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# The Register of Disabled Persons

Understand the second s

The Register reached its highest point in 1950, when it included over 936,000 names, and it has been steadily decreasing in size since then until in April, 1959, it contained less than 716,000 names. The proportion of disabled women has always been small, but during the last nine years it has increased slightly because there has been a small increase in their numbers compared with a large fall in the number of registered disabled men.

The following Table shows the numbers of registered disabled persons in April of each year from 1946 to

1959, with separate figures for males and females for 1950 to 1959.

Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons, 1946-59

	Year		Males*	Females*	Total
1946	b 10	SINT CI.	tada <u>esv</u> ode esi	Hickenh To nizigin	482,221
1947	RO LE B	sound	to means beez	1 1939 <u>1</u> 889 by	772,106
1948	1001810	Kon Stalls	rom c <u>eri</u> dava	V. groups, Alth	877,780
1949	NECOSIO I	1900 1	All of Strongston	101 101 <u>67</u> 1019 10	914.693
1950	S LOF	574.03 S	851,399	84,797	936,196
1951	1611 50	0.8- CEO	819,053	86,955	906.008
1952	61 - A	AL .0.3	792,670	90,682	883,352
1953	1.8.1	HOG DON	764,150	92,462	856,612
1954	N. YES	17 200 C	744,863	94,347	839,210
1955	L DELS	ALON DE L	730,938	96,164	827,102
1956	The state	adi de	702,676	95,603	798,279
1957	A LEID	d set D du	672,573	91,873	764,446
1958	0.P. &	3.6 .13	648,625	88,418	737,043
1959	12. X.60	a vana a	629,825	86,000	715.825

The Table in the first column on the next page shows that there is a striking difference in the causes of disability between the sexes as represented on the Register. Not surprisingly, forty per cent. of men owe their disability to war service, and only three per cent. of women; sixteen per cent. of men are disabled by industrial accidents or diseases, and only six per cent. of women. On the other hand, one-third of the women are registered as having been disabled from birth or early childhood, and only one-tenth of the men; more than half of the women are in the "other diseases and accidents" group, as compared with one-third of the men. The total number of men who were disabled during their service in the Forces was 250,000, and there are also 130,000

The total number of men who were disabled during their service in the Forces was 250,000, and there are also 130,000 men on the Register who have served in the Forces but whose disablement occurred at some other time. In 1950 there were 133,000 pensioners of the 1914–18 war on the Register, and there are now 112,000. This is a drop of fifteen per cent. in the nine years, which is well below

\* Separate figures for boys and girls under 18 are not available for early years.

the average rate of decrease for all men, at a time when it would the only one, and it may not now constitute the main handicap to have been expected that these older men would have been retiring from the employment field at a rate higher than the average; but since these pensioners may remain on the Register indefinitely without applying for renewal, it is thought that many of them may in fact have retired. Individual letters of enquiry are at present being sent to all the 1914–18 war pensioners over the age of 65 to find out if they wish to remain on a Register which is maintained only for employment purposes and this enquiry may result in a substantial

if they wish to remain on a Register which is maintained only for employment purposes, and this enquiry may result in a substantial decrease in this particular part of the Register. The group which has decreased most rapidly in size is that which includes all those disabled during service in H.M. Forces, but excluding 1914-1918 pensioners. In April, 1950, there were 273,000 men in this group, but nine years later it had shrunk by half to 138,000. The change in this one group accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total decrease in the Register since 1950, and most of the decrease has been occasioned by disabled persons not applying for re-registration when their fixed period of registration comes to an end. Many men coming back from service in the 1939-45 war may at first have been glad to take advantage of the facilities of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, but it would seem that after may at first have been glad to take advantage of the facilities of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, but it would seem that after training and experience they may have decided that they no longer need any official help in holding their place in industry. The law allows employers to continue to count towards their obligations under the quota scheme any workers who have been registered but who have allowed their registrations to larse whilst in that employwho have allowed their registrations to lapse whilst in that employ-ment; there is thus no strong reason why the employer should take steps to encourage his disabled employees to maintain their registrations. registrations.

