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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Young Persons Entering Employment	371	Industry ; Germany, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in China and Glass Industries ; Sweden, Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in Glass Industry ; Netherlands, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Printing and Allied Industries ; United States, Work Stoppages in 1957	378
Summary of Monthly Statistics	375	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	381
Court of Inquiry into Dispute in Civil Air Transport ..	375	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	392
Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for 1957 ..	376	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	401
Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health, 1957	377	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	404
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958	378	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	405
International Labour Organisation : Study Group on Labour-Management Relations	378		
Labour Overseas : France, Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in Glass, Pottery and Building Materials			

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

Young Persons Entering Employment

EACH year since 1951 an article has been published in this GAZETTE giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment. Figures are now available for the year 1957, and a summary of the information for that year is given below.

The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements for the issue of contribution cards under the National Insurance scheme. All persons entering employment must obtain insurance cards for the purpose of paying contributions under this scheme. For young persons under 18 years of age the cards are issued by Youth Employment Offices, most of which are conducted by Local Authorities. By arrangement with the Youth Employment Offices, a statistical record card is completed in respect of every young person to whom a contribution card is issued who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurable employment. The particulars entered on the statistical card are as follows : age at the time when full-time education ceased ; age at the time of entry into insurable employment ; code number of the Standard Industrial Classification covering the employer's industry ; and type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item occupations are grouped under four headings, *viz.*, (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (*i.e.*, apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement), including employment likely to lead to apprenticeship at a later date ; (b) articulated clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.) ; (c) clerical employment not covered by (b) ; and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for analysis.

The principal limitation to be borne in mind when considering the figures derived from this source is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who had already been issued with insurance cards for holiday or other spare-time work while still at school are included in the figures when they finally terminate full-time education and enter employment, although the Youth Employment Officers have been instructed to include particulars of any young persons whom they know to be in that category. This factor affects the totals for the 16 and 17 age-classes to a greater extent than those for the 15 age-class, but it is unlikely that it affects significantly the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment. It is important also to bear in mind that the

figures relate to young persons entering employment and that they do not provide a measure of the total numbers leaving school, since they exclude those who left school to enter universities and other institutions of higher education, boys going direct to H.M. Forces for their period of National Service, and also any others who left school with no immediate intention of entering paid employment.

The total numbers recorded in 1957 were higher than the numbers in 1956, *viz.*, 260,300 boys and 244,100 girls compared with 246,900 boys and 235,500 girls in the previous year. This increase was mainly the result of the higher birth-rate in 1942 compared with 1941. The total of 504,400 for 1957 is analysed in the following Table according to age at leaving school and age at entry into employment :—

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			
	15	16	17	Total
Boys :				
15	216,168	2,597	234	218,999
16	—	32,121	849	32,970
17	—	—	8,359	8,359
Total, Boys	216,168	34,718	9,442	260,328
Girls :				
15	202,787	2,319	352	205,458
16	—	28,053	779	28,832
17	—	—	9,761	9,761
Total, Girls	202,787	30,372	10,892	244,051

The general pattern of school-leaving and entering employment shows little change from year to year. The great majority of young persons leave school at the age of 15 (*i.e.*, before reaching the age of 16) and enter employment at the same age. Of the total of 218,999 boys and 205,458 girls who left school in 1957 before reaching 16, only 2,831 and 2,671 reached that age before entering employment. Similarly, the great majority of those who left school between 16 and 17 years of age entered employment before reaching 17. The number of girls entering employment between 17 and 18 years of age was again greater than the number of boys, but it

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Table showing industrial analysis with columns for Industry, Males, Females, and Total, spanning various years from 1937 to 1958.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

