of the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers and Kindred Trades Society. **Claim:** Made on behalf of the men (dressers), that they are not being paid the skilled rate to which they are entitled. **Award:** The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 1188 (16th May).—Parties: The Ulster Transport Authority and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. **Claim:** Made on behalf of storemen in the engineering section "that they be included in the bonus system, at present paid to men employed assisting bonus workers". **Award:** The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 328*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 328 (2nd May).—Parties: The Prison Officers' Association and the Prison Commissioners and the Scottish Home Department. **Claim:** For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for certain grades employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstals in England, Wales and Scotland. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the pay of the under-mentioned male members of the staffs in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions in England, Wales and Scotland shall be increased by 7 per cent.:—Officer, Principal Officer, Chief Officer Class II, Chief Officer Class I, Engineer Class II, Engineer Class I, Foreman of Works, Senior Foreman of Works, and in Scotland only Clerk Officer, Principal Clerk Officer, and Chief Clerk Officer; (b) that in the case of the Officer and Chief Officer (Scotland only) grades the increased maxima shall be reached after 10 years' service; (c) that the above award shall have effect from 1st December, 1956; (d) that the determination of the scales to give effect to the award at (a) and (b) above and women's scales in accordance with the equal pay rules together with their respective incremental progressions shall be a matter for negotiation and agreement between the parties. In the event of the parties failing to

* See footnote * in second column on page 235.

reach agreement on these matters 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; (e) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2648 to 2652. Three of the awards are summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2648 (8th May).—Parties: Staff Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for the Probation Service in England and Wales. **Claim:** That the rates of pay of probation officers shall be increased to a scale which provides a minimum of £675 per annum, rising to a maximum of £1,100 per annum, the details of length of scale and commencing age to be left to negotiation by the parties. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the rates of pay of probation officers in the Probation Service in England and Wales shall be increased to a scale which provides a minimum salary of £575 per annum rising to a maximum of £860 per annum, the details of the scale and commencing age to be left to negotiation by the parties. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st January, 1957.

Award No. 2649 (10th May).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. **Claim:** For payment of a Carriage of Livestock Allowance to pilots in the employment of Silver City Airways, Limited. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that pilots in the employment of Silver City Airways, Limited, shall receive an additional 7s. per flying hour whilst engaged in piloting freight aircraft carrying livestock as the "main cargo". Effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2652 (30th May).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference on a matter of interpretation of A.C. Circular No. 39. **Award:** In this case the Court was required to determine whether, on a proper interpretation, A.C. Circular No. 39 was applicable to a domestic superintendent if the duties which he performed were discharged at more than a single hospital. The evidence before the Court showed that since A.C. Circular No. 39 became operative it had been the accepted practice when determining the salary of a domestic superintendent to permit of the aggregation of units attributable to every establishment in respect of which he discharged duties and responsibilities. In the light of this accepted practice, a departure from which might entail the placing upon a lower scale of domestic superintendents at present in post whose salary scale had been determined by aggregation of units from more than one establishment, the Court found and so awarded that A.C. Circular No. 39 was applicable to domestic superintendents having responsibilities in respect of one or more hospitals or establishments. The award was entirely without prejudice to any question as to the adequacy or otherwise of the salary scales provided in A.C. Circular No. 39, a question outside the scope of the reference.

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:—

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A.(56), dated 10th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L.(50), dated 17th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.T.(60), dated 21st May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.(63), dated 21st May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(72), dated 28th May, for revising general minimum piece rates and amending the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

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 (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 774 (B.F.C.(6)), dated 2nd May and effective from 27th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 225.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 775 (R.F.A.(26)), dated 2nd May and effective from 27th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 226.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 818 (R.F.C.S.(21)), dated 10th May and effective from 3rd June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 824 (B.F.C.S.(6)), dated 13th May and effective from 3rd 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.

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (Scotland) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 870 (B.K.S.(37)), dated 17th May and effective from 3rd June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Baking Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers. It also amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 897 (R.N.T.S.(18)), dated 23rd May and effective from 10th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 898 (H.U.(20)), dated 23rd May and effective from 17th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 926 (R.B.C.(20)), dated 27th May and effective from 17th 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 (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 943 (R.(122)), dated 30th May and effective from 17th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes special general minimum piece rates for female workers employed on hand braiding stack nets.