Causes of Disablement among Registered Disabled Persons, 1950 and 1959

- 381	April, 1950	April, 1959	Percentage Change
Men:-	P. ERSTRONG	and when y	MTENTER /
1914–1918 war pensioners Others disabled during service in	132,848	112,457	-15.3
H.M. Forces	272,925	137,501	-49.6
tims, civil defence services, etc.) Industrial accidents and diseases Disabled from birth or early child-	6,678 130,915	3,662 99,530	$-45 \cdot 2 \\ -24 \cdot 0$
hood Other accidents and diseases	64,356 239,688	61,792 211,933	$-4.0 \\ -11.2$
TOTAL (Men)	847,410	626,875	-26.0
WOMEN: During service in H.M. Forces Other war casualties	4,526 1,299	2,217	-51.0 -47.2
Industrial accidents and diseases Disabled from birth or early child-	4,957	5,057	+ 2.0
hood Other accidents and diseases	28,988 41,902	28,733 47,000	-0.9 + 12.2
TOTAL (Women)	81,672	83,693	+ 2.5
YOUNG PEOPLE:	3,989	2,950	-26.0
TOTAL REGISTER	3,125	2,307	$\frac{-26 \cdot 1}{-23 \cdot 5}$

The yearly analysis of disabilities shows that the rate of decline between 1950 and 1959 has by no means been equal among the various disability groups. Although the number registered as being disabled by respiratory tuberculosis is now decreasing, the total is still higher than it was in 1950, while the figures for those disabled through disorders of the digestive system and through psycho-neuroses and psychoses have shown a steep fall. In con-sidering the figures in the next Table, however, two points must be borne in mind. Changes of the kind just mentioned may be due simply to changes of mind about the value of registration, and not to any real increase or decrease in the incidence of the particular disability. Moreover, the analysis is based on the disability which enabled the individual to qualify for registration as a disabled person at the time of his application; that disability may not be

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employment

Analysis of Disabilities among Registered Disabled Persons, 1950 and 1959

	April	, 1950	April, 1959		
Nature of Disability	Number	Per- centage of Register	Number	Per- centage of Register	
Surgical Amputations Head and body injuries Injuries and diseases of lower limbs Injuries and diseases of upper limbs Injuries and diseases of the spine Tuberculosis (except respiratory)	76,068 47,796 130,144 88,491 27,961 10,790	$     \begin{array}{r}             8 \cdot 1 \\             5 \cdot 1 \\             13 \cdot 9 \\             9 \cdot 4 \\             3 \cdot 0 \\             1 \cdot 2       \end{array}     $	59,560 33,701 88,761 66,828 29,816 9,273	$     \begin{array}{r}             8 \cdot 3 \\             4 \cdot 7 \\             12 \cdot 4 \\             9 \cdot 3 \\             4 \cdot 2 \\             1 \cdot 3 \\             1 \cdot 3       \end{array}     $	
Medical Arthritis and rheumatism Digestive system Genito-urinary system Heart and circulatory system Coal miners with pneumoconiosis, silicosis Others with pneumoconiosis, sili-	39,176 75,749 9,230 59,253 14,661	$     \begin{array}{r}             4 \cdot 2 \\             8 \cdot 1 \\             1 \cdot 0 \\             6 \cdot 3 \\             1 \cdot 6         \end{array}     $	29,115 39,076 5,812 50,637 9,633	4·1 5·4 0·8 7·1 1·3	
cosis	1,153 57,853 9,185 15,078 21,215 48,022	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 6.2 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.2 \\ 5.1 \end{array} $	1,414 43,077 6,439 15,772 23,434 51,400	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 6.0 \\ 0.9 \\ 2.2 \\ 3.3 \\ 7.2 \end{array} $	
Psychiatric Psycho-neurosis Mental deficiency Psychosis	37,040 6,391 5,753	4 · 0 0 · 7 0 · 6	19,784 6,261 3,797	2·8 0·9 0·5	
Others Congenital malformation Ear defects—total deafness Ear defects—partial deafness Eye defects—total blindness Registered blind with fractional sight	15,354 15,853 26,821 7,720 3,511	1.6 1.7 2.9 0.8 0.4	13,043 13,345 18,930 6,491 5,238	1.8 1.9 2.7 0.9 0.7	
Other eye defects	50,300 35,628 936,196	5·4 3·8 100·0	39,137 26,051 715,825	5.5 3.6 100.0	

In April, 1959, the Register was also analysed to show the ages of registrants. The figures derived from this analysis are summarised