Table showing industrial analysis with columns for Industry, Males, Females, and Total, continuing from the previous page, including a sub-section on Operatives on Short-time or Overtime.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in <i>italics</i>)
Basket Making	United Kingdom (145)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2½ per cent. (27¼ to 25 per cent.) for timeworkers and pieceworkers.</i>
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Sept.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—woodworkers, woodmasons and painters (cos. London and Liverpool districts 4s. 6½d. an hour, Provincial districts 4s. 5½d., labourers 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d.†
Printing	London and Manchester (156-157)	1 Sept.	Workpeople (other than electricians and engineers) engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and Juniors.</i>
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 25 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increase in basic time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade A unskilled workers 3s. 8d. an hour, grade B semi-skilled 3s. 9½d., grade C skilled 3s. 11d., Grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working charge hands 4s. 0½d.; women 21 and over 2s. 8d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 9½d.‡
			Payment-by-results workers	Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a worker of average ability not less than the following amounts:—men 21 and over, grade A 4s. 4½d. an hour, grade B 4s. 6½d., grade C 4s. 8½d., grade D 4s. 10½d.; women 21 and over 3s. 2d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 4½d.‡
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	do.	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled layers 4s. 3d. an hour, labourers 3s. 10½d.‡
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (67)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, of 9d. for youths and boys, of 8d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living wage adjustment, include: fully apprenticed toolmakers 25 and over 17s. 10d. a week, 21 and under 25 17s. 1d., semi-skilled 21 and over 16s. 10d., unskilled 16s. 4d.; women 18 and over (daywork) 9s. 7d., (piecework) 10s. 10d.
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news-reels	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (63s. 6d. to 62s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (41s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for younger workers.</i>
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 28 Aug.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (8s. to 6s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (5s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.) for younger workers.</i>
	do.	First pay day in Sept.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (53s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for younger workers.</i>
Gas Supply	Great Britain (174)	Beginning of the first full pay period following 1 Aug.¶	Workpeople other than engineering and building maintenance craftsmen	Increase in standard rates of 2d. an hour (or 1s. 4d. a shift) for adult male workers, with appropriate adjustments for adult female workers and younger workers. Standard rates after change include: gas fitters, 1st Class—Metropolitan area 5s. 1½d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 5s. 0½d., Provincial A 4s. 10½d., Provincial B 4s. 9d.; 2nd Class 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6d.; labourers 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 0½d., 3s. 10½d.
Electricity Supply (Railway Service)	Great Britain	30 June¶	Railway electrical staff employed by British Railways	Increases ranging from 5s. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change in London include: operating staff (power house)—electricians-in-charge or switchboard attendants (5,000 kw. and over) 215s. a week, (under 5,000 kw.) 195s. 3d., fitters, drivers, or turbine mechanics 207s. 3d., turbine attendants 183s. 6d., auxiliary plant attendants, greasers 182s. 6d.; maintenance staff—plumber jointers, electrical fitters (electricians), mechanical fitters 208s. 6d., jointers (working with mate) 193s., jointers, electricians or mechanical fitters' mates 181s. 6d. In the provinces, rates are lower by varying amounts, according to occupation.
Dock Labour	Great Britain (191)	1 Sept.	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tipper 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. 4d. a day. Minimum daily rate after change on half-daily basis 30s. 10d.** Minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 29s. 6d. to 30s. 10d. a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing gross piecework rates (<i>i.e.</i> , basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percentage addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increased by 4.52 per cent.** Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Minimum rate after change 169s. 7d. a week.**
Goods Transport by Road	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	16 July	Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles, and other workers, employed on local haulage work in various industries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead town halls), and on journey work outside the above radius Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers, according to occupation. Rates after change for permanent men engaged on local haulage work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity up to 2 tons 163s. a week, over 2 and up to 5 tons 165s., 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.; stand trailer men 162s., secondmen 160s., trailer men 158s. Workpeople engaged on journey work: drivers of vehicles of up to 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.; secondmen 158s. Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for seniors, of 2s. 6d. for juniors in permanent employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsmen 168s. a week, one-horse drivers 161s.; juniors 85s. or 91s. 6d., according to type of vehicle or district; steering youths in Liverpool 1s. a day additional to minimum rate.

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

† This increase was the result of an award (No. 1138) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 401 of this GAZETTE.

‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

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

¶ These increases were awarded in September with retrospective effect to the date shown, and apply to workpeople within the purview of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry. See page 401 of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration).

|| These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** See also page 340 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport	London* (180)	Pay-roll week commencing on or after 10 Sept.†	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages and depots, employed by the London Transport Executive	Increases for adult male workers of 5s. 6d. a week for skilled, of 5s. for semi-skilled and unskilled, and of 2s. to 16 to 5s. at 21 for coil winders and female workers. Basic rates after change include: male workers in road services main workshops—skilled 189s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 170s. 11d., unskilled 159s. 11d.; skilled male workers (craftsmen, leading hands) in road services garages and depots—Central area 193s. 8d., country area 191s. 10d.
Milk Distribution	England and Wales (202) (244)	28 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. a week for men 21 or over, of 3s. 6d. to 9s., according to age, occupation and area, for youths 18 and under 21 or over, of 3s. to 9s., according to age, occupation and area, for women 18 and under 21, and of 2s. to 7s. 6d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen, area A 164s. 6d. a week, area B 170s., area C 176s. 6d., sterilizers 21 or over 160s., 163s., 167s., clerks, A 73s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 160s. at 21 or over, B 73s. 6d. to 163s., C 78s. 6d. to 167s., roundsmen, A 90s. at under 18 rising to 155s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 95s. to 158s., C 102s. to 162s., shop assistants, assistant roundsmen, pasteurizers, assistant sterilizers—other workers, A 73s. at under 16 rising to 155s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 74s. 6d. to 158s., C 77s. to 162s.; female workers—roundswomen, A 84s. at under 18 rising to 142s. at 21 or over, B 85s. to 143s. 9d., C 94s. to 149s. 6d., clerks, A 61s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 117s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 62s. to 118s., C 65s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., other workers, A 62s. to 118s., B 62s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., C 65s. to 123s. 6d.‡
	Scotland (203) (244)	12 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male workers 21 or over and for certain female workers 21 or over, of 4s. for other female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. 6d., 3s. or 4s., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: foremen and forewomen 162s. 6d. a week, chargehands 129s., 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 pasteurizing or in sterilising 57s. at under 16 rising to 151s. at 21 or over, and to 134s. for male clerks 22 or over; all other male workers and roundswomen (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles) 57s. at under 16 rising to 146s. at 21 or over, female clerks and all other female workers (including shop assistants) 52s. to 109s.§
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Great Britain (Provinces) (212)	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newspapers in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Increases in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and of 1s. for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers—qualified men 21 and over, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 214s. 6d. a week, day staff 206s., grade 2 towns 206s., 197s. 6d.; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 126s. 6d., grade 2 122s. 6d.
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (208-209)	11 Aug.¶	Workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products, except those employed at refineries:— Men and youths Women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 3s. to 5s., according to age, for youths. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—senior airfield operators, London 256s. a week, Provinces 251s., assistant senior airfield operators 248s. 6d., 243s. 6d., airfield operators 242s., 237s. (operators employed at London airport receive 5s. a week above London rates), tester mechanics 227s., 222s. 3d., drivers of vehicles of over 2,500 gallons carrying capacity 204s. 10d., 200s. 1d., of over 1,500 and up to and including 2,500 gallons carrying capacity 200s. 10d., 196s. 1d., of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under 195s., 190s. 3d., adult mates 174s. 9d., 170s.; other skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—group 9 (installation mechanics, electricians, motor fitters, coach builders, turners, etc.) 220s. 3d., 215s. 6d., group 8 212s. 3d., 207s. 6d., group 7 202s. 9d., 198s., group 6 196s. 3d., 191s. 6d., group 5 193s. 3d., 188s. 6d., group 4 187s. 3d., 182s. 6d., group 3 183s. 9d., 179s., group 2 179s. 9d., 175s., group 1 (labourers) 174s. 9d., 170s.; watchmen operators 192s. 9d., 188s., watchmen "A" 181s. 3d., 176s. 6d., day gatekeepers and watchmen 177s. 9d., 173s.
Government Industrial Establishments	Northern Ireland	1 Oct., 1957**	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	New minimum rates introduced effective from 1st October, 1957, with enhanced rates effective from 1st April, 1958, as follows:—adult male workers—Belfast, from 1st October, 1957, 157s. a week, from 1st April, 1958, 158s., Londonderry and Special Stations 151s., 153s., Provinces 145s., 147s.; adult female workers—Belfast 131s. 8d., 132s. 6d., Londonderry and Special Stations 126s. 8d., 128s. 4d., Provinces 121s. 8d., 123s. 4d.
Catering	Lurgan, Portadown, and Newry	2 Sept.	Male assistants employed by licensed vintners	Increase of 15s. a week. Rate after change for assistants who have served 5 years' apprenticeship 150s. a week.††