The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.) (Holidays) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 947 (H.L.(51)), dated 31st May and effective from 17th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised provisions for the allowance and payment of holiday remuneration.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.146), dated 3rd May, for fixing revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During 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:—

* See footnote * in second column on page 235.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.B.B. (N.77)), dated 6th May and effective on and from 15th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 222.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1957 (N.I.Bk. (N.223)), dated 10th May and effective on and from 22nd May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.—See page 221.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1957 (N.I.Bk. (N.224)), dated 10th May and effective on and from 22nd May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 221.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1957 (N.I.Bk. (N.225)), dated 10th May and effective on and from 22nd May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 221.

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.L. (N.56)), dated 17th May and effective on and from 28th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 227.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1957 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.147)), dated 28th May and effective on and from 1st June. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposals

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

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R.(41), dated 28th May, for fixing revised weekly remuneration and for amending the provisions relating to payment of holiday remuneration and accrued holiday remuneration for male and female workers other than managers and club stewards.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937, Section 14 (1)—Duty to fence dangerous machinery—Danger arose when machinery was in motion with component affixed.

The plaintiff was employed at their foundry by the defendants as a machine operator. One of the machines he minded was a vertical boring machine. This machine consisted of a revolving slotted table on which the job to be worked was clamped by means of an angle-plate. The plaintiff was injured when the angle-plate in rotating caught his elbow so that his hand was caught between the borer and the job being bored and was badly mangled. The plaintiff workman claimed damages against his employers for breach of their statutory duty under Section 14(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, on the ground that the angle-iron and the borer together with the rotating job were dangerous pieces of machinery and should have been securely fenced.

The case was heard by Mr. Justice Lynskey at Birmingham Assizes, who held that the employers were liable to the workman for breach of their statutory duty to fence dangerous machinery because: (1) The angle-iron when affixed to the table of the machine and rotating was a dangerous part of the machinery and should have been fenced; (2) when the machine was in use a nip was created between the borer and the job to be worked and this made that part of the machine a "dangerous part" which should have been fenced; (3) these dangerous parts caused the accident which originated with the rotating angle-iron. On the facts, however, he held that the plaintiff workman must bear one-quarter of the liability for the accident.—*Hoare v. M. and W. Grazebrook Limited*. Birmingham Assizes, 27th July, 1956.

Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, Regulation 93—Fall of part of framing used as mould for concrete walls when being moved.

The walls of a house were being constructed by pouring concrete between two lines of wooden shuttering which acted as a mould. At opposite corners inside were upright wooden corner pieces. When the concrete had hardened the shuttering had to be removed and in the course of this one of the corner pieces fell and injured one of the workmen. Usually the corner piece would be held upright by the concrete and there was no reason to expect it to fall. The plaintiff workman said that the defendant builders were in breach of their statutory duty under Regulation 93 of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, which provides that any temporary structure erected for the purpose of operations to which those Regulations applied should be of good construction, sound material and adequate strength and stability having regard to the purpose for which it was used.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Jenkins and Parker) held: That Regulation 93 did not apply in this particular

instance because the purpose for which the temporary structure had been erected (i.e., to form a mould into which to pour the concrete) had ended before the accident happened and when the corner piece fell it no longer formed part of the temporary structure.—*Grant v. George Wimpey and Company Limited*. Court of Appeal, 2nd and 3rd October, 1956.

Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations, 1928, Regulations 3(1) and 6—Dangerous machinery—Duty to fence.

The machine consisted of a stationary part holding a revolving cutter and a jig which moved towards it carrying the metal object to be milled. There was a strong guard provided for the cutter which left merely enough room for the jig to approach the cutter, which did not start to revolve until the jig approached to within $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch of it. Regulation 3(1) required that the guard should enclose the whole cutting surface except such part as was necessarily exposed for the milling operations. Regulation 6 provided that the guard should be maintained in an efficient state and should be kept constantly in position while the milling cutter was in motion, except when the tool setter was setting up the machine. In this instance the workman had his hand in front of the jig when the jig moved forward pushing his hand in front of it through the gap in the fence on to the cutter which began automatically to revolve causing severe injury.