### Age-analysis of the Disabled Persons' Register, 1959

Age	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total	Percentage of Register
18–19 20–24 25–39 40–49 50–54	2,950 4,421 19,930 117,730 127,857 75,832 281,105	2,307 3,425 10,337 26,261 18,567 10,787 14,316	5,257 7,846 30,267 143,991 146,424 86,619 295,421	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 1.1 \\ 4.2 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.5 \\ 12.1 \\ 41.3 \end{array} $
Totals	. 629,825	86,000	715,825	100.0

The high proportion of the Register in the upper age-groups is very noticeable. Of the 295,000 who are aged 55 or over, there are 86,000 men over 65 (including 57,000 1914–18 war pensioners) and 195,000 men (including 56,000 1914–18 war pensioners) between 55 and 64. It is not surprising that the older age-groups include so many of the disabled men since they have been longer exposed to the various risks of life, but the pattern among dis-abled women is quite different and is spread out more evenly at each age. This may reflect the differing causes of disablement be-tween the sexes, and perhaps a tendency for some women who become disabled to pass out of the employment field.

## Ministry of Labour and National Service-H.M. Factory Inspectorate

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### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies (pages 374 to 376 of this issue) have now been based on the new edition, but owing to the fact that the 1959 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the counts of national insurance cards will not be available until February, 1960, the statistics of employment in individual industries (pages 370 and 371 of this issue) are being continued on the basis of the 1948 edition. The basis of other industrial analyses is indicated by footnotes on the relevant pages.

rates of wages reported to the Department during September resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £222,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 699,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £5,600 for 167,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume making, non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments paid at miscellaneous "M" rates, and workpeople employed in the retail meat trade in England and Wales. The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 369 to 390. Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 108,000 (+ 57,000 males and + 51,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,162,000. The main changes were increases of 69,000 in manufacturing industries, 16,000 in building and contracting and 12,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employed. employed in the retail meat trade in England and Wales **Retail Prices** men and women on release leave who have not taken up employed, and ment, is estimated to have increased by 113,000 from 24,010,000 to 24,123,000. At 15th September, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 18th August, 1959, compared with 108 at 16th September, 1958.

### 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 413,846 to 394,169 between 17th August and 14th September, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 13,116 to 10,894. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 14,841 among males and 7,058 among females. The number of workers involved during September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 44,300. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 125,000 working days. The number of stoppages occurred was about 125,000 working days.

**Rates of Wages** number of stoppages which began in the month was 190, and, in addition, 25 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The index of weekly rates of wages based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in September at 117. The changes in

### **Baking Industry**

A national working Agreement was concluded on 30th June, 1959, between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, and became operative from 5th July, 1959. (See also the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 297) 297

The Agreement is binding on (a) every member of the Natio The Agreement is binding on (a) every member of the Nation Association who has given notice in writing to the National Ass ciation that he desires the Agreement to apply to him, and every employer not being a member of the National Association w has made application in writing and has been accepted as a par-cipant in the Agreement by the National Association, in relation all bakery workers (within the meaning of the Baking Indust (Hours of Work) Act, 1954) and all those workers, as defined in t schedule to the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) (Co stitution) Order, 1947, employed by him from time to time England and Wales. The terms of the Agreement are:-

## Part I. Wages

### Clause (a)—Non Prejudice

Chause (a)—Non Prejudice Nothing in this Agreement shall be taken to prejudice any higher rates of wages, including special bonuses, which a worker may receive at the date when this Agreement becomes operative. However, it is understood that, in the event of this Agreement being amended and wage rates being raised to a point equal to or in excess of the rates applicable at the date when this Agreement became operative, an employer shall not be obliged to continue to pay wages, or wage and bonuses, in excess of the rates applicable in this amended Agreement.

Clause (b)			ARE	AA	AR	E
Adult Male Workers			Per	hour	Per	he
(Age 21 years and over)			s.	d.	s.	
Foreman Confectioner			4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	ale's
Foreman Baker			4	31/2	4	
First Hand ·	1. A.		4	$0\overline{\frac{1}{2}}$	3	1
Single Hand			4	0	3	1
Second Hand	Sec		3	11	3	
Doughmaker			3	11	43333333333	
Ovenman	Santa .		3	11	3	
Confectionery Mixer			3	11	3	
Confectioner			3	9 <u>1</u>	3	
Table Hand (including Ov	en Cleare	er)	3	$9\frac{\overline{1}}{2}$	3	
Other Male Workers						
21 years and over	140.001	ofenio-	3	71/2	3	
20 and under 21 years	stant out	in ni	3		2	1
19 and under 20 years	THE ET &	i data		9	2	
18 and under 19 years	ALLE SOL	1.		5	2	
17 and under 18 years		Mar State	2	0	1	1
16 and under 17 years		needi	1	10	1.17	
15 and under 16 (44 hours		poble	1	8	Î	
Female Bread Workers						