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of first full pay week including 28 Sept.	Workpeople employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Standard weekly working hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡‡
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 20 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.‡‡
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	do.	Skilled layers and labourers	do. do.‡‡

* Including outer London country bus zone.

† Lump sum payments were made based on the increase in the standard weekly rates of pay for the period from 30th June to the date shown.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 402 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

†† The new rates were agreed in September, 1958, with two-stage retrospective effect as stated under "Particulars of Change".

‡‡ This increase was the result of an award by a single arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act.

‡‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

as follows. A bonus is paid on all good sheets produced, provided that the defective sheets amount to less than 7 per cent. of production, and provided that production reaches a specified amount. The rate of bonus varies according to the percentage of defective sheets; and is of course higher where the percentage of rejects is lower. The bonus is reckoned on the production of each mill team by the week, not by shift. The total bonus earned by each mill team is divisible among the team. Each member takes one equal share, with the exception of the scalers who each take one half share. I was informed that the bonus scheme had proved very satisfactory and had resulted in a marked reduction in the proportion of rejects. The bonus may amount in practice to about 30s. a week for each member of the team other than the scalers, the scalers getting half that figure.

"There is no evidence that anyone was dissatisfied with the bonus scheme, except the scalers. The scalers took the view that as they put out the same amount of work on the sheets, whether the sheets turned out good sheets or not, they should be paid on a separate basis from the other workers in the plants. Basically, of course, they were paid separately, since they were on time rates. But insofar as they participated in the bonus scheme, their remuneration was linked with that of the rest of the team. The request of the scalers for a separate bonus, based on payment for all sheets whether good or bad, was rejected by the employers. The employers' attitude was thus expressed—'It is impossible to give the scalers payment on all sheets, as bonus payment is for the combined effort of the mill team or squad, and not for individual performance. The terms of the bonus payment are such that its purpose would have been defeated if the scalers' demand had been agreed to.' The scalers' demand, moreover, did not have the support of their trade association, and the association regarded the scalers' action in going on strike in support of it as irresponsible. Nevertheless the scalers went on strike, and as the result there was a stoppage of work which threw the other members of the teams out of employment. There was no negotiation. After a week the scalers returned to work on the old terms.

"It was urged on behalf of the claimant that he had no interest in the dispute which caused the stoppage. He stood neither to gain nor to lose by it. The same applied to all the others of his grade. What the scalers wanted was something which was impossible to grant them: if any possible way of acceding to their demand could be envisaged, it would have been something which did not affect the rest of the team in any way.

"For the insurance officer it was pointed out that the onus lay on the claimant to prove that neither he nor any one of his grade or class was directly interested in the trade dispute. This was a heavy onus (Decision R(U) 27/55), and it was not in fact discharged. The

dispute between the scalers and the employers was one relating to the bonus payments. If the scalers' demands were acceded to, the bonus system would have to be reviewed. This would probably be to the financial detriment of the other participants. Such a probable effect constituted a direct interest on the part of the rest of the team (Decision R(U) 3/56). In any event, even if there were no change in the remuneration of the rest of the team, accession to the demands of the scalers would necessarily involve an amendment of the terms of employment embodied in the Memorandum of Agreement of 1st February, 1954. The other members of the team were parties to this agreement, and they had a direct interest in any alteration of its terms (Decision R(U) 25/56).