On appeal by case stated the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hilbery and Mr. Justice Ashworth) held: That Regulations 3(1) and 6 of the Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations, 1928, must be read together and, as in this case there was a strong guard as required by Regulation 3(1) and this guard was kept in position while the cutter was in motion, no offence had been committed.—*Morris Motors Limited v. Hopgood*. Queen's Bench Division, 11th October, 1956.

Docks Regulations, 1934, Regulation 9, Regulation 50—Safe means of access to a ship in dock.

A ship was being unloaded in a dock. Between the ship and the quayside was a barge required for the purpose of unloading. The gangway originally provided between the ship and the quay became unserviceable and was removed. After that an adequate wooden ladder was properly secured and used for this purpose. Requests were made for another gangway but nothing was done about this.

The Docks Regulations, 1934, Regulation 9, provide that where reasonably practicable the means of access shall be by a gangway, but in other cases a ladder may be used. The Master Stevedores when charged with breach of duty under these Regulations called no evidence to show that it was not practicable for them to provide a gangway.

On appeal by case stated the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hallett and Mr. Justice Donovan) held: That they were rightly convicted because it was for them to prove that it was not reasonably practicable to provide a gangway and they had failed to do this. *Walter Wilson and Son Limited v. Summerfield*. Queen's Bench Division, 18th and 19th October, 1956.

Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, Regulation 77—Excavations—Old covered over water tank.

While demolishing the outside wall of a conservatory a contractor's workman unwittingly dislodged part of the roof of an old tank more than 6 feet 6 inches deep into which he fell. No one knew of the existence of the tank which a normal inspection would not have revealed. The workman claimed damages for breach of the duty contained in Regulation 77 of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, requiring every accessible part of an excavation, pit or opening in the ground into or down the side

of which a person employed is liable to fall a vertical distance of more than 6 feet 6 inches, to be provided with a suitable barrier.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Jenkins and Parker) held: That Regulation 77 did not apply in this case because the tank was not one made by the contractor in the course of his work on the site.—*Knight v. Lambrick Contractors Limited*. Court of Appeal, 1st November, 1956.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 24(7)—Crane working overhead but running along the ground.

Scrap iron was stored in a dump which was sunk in the ground and alongside at ground level a travelling crane operated on wheels along single rails on sleepers. On the wheels were legs supporting the main part of the crane which was a cross-girder about 94 feet long at about 30 feet above the ground. A workman was injured when he slipped on a piece of scrap and his foot was severely injured between the wheelbox of the crane and the ground. He claimed damages against his employers, alleging among other things that they were in breach of their statutory duty under Section 24(7) of the Factories Act, 1937, which provides that if any person is working near the wheeltrack of an overhead travelling crane effective measures must be taken to ensure that the crane does not approach within 20 feet.

It was, however, held by Mr. Justice Streatfeild at Chester Assizes that the crane in question was not an overhead crane because it ran on rails at ground level even if the grab travelled on the overhead girder. It might be, in appropriate circumstances, that Section 14 of the Factories Act, 1937, requiring dangerous machinery to be fenced, might apply to this sort of crane.—*Carrington v. John Summers and Sons Limited*. Chester Assizes, 9th November, 1956.

Factories Act, 1937, Section 4(1) and Section 47(1)—Wood dust arising from an electric sanding machine—Duty of Master to Servant—Knowledge of risks to which Servant exposed.

The defendant company employed the plaintiff in a furniture workshop in which there was an electric sanding machine which gave off a quantity of fine wood dust. The plaintiff workman worked about 15 yards from the machine and contracted dermatitis from the wood dust which settled on himself and on his clothes. The ventilation in the workshops was adequate in other respects, although it did not remove all the wood dust. It was established that in general no precautions were taken in the furniture trade against disease from wood dust. The plaintiff workman claimed damages against his employers for negligence at common law and for breach of statutory duty under Section 4(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, requiring effective and suitable provision to be made for securing and maintaining by the circulation of fresh air in each workshop the adequate ventilation of the room and for rendering harmless, so far as practicable, all fumes, dust and other impurities that might be injurious to health, generated in the course of any process or work carried on in the factory and also for breach of their duty under Section 47(1) to take all practicable measures to protect persons employed against inhalation of dust given off in the workshop and to prevent its accumulating.