Where they do not carry out in full the work formerly undertaken (77874)

### Stoppages of Work

### **RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

by a male baker, they are only entitled to 75 per cent. of the above rates. Where they carry out the work in full, the above rates are payable.

ners, ers, rom	Adult Female Workers (Age 21 years and over)		REA A Per hour s. d.	AREA B Per hour s. d.
onal sso- (b) who arti-	Forewoman Charge Hand Single Hand Confectioner Other Female Workers	      	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
n to stry the Con- e in	Junior Female Workers Age 20 and under 21 Age 19 and under 20 Age 18 and under 19 Age 17 and under 18 Age 16 and under 17 Under 16 (44 hours)		$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

Clause (c)-Night Work Payment

The wages payable to a worker in respect of each hour worked after 6 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning shall be his appropriate hourly rate increased by 15 per cent. Where a worker in the course of his normal turn of duty is employed on a shift for three or more hours after 6 o'clock in the evening or two or more hours before 6 o'clock in the morning he shall be paid his appropriate before 6 o'clock in the morning he shall be paid his appropriate hourly rate increased by 15 per cent for all hours worked during that shift.

In the case of a worker employed on night work without alter-nating, e.g., as provided in Clause (b) of Part II, an additional premium of 10s. per week shall be paid.

AREA A: London and Provincial A Area, as per Baking Wages Council.

AREA B: As per Baking Wages Council.

### Definitions

Foreman. A foreman is an adult worker with four or more workers under him. He shall not necessarily be subject to alternation of shifts as provided for by this Agreement. Other definitions as per current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).

### Part II. Conditions of Labour

Clause (a)—Hours of Work The normal working week shall consist of 46 hours.

Clause (b)—Single Shifts

Clause (b)—Single Shifts In any establishment employing a group of workers on one shift only, the normal working day shall be recognised as starting at or after 5 a.m., but in no case after 2 p.m. As an alternative, where a group of not more than four workers is employed on a single shift on breadmaking such a shift may start at or after 8 p.m., provided that the workers in the group are not employed for more than five such shifts per week.

A 2

AB

our d.

### Clause (c)-Two Shifts

In any establishment where two groups of workers are employed the normal starting time of one group shall not be earlier than 6 a.m. nor later than 12 noon, while the starting time of the other group shall be:

(1) not earlier than 10 a.m. and not later than 3 p.m. in any day (other than Friday or a day or days preceding a general holiday or holidays) or

(2) at or after 6 p.m. on any day, but these restrictions shall not

apply to preparatory workers. Further, it shall be arranged that the workers comprising the first group shall start work as laid down above for a period of weeks and shall then be transferred to the second group, while the workers comprising the second group shall start work at the times laid down above for an equal period and shall then be transferred to the first group and so on in alternate periods.

### Clause (d)—Starting Times on Fridays, etc.

There shall be no restriction on the times at which a worker covered by Clauses (b) or (c) may be required to start work on Friday or other selected day in any week or on a working day or days immediately before a general holiday or holidays, national or local, observed by the district in which the establishment is located, provided that such worker has a rest period of not less than eight hours between the finishing time of his one shift and the commencement of his next shift.

### Clause (e)-Starting Times of Preparatory Workers

Workers engaged on work that is entirely preparatory (such as the heating of ovens, preparation of doughs, etc.) shall be employed in accordance with the regulations laid down herein but such workers may be required to start work at times not more than four hours earlier than the earliest starting times laid down in Clauses (b) and (c) above.

### Clause (f)—Exceptional Circumstances

Where, in the opinion of either party, it is expedient to vary the terms of this Agreement by reason of holidays, seasonal circumstances, labour difficulties or other exceptional circumstances, either party may apply to the Permit Committee who shall be empowered, where thought fit, to vary the terms of the Agreement. The Permit Committee shall consist of an equal number of representatives from the National Association and the Union.