"I have found this a very difficult case. I am not of course concerned with the merits of the dispute, but only with its consequences. It seems to me that the circumstances are rather special. In the case to which Decision R(U) 3/56 relates, there was a very close and direct linkage between the remuneration of rivet-heaters and that of riveters, which no doubt made it very difficult for rivet-heaters to establish that they were not directly interested in a dispute as to the rate of pay of riveters. In the present case, the linkage is much less close. The basic system of pay of such persons as the claimant was a tonnage or piece basis, whereas the pay of the scalers was on a time basis. It was only in respect of the bonus that there was any linkage. I am satisfied, moreover, on the evidence in this case, that if it had been practicable to accede to the scalers' demand for a separate bonus, that in itself would have made no difference either for better or for worse in the position of the claimant or his fellows. I have given careful consideration to the submission of the insurance officer that, even so, the claimant was to be regarded as having an interest in any alteration of his terms of employment as embodied in the bonus agreement. There is a logical attraction in this argument, but it seems to me to go too far. The Statute must be interpreted in a practical sense; and the 'direct interest' in a trade dispute contemplated by the Statute is, in my opinion, a substantial and material one. I do not think that an interest in the mere formal maintenance of an industrial agreement, divorced from any probability of material change, constitutes a 'direct interest' in the sense of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. It is not suggested that any other member of the claimant's grade or class possessed any interest in the dispute beyond or different from that of the claimant. I therefore agree with the findings of the local tribunal that neither the claimant nor any member of his grade or class participated, financed or was directly interested in the dispute. Accordingly no disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit is incurred in terms of section 13(1) of the Act.

"The appeal of the insurance officer is not 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, 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 (Aerated Waters) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1473), dated 4th September; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1535), dated 12th September; The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1565; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 18th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 402.

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1553; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 17th September by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 378.

The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 150), made on 18th September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 254).

*The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Amending No. 2 Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 152), made on 19th September by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1956. The purpose of these Regulations is to provide that all temporary teachers in primary schools and not only those who have been described as *locum tenens* or substitute teachers shall be paid at the daily rate of 1/200th of the annual salary which the teacher would have received if he had been in substantive employment.*

(i) *The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Malta) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 118; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 10th July; (ii) *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Yugoslavia) Order (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 151; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 22nd August. These**

* See footnote * in first column on next page.

Orders were made by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They give effect in Northern Ireland (i) to the Agreement (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Malta, and (ii) to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and modify (i) the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Agreement, and (ii) the Family Allowances Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945 to 1956, and the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by the Convention. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Orders made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for June and August, pages, respectively, 221 and 297).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 24. Housing Management. Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Professional Opportunities. (Revised April, 1958)—Price 9d. (11d.). Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 51. Speech Therapist. 2nd Edition, May, 1958. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production for 1954.—Reports. (i) Volume 6, Industry C, Woollen and Worsted. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (ii) Volume 4, Industry K, Electrical Engineering (General). Volume 10, Industry K, Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. Price 2s. 6d. each (2s. 10d.). Board of Trade.

Factories.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for 1957. Cmnd. 521. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.).—See page 376.

* 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 opposite or through any bookseller.

Industrial Health.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for 1957. Cmnd. 558. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 377.

National Income and Expenditure, 1958.—Price 7s. 6d. (8s. 0d.). Central Statistical Office.

United Nations.—How to Find Out About the United Nations. Facts about the United Nations and Material Available. 2nd Revised Edition, May, 1958. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.) United Nations, Department of Public Information.

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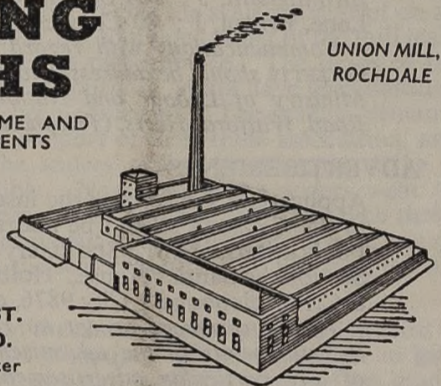
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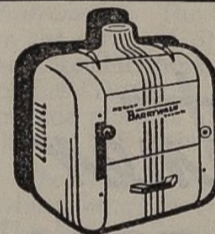
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