Mr. Justice Devlin decided that the plaintiff's claim failed for the following reasons: (1) There was no negligence at common law as the defendants had no reason to believe that the wood dust was a source of danger; (2) the defendants were not in breach of their statutory duty under Section 4(1) which was concerned only with the ordinary supply of fresh air; (3) there was no breach of the duty under Section 47(1) which related only to measures to prevent accumulations of deposited dust and not to small quantities settling on the plaintiff and his clothes.—*Graham v. Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited*. Queen's Bench Division, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th February, 1957.

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.

* 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 235.

Decision No. R(U) 1/57 (17th January)

The claimant lost his employment through his misconduct. He would probably soon have been discharged in any event for reasons other than misconduct, but on what date, if any, was merely speculative. Held that there was no ground for imposing less than the full period of disqualification for misconduct.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 9th July, 1956, to 18th August, 1956, both dates included.

"In this case the local insurance officer rejected a claim for unemployment benefit made by the claimant on 9th July, 1956, holding that he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks on the ground that he had lost his employment through his misconduct within the meaning of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. This decision was upheld by the local tribunal: hence this appeal by the claimant's association.

"The claimant was discharged from his employment by a firm of engineers as a 'universal miller' on 7th July, 1956. His employment with the firm had begun on 24th May, 1956. On his claiming unemployment benefit on 9th July, 1956, his employers were asked to state the reasons for his discharge. They replied on form U.I.85 'Lack of necessary qualifications, inefficient workmanship and absenteeism'.

"In his reply to this statement by the employers the claimant (after replying to the allegation of lack of necessary qualifications and inefficiency) dealt with the complaint of absenteeism as follows:—'Absenteeism. In the six weeks I was working for the firm I never in any one week worked less than 44 hours. In most

weeks I worked 10-15 hours overtime. In fact I had worked overtime in excess of the 30 hours allowed by National Agreement. All overtime pay was only paid after complete 44 hours in a week. On two nights I worked till 10.30 p.m. to get a job finished for them. Therefore I reject the reasons given for my dismissal and say that they knew I was an A.E.U. man and at the first opportunity sacked me. In conclusion let me say that two-three weeks before my dismissal the men elected me shop representative (shop steward) and that the first time I was asked by them to negotiate on getting a consolidated rate and better conditions (we have to use bucket lavatories) they, after some argument, flatly refused to accept me as shop representative. A little later the men were contemplating a ban on overtime if they couldn't get satisfaction from the management. The management I'm sure were fully aware of this.

"To these remarks the employers replied as follows:—'That he was paid for 44 hours per week each week of his employment is correct but lateness is deducted from overtime to make up such a basic week, and for your perusal we submit the following information.

Pay week ended 30.5.56	Lateness totalled 2½ hours.
Pay week ended 6.6.56	Lateness totalled 1½ hours, having also been absent on Monday, 4th June.
Pay week ended 13.6.56	Lateness totalled 4½ hours.
Pay week ended 20.6.56	Lateness totalled 2 hours, having also been absent 5 hours on 14th June.
Pay week ended 27.6.56	Lateness totalled 2 hours.
Pay week ended 4.7.56	Lateness totalled 2½ hours, having also been absent on 28.6.56 for 5 hours.
Pay week ended 11.7.56	Dismissed on 9th July owing to his having been absent that day until 2.45 p.m. In addition he had been late for ½ hour on 2 previous days.

So far as his Shop Stewardship is concerned we can only advise that we are a non-union or non-federated company but we ask the men to appoint representatives to obviate all and sundry requesting appointments at odd times. Soon after his engagement claimant stated that as a representative he required an appointment in conjunction with another representative, but as a result of this single appointment he was found to be unsuitable for this office and we suggested a change of representative. Furthermore, we might add that several of the men refused to associate themselves with his representation, and although he may have been elected we suggest it must have been by a minority vote. We might also add that a number of the employees declared they wished to "have nothing to do with him". Where sanitary arrangements are concerned this is a matter which had already been seriously investigated considerably before the time we engaged Mr. C., and we have been given to understand by our landlord that arrangements are in hand to install more modern toilets as soon as possible. The suggestion that our men were contemplating banning overtime is surely somewhat distorted as they have continued to work overtime at their own request as they have in the past. In conclusion we can only say that in our opinion the atmosphere in our machine shop, hitherto pleasant, changed quite noticeably during the claimant's employment with us. This, together with his absences, consistent lateness and scrapped work, sufficed for us to terminate his employment with us.