### Clause (g)-Overtime

The provisions of the current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) shall apply.

### Clause (h)—Customary Holidays

The provisions of the current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) shall apply.

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### Clause (i)—Holidays with Pay

The provisions of the current notice issued by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) shall apply.

### Clause (j)—Meal Times

No employee shall work more than five hours without a break for meals of at least half-an-hour, and shall not take such meal break before three-and-a-half hours.

### Clause (k)—Termination of Employment

One week's notice, given in writing and on a Saturday in any week, shall be necessary to terminate the engagement of any worker covered by this Agreement, other than for serious misconduct. Provided that the engagement of a new employee shall be terminable by one day's notice given at any time during the first week of employ-

### Part III. Disputes

Any dispute relative to the conditions of work or remuneration for same arising out of the operations carried on in any bakery of any employer signatory to this Agreement shall be referred for discussion by officials of the Union and the employer concerned; pending such discussion no operative shall withhold his labour until such discussion takes place.

If agreement is not reached in such cases the matter shall be referred to a conciliation committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the National Association and the Union.

If the committee fail to agree the matter shall be referred to an independent arbiter.

### Part IV. Trade Union Facilities

In order to provide opportunity for the enrolment of non-members, a union official should be allowed access to the bakeries at specified times for individual discussion with employees.

### Part V. Termination of Agreement

This Agreement shall be terminable by the giving of six calendar months notice in writing by either party.

### Part VI. Date of Operation

The terms of this Agreement shall be effective from 5th July, 1959, provided that any member of the Association or any employer becoming a party to this Agreement subsequent to 31st July, 1959, shall pay the rate of wages ruling at the date of signing, as from such date only

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### **Report of Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1958**

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1958 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmnd. 826), price 7s. 0d. net (7s. 6d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances and of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and related schemes. An account of the Ministry's work for war pensioners, together with reports from the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland concerning their work for war pensioners has been published separately as a work for war pensioners, has been published separately as a complete Report on War Pensioners for the year 1958 (House of Commons Paper No. 285, Session 1958–59, price 5s. 6d. net, 5s. 10d. including postage).

The introduction says that the Report, although covering 1958, also refers to some changes which took place in 1959. These affected the amount which retirement and widow pensioners can earn without reduction in their pension, and increased the pension increments for those who stay on at work without retiring at minimum pension age and continue to pay full contributions. A new allowance for elderly war widows was announced in March, Reference is made also to the Government's proposals for provision for old age, which were announced in October, 1958, and given effect by the National Insurance Act, 1959 (see the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 297). In January and February, 1958, war pensions and national insurance benefits were increased by amounts larger than at any time since the inception of the schemes. Details of these increases and of the increases in contributions are given in the relevant sections of the Report. Many figures of income and expenditure appearing throughout the Report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1958—the latest date relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1958—the latest date for which final figures are available. However, following the introduction of the higher rates of contributions and benefits authorised by the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, both income and expenditure rose considerably—the new rates operating for all but the first five weeks of 1958. Retirement pensions, for instance, cost over £482 millions in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, but at the end of 1958 the cost was running at the rate of about £640 millions a year. At 31st December, 1958, the cost of all social service benefits being paid by the Ministry was

at the rate of about £1,165 millions a year, comprising nearly £100 millions for war pensions, nearly £130 millions for family allowances from Exchequer Funds and nearly £940 millions in benefits from the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds. The yield of contributions being paid by insured persons and employers to the two Funds at 31st December, 1958, was at the rate of about  $\pounds770$  millions a year; this amount excludes the yield of the National Health Service contribution collected by the Ministry on behalf of the National Health Service, which was at the rate of  $\pounds110$  millions a year. In addition, provision was made in the Estimates for 1958–59 for Exchequer payments to the two Funds totalling about  $\pounds177$  millions. The following paragraphs give some details of the main facts and statistics contained in the Report.

### War Pensions

The Report says that the number of war pensions of all types in payment continued to fall steadily. At the end of 1958, they numbered about 779,000, compared with 810,000 at the end of 1957. Of those in payment at the end of 1958, about 325,000 were for the 1914 war and 454,000 for the 1939 war. The total of 779,000 included about 560,000 disablement pensions, 150,000 widows' pensions, and 69,000 disablement pensions, 150,000 windows pensions, and 69,000 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants. Expenditure on war pensions and allowances in the financial year 1957–58 was nearly £91,000,000. Examples are given in the Report to illustrate the substantial help given to pensioners, particularly to those receiving supplementary allowances, by the increases in rates and allowances.