"At the hearing before the local tribunal the claimant stated that he was discharged at an hour's notice and that the reason given at the time was that the job he was doing had been scrapped. The employers' foreman is recorded as having said that 'the main causes for dismissal were lack of necessary qualifications and inefficient workmanship. Absenteeism of itself would not have led to discharge. He did the simpler tasks reasonably well but when towards the end of his period of employment he was put on to more skilled jobs he could not do them and the work had to be scrapped. The final job he did was very important to us because it was for a new customer. He did the job in such a way that 4 parts had to be scrapped and the next day he did not come in till 2.45 p.m. instead of 8 a.m. This led to his dismissal—the job was not complete by time it should have been as a result. Some 3 weeks before he left I warned him (when he asked for time off) not to take day off as he had done before. There was question of inefficiency before he was made works representative. It is not true that he was elected representative after 3 weeks—it was his fifth week in our employment.' The claimant replied that he never worked less than 44 hours and that it was a recognised practice for men who worked overtime to come in late.

"The conclusion I draw from the evidence as a whole is that the employers regarded the claimant as an inefficient workman and a trouble maker who had spoilt the atmosphere in their machine shop. It is unnecessary for me to come to any conclusion as to whether the employers' view was reasonable for neither inefficiency nor an awkward temperament is in itself evidence of misconduct. On the other hand absenteeism in the sense of repeated absence from work without permission or justification clearly would be misconduct.

"The claimant does not deny that he was frequently absent but he says that this was a recognised practice after working overtime. But according to the record of evidence before the local tribunal the foreman stated that some 3 weeks before the claimant was dismissed the foreman warned him not to take days off as he had done before. Further, in their letter of 21st July, 1956, to the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service the employers stated that the claimant had been half an hour late on two previous days. I see no ground which would justify me in rejecting these statements, neither of which appears to be disputed by the claimant. I must hold, therefore, that the employers' allegation of 'absenteeism' is established and constitutes misconduct.

"It is, however, necessary to consider whether the claimant lost his employment through this misconduct.

"In a letter of 21st September, 1956, the claimant's representative before the local tribunal stated that at the hearing of the appeal he had 'claimed that the Management had made the spoilt work an

excuse for his dismissal as they did not like the way he had acted as a workers' representative in so far as he was not prepared to discuss the conduct of other workers'. Further, in their grounds of appeal from the decision of the local tribunal the claimant's association state that 'The Employer's representative indicated at the Local Tribunal that absenteeism of itself would not have led to the claimant's discharge, and that the main causes for dismissal were lack of necessary qualifications, and inefficient workmanship.' They add 'In view of these statements, it is felt that the questions of absenteeism, and the claimant's election as representative of the men, can be disregarded, and the case should be decided on his ability, or otherwise, to perform his duties as a Universal Miller.'

"In my opinion however the correct inference from the evidence as a whole is that although the employers were dissatisfied with the claimant's work and with his personality and might well have discharged him soon after 7th July for these reasons even if he had not absented himself from work that morning this instance of absenteeism in disregard of a warning given him some 3 weeks before and after unpunctuality on two previous days was (at the lowest) a contributory cause of their decision to discharge him on that particular day. Indeed it appears from the record of the foreman's evidence that this instance of absenteeism was the decisive cause of the dismissal on that day. For in the sentence 'this led to his dismissal' the word 'this' seems clearly to refer to the last preceding statement that the claimant 'did not come in till 2.45 p.m. instead of 8 a.m.' since the sentence is immediately followed by the statement that 'the job was not complete by time it should have been as a result' and that the claimant had been warned against taking a day off some 3 weeks before. Moreover in the letter of 21st July, 1956, the employers expressly state that the claimant was dismissed on 9th July owing to his having been absent on that day until 2.45 p.m. As already stated it may well be the claimant would have been discharged in any event in a comparatively short time but on what date (if any) he would have been discharged is a matter of mere speculation. What is proved is (in my opinion) that on 7th July, 1956, the claimant 'lost his employment . . . through his misconduct' within the meaning of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and I can find no ground for differing from the local insurance officer's decision to impose the full period of disqualification which decision was upheld by the local tribunal. The case is clearly distinguishable from that which formed the subject of Decision R(U) 5/54 in which there was undisputed evidence that the claimant's employment would have ended in any event by a certain date. It was therefore held in that decision that disqualification should end on that date. The association's appeal must be dismissed."

Decision No. R(U) 2/57 (17th January)

A vehicle wing fitter went away on a touring holiday by car. He could give the employment exchange no address and even if a vacancy occurred he would have been reluctant to interrupt his tour. The local tribunal had allowed the claim on the ground that, during the period in question which was a holiday period for the motor trade in claimant's district, no vacancies for wing fitters would have occurred, no interviews would have been arranged by employers and claimant would have been back in time to take up suitable employment. Held that the claimant was not "available" while on holiday. He had made it impossible for those most likely to hear of employment being available for him to communicate with him.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for the period from 28th July to 4th August, 1956, both dates included.

"The question to be determined in this appeal of the insurance officer is whether during the period in question the claimant was available for employment in an employed contributor's employment.

"The claimant, who was registered at his local employment exchange for work as a vehicle wing fitter, was, prior to 28th July, 1956, unemployed and in receipt of unemployment benefit. He was, nevertheless, minded to go away for a 'holiday.' Before leaving home he informed a clerk at the Employment Exchange that he would be away from 28th July until 4th August, 1956, touring the South West of England by car. He said he did not know exactly where he would be going and could not, therefore, leave any address to which notification of a vacancy for employment could be sent. He added that even if a vacancy should occur he would be reluctant to interrupt his tour.

"On 7th August, 1956, after the claimant had returned home, he made a claim for unemployment benefit for the period of his absence, namely, from 28th July to 4th August, 1956.

"The insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim on the ground that he had failed to prove that during the period in question he was available for employment in an employed contributor's employment. The insurance officer based his decision on section 11(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, the relevant part of which provides as follows:—'(2) For the purposes of any of the provisions of this Act relating to . . . unemployment benefit—(a) a day shall not be treated in relation to any person—(i) as a day of unemployment unless on that day he is capable of work and is, or is deemed in accordance with regulations to be, available for employment in an employed contributor's employment.'

"In the present case there are no regulations in accordance with which the claimant might be 'deemed' to be available for employment.

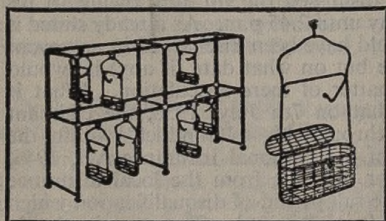
"The claimant appealed against the decision of the insurance officer to the local tribunal. The tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal and recorded as the grounds of their decision 'That there would have been no vacancies for wing fitters . . . during the period in question; that no interviews would have been arranged by employers during that period; that claimant would have been back in plenty of time to take up any suitable employment.' The tribunal also found that the period in question was the holiday period for the motor trade in the district where the claimant lived.

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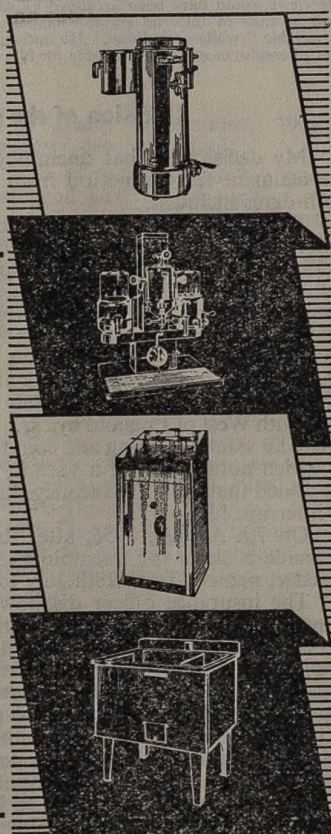
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“In basing their decision to allow the claimant's appeal on the grounds recorded the local tribunal fell into error. It may be that while the claimant was away on his so-called 'holiday' no vacancies for wing fitters would have occurred and it is possible that no interviews would have been arranged by employers during that period. But that is not the point. The question which fell to be determined by the tribunal was not whether employment as a wing fitter was available for the claimant it was whether the claimant was available for employment. See Decision R(U) 1/55.