### **Family Allowances**

At the end of 1958 nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million families containing over  $8\frac{3}{4}$  million children were receiving allowances of 8s. a week for the second child and 10s. each for the third and younger children. Families with only one child do not qualify for family allowances and are not included in these figures. In 1958, it is estimated, £124 millions were paid in family allowances, an increase of £2 millions over 1957. Of the £124 millions, over £45 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions to families with three children, over £20 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions to families with four, and nearly £19 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions to families with five or more children. Nearly 258 000 first claims for family allowances were received in Nearly 258,000 first claims for family allowances were received in 1958, and families already receiving allowances at the beginning of the year claimed over 244,000 additions during the year.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1959

### National Insurance, General Scheme

sions on their own insurance it was  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The average The Report gives details of changes in the standard rate of unemployment benefit, which was raised on 6th February, 1958, from 40s. to 50s. a week for a single adult and from 30s. to 34s. for an insured married woman. The standard rates of sickness benefit were increased to the same amounts. Maternity benefits were also increased from 3rd February, 1958, the maternity grant to f12 lbs. the home confinement grant to f5 and the standard number of increments earned by men who qualified for at least one was  $6 \cdot 0$  (out of a possible 10), compared with  $6 \cdot 3$  in the year ended 30th June, 1957. The corresponding average for women receiving pensions on their own insurance was  $6 \cdot 4$ , compared with  $6 \cdot 6$  for the previous year. Of the retirement pensions in payment at the end of 1958, 27 per cent. of those paid to men included increments; for women qualified on their own insurance the figure was  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. These figures compared with  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and 15 per cent. to £12 10s., the home confinement grant to  $\pounds 5$ , and the standard rate of maternity allowance to 50s. a week. The standard rate of 15 per cent. for men and women, respectively, receiving increments to pensions at the end of 1957, of whom about half were receiving retirement pension at minimum pension age was increased in the week beginning 26th January, 1958, from 40s. to 50s. a week for a single pensioner and from 65s. to 80s. for a married couple. about six or more increments. The proportion of pensioners receiving increments did not increase as much as in previous years because of the large intake of late-age entrants who cannot earn

Another development during the year was that under the pro-visions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, about 400,000 late-age entrants, including 110,000 wives claiming on their husbands' insurance, qualified for retirement pensions on 5th July, 1958. These were persons who became insured for pensions on or after 5th July, 1948, and who on that date were aged between 55 and 65, or 50 and 60 in the case of women. These late-age entrants could not qualify for pension until ten years after the start of the National husbands were post the very and then retired were not The Report gives information also about widows' benefits, the At the end of 1958 about 116,000 widows were receiving the normal At the end of 1958 about 116,000 widows were receiving the normal widowed mother's allowance including payments for children. About 29,000 were receiving the personal element of widowed mother's allowance because they had children living with them who did not themselves qualify for payments but were still under 18 years of age, and 234,000 were receiving a widow's pension. About 109,000 widows were receiving 10s. pensions based on their husband's insurance under the Acts in force before 1948, and there ware 20 000 widows' the provide the cost of the pension. Insurance scheme and, even if they were not then retired, were not permitted to earn increments to their pension by deferring retirement beyond that date. Nearly 60,000 of the new pensioners who were men under 70 or women under 65 did not receive their pensions at the outset because they had regular earnings of over  $\pounds 5$  10s. a week (after deduction of allowable expenses). husband's insurance under the Acts in force before 1948, and there were 20,000 widows' allowances then in payment. The cost of widows' benefits for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was £43,800,000. In connection with the child's special allowance, which first became payable on 18th November, 1957, under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957, the Report says that, up to the end of 1958, 169 claims had been awarded and 46 rejected. It notes that the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, increased the maximum allowance from 16s 6d to 20s a week for From 28th January, 1958, higher pensions and allowances were paid to widows under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957. The widow's allowance was increased from 55s. to 70s. a week, and the standard rates of widowed mother's allowance, including the payment for one child, from 56s. 6d. to 70s. a week and of widow's pension and widowed mother's personal allowance from 40s. to 50s. a week. Allowances for children were also raised. Guardiar's allowance was raised from 18s. a week to 27s. 6d. a increased the maximum allowance from 16s. 6d. to 20s. a week for the first or only child and from 8s. 6d. to 12s. for each other child. Guardian's allowance was raised from 18s. a week to 27s. 6d. a week. This Act also increased the death grant, the standard rate for an adult rising from £20 to £25. Dependency benefits were increased during the year and an amendment to the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations which came into operation on 7th July, 1958, extended the provision for payment of an increase of benefit to a claimant for his or her