“In my opinion it is impossible to say that the claimant was so available during the period in question. Availability is a question of fact. The facts here are that the claimant voluntarily left the address to which notification of a vacancy for employment could be sent and took no steps to ensure that while he was away he could be advised of such a vacancy. On the contrary he expressly said he could leave no address at which he could be notified of any offer of employment. In short he made it impossible for those most likely to hear of employment being available for him to communicate with him. Moreover, the claimant himself said that he was going away 'on holiday' which, in the circumstances, is in my view some indication that he was not available for employment during the period of his 'holiday'.”

“In my judgment the decision of the insurance officer was manifestly right. I hold that from 28th July to 4th August (both dates included) the claimant was not available for employment in an employed contributor's employment and that, accordingly, the days comprised in that period cannot be treated in relation to the claimant as days of unemployment. I allow the insurance officer's appeal.”

Decision No. R(U) 3/57 (31st July)

A share-fisherman—a member of claimant's crew—reported at 2 a.m. that, because of his wife's sudden illness, he was unable to go fishing. As no replacement was obtainable at such short notice, the boat was unable to sail that day. Held that there was good cause for abstention from fishing. Decision R(U) 7/55 compared.

Decision of the Commissioner

“My decision is that the claimant was unemployed on 2nd April, 1956.

“The claimant is a share-fisherman, and part-owner of his small fishing vessel. On 2nd April, 1956, he did not fish, and he claims to have been unemployed on that day. In order to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit he is required to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended. In particular, regulation 14B(2)(d) requires proof 'that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on that day for the reason . . . that . . . good cause necessitated abstention from fishing.'

“The claimant's vessel has a minimum crew of three, comprising the claimant himself, another fisherman (whose case is also covered by the present appeal), and an engineer. On the day in question, about 2 o'clock in the morning the engineer reported to the claimant that his wife had taken a heart attack, and that as there was no one but himself to look after her, he could not come fishing. It was impracticable on such short notice to obtain a replacement for the engineer, and accordingly the boat was idle on that day.

“The local insurance officer decided that the claimant did not satisfy regulation 14B(2)(d) quoted above, and disallowed unemployment benefit accordingly. On appeal his decision was upheld unanimously by the local tribunal on 3rd May, 1956. The tribunal took the view that 'the case is governed by Commissioner's decision R(U) 7/55, wherein it was held that the absence of two members of a boat's crew to attend the funeral of a relative was not good cause which necessitated abstention from fishing.' The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

“The effect of Decision R(U) 7/55 is as stated by the tribunal. The more general principle to be derived from the decision is that an event which leaves the crew with any real choice in the matter does not constitute 'good cause necessitating abstention from fishing.' In the particular case to which Decision R(U) 7/55 refers, the skipper and mate had gone home to attend to the funeral and other arrangements of a member of the crew to whom they were related, and had thereby left the vessel insufficiently manned to put to sea. It was considered that the act whereby the skipper and mate made it impracticable for the vessel to put to sea on the day in question was—in a reasonable sense—a voluntary act rather than an act of necessity. It may be difficult in a particular case to draw the line between an act which is one of choice and an act which is one of necessity, and it is not desirable that excessive subtlety in drawing such distinctions should be encouraged. The claimant in the present case asserts that his situation is distinguishable from the situation dealt with in Decision R(U) 7/55. The essence of his argument is expressed forcibly in his own words, as follows:—'Sir, I am more than surprised that you class my case with that of two men off a boat going to a funeral. The men you mention to me knew they would be going to a funeral as the party concerned should have been dead 3 days at the least. My engineer reported to me at 2 o'clock in the morning, for work, and informed me his wife had taken a heart attack, and he could not proceed to sea. I was left short of crew (only 2 of us) I had been going short-handed before that, my engineer's wife did not know that she was going to take a heart attack or my engineer would have informed me earlier if she had known.'

“In my opinion the claimant makes a valid point of distinction when he points out that in the case to which Decision R(U) 7/55 relates the crew had three days (or at any rate some little latitude of time) in which to make their arrangements, whereas in the present case the emergency arose so suddenly as to leave no time for the making of alternative arrangements.

“The further point is, however, taken against the claimant by the insurance officer now concerned, that he had for some time

past been sailing short of crew, and that if he had had a fuller crew, the absence of the engineer on the day in question might not have prevented the vessel going to sea. I am not sure that this follows, as matter of fact. But in any event I think it would be more accurate to say that the claimant had been sailing with a minimum crew, and in my view it would be unreasonable to penalise him for carrying no more than the necessary minimum.

“I hold that in the circumstances of the present case as now more fully explained, the claimant was unexpectedly left with no real option in the matter, and that accordingly the additional condition of regulation 14B(2)(d) is satisfied in respect of the day in question. As this is the only question in issue before me, I hold that on that day the claimant was unemployed. The appeal of the claimant is allowed.”

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 774; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 2nd May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 775), dated 2nd May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 818; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 10th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 824; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 13th May; The Wages Regulation (Baking) (Scotland) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 870; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 17th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 897), dated 23rd May; The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 898; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 23rd May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 926; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 27th May; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 943), dated 30th May; The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, etc.) (Holidays) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 947; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 31st May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 231.

(i) *The Police Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 694), dated 16th April; (ii) The Police (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 742 (S.37)), dated 26th April. These Regulations were made (i) by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Police Act, 1919, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956, and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1956, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956.—See page 199.*

(i) *The National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) Amendment No. 2 Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 730), dated 25th April; (ii) The National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 734 (S.36)), dated 24th April. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. They amend (i) the National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1951, and (ii) the National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1951, by prescribing the rates of remuneration of certain classes of hospital officers.*

The National Health Service (General Dental Services) Amendment No. 2 Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 729), made on 25th April by the Minister of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Regulations came into operation on 1st May. They amend the National Health Service (General Dental Services) Regulations, 1954 (as amended) by providing for an additional payment of 2.6 per cent. to dental practitioners providing general dental services elsewhere than at a health centre (being the estimated equivalent of 5 per cent. of a practitioner's net remuneration for such services), and for increased rates of remuneration for dental practitioners practising at a health centre.

The National Health Service (General Dental Services) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 733 (S.35)), made on 24th April by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, and subsequent legislation. The Regulations came into operation on 1st May. They amend the National Health Service (General Dental Services) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955 (as already amended) by providing for an additional payment of 2.6 per cent. to dental practitioners providing general dental services elsewhere than at a health centre (being the estimated equivalent of 5 per cent. of a practitioner's net remuneration for all such services).

The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 751), made on 29th April by Her Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908. The operation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by subsequent legislation, was suspended, in so far as it applies to coal mines, by the Coal

* See footnote * in next column.

Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 221). The Order now made continues this suspension for a further period of one year ending on 30th April, 1958.

(i) *The National Insurance (Cyprus) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 855; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 17th May; (ii) The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Sweden) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 856; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 17th May. These Orders were made by Her Majesty in Council under (i) the National Insurance Act, 1946, and (ii) under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 205.*

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 82), made on 23rd April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 189).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1955. Factory Form No. 929. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4s. (4s. 3d.).—See page 204.*

Careers.—*Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 9. Dressmaking and Millinery. Second Edition, February, 1957. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).*

Census of Production for 1954.—Report. Volume 3, Industry D, Steel Sheets. Board of Trade. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Civil Service.—*Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st April, 1957, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmnd. 184. H.M. Treasury. Price 4d. (6d.).*

Coal Mining.—Report and Accounts for 1956. Volume I. Report. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.). Volume II. Accounts and Statistical Tables. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.). National Coal Board.—See page 202.

Foreigners.—*Foreigners entering and leaving the United Kingdom, Statistics of, 1956. (Cmnd. 163). Home Office. Price 6d. (8d.).*

National Insurance.—*National Insurance Act, 1946. Sixth Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1956. H.C. 172. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 204.*

National Service.—*Call up of Men to the Forces 1957–60. Cmnd. 175. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 200.*

Non-ferrous Foundries.—Joint Standing Committee on Safety, Health and Welfare Conditions in Non-ferrous Foundries. First Report. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.).—See page 203.

Social Security.—Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Israel on Social Security. London, April 29, 1957. Israel No. 1 (1957). (Cmnd. 174.) Price 8d. (10d.).

Wages and Working Hours.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1957. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 11s. (11s. 6d.).—See page 200.

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

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