the first or only child and from 8s. 6d. to 12s. for each other child. Guardians' allowances awarded during 1958 numbered about 1,600, and at 31st December, 1958, about 5,800 allowances were in payment. The cost of guardians' allowances for the financial year 1957–58 was £340,000. About 258,000 death grants were awarded for deaths in the year 1957, an increase of 20,000 over the previous year. The cost of death grants for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was nearly £4 millions. spouse absent from Great Britain provided they normally reside together.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service, acting as agents for the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, deal with claims for unemployment benefit. New claims during the year 1958 totalled over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions, nearly one million more than in 1957. A Table appended to the Report sets out figures of claims for unemployment benefit at quarterly intervals. At 3rd November there was a total of 334,000 current claims. The cost of unemployment benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was just over £25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> millions.

New claims for sickness benefit during the year totalled about 7,887,000. This was lower than the exceptional total of 9,609,000 in 1957, which was largely due to "Asian 'flu", but higher than in any other year (except 1955) since the start of the National Insurance scheme. In December, 1958, the number of claimants was about the usual for the time of the year ; but then the number of claims increased sharply, reaching a peak of 1,446,000 towards the end of February, 1959. The cost of sickness benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was over £111‡ millions. The Department continued to exercise supervision of claims for sickness benefit by home visits and by reference of claimants for medical officers of the Health Departments for a second opinion on the claimants' incapacity. Visits paid to sickness benefit claimants during the year totalled 570,000, compared with 528,000 in 1957

It is estimated that 815,000 maternity grants, 323,000 home confinement grants and 187,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the financial year 1957–58 at a cost of £16 millions, an increase of £1 million over the previous year.

During the year about 881,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, with increases for wives and children where appro-In addition to statistical information on the operation of the Industrial Injuries scheme, the Report contains notes on changes made in the scheme during the year by new legislation and by Regulations. Another section gives a brief account of the operation during the year of the special schemes, *viz.*, the Colliery of the intake of late-age entrants. Of the pensions awarded, about 249,000 went to wives claiming on the insurance of their husbands who had also been awarded retirement pensions. At 31st Decem-ber, 1958, there were in all 5,330,000 retirement pensioners. This Workers Supplementary Scheme, the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, as amended during 1958, the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, and the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956. total included 34,000 widows over the age of 60, the majority of whom had not yet retired from regular work, receiving contributory old age pensions of 10s. a week. Of a total expenditure of about £683 millions on all National Insurance benefits in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, the cost of National Insurance retirement pensions and contributory old age pensions was over £482 millions, an increase of £34 millions on the previous year. The Report says that the increase was due partly to the raising of the pension rates in January, 1958, and partly to the continued increase in the number of pensioners. It is estimated that expendi-ture in the following financial wear, in which the full affort of the Advisory Bodies A section of the Report gives a list of advisory bodies and outlines their functions. Membership of the bodies is given in appendices to the Report. These bodies include the Central Advisory Committee on War Pensions, set up under the War Pensions Act, 1921; the National Insurance Advisory Committee, ture in the following financial year, in which the full effect of the increase in rates was felt, and in which the late-age entrants started to draw pensions, was about £620 millions. Mich considers proposals for new Regulations and advises the Minister at his request on other matters connected with the opera-

Details are given in the Report about numbers of persons con-tinuing at work after minimum pension age. At 31st December, 1958, the number of persons who had reached minimum pension age during the previous five years and had not retired was about 425,000, compared with 450,000 at the end of 1957. A Table analyses retirement pensions awarded during the year ended 30th up 1059 compared in the semiclass of the se June, 1958, according to the number of increments earned. About  $39\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of these pensions included increments. The proportion in the case of men was 52 per cent., and for women receiving

### National Insurance, Industrial Injuries

The Report says that injury benefit and disablement benefit claims and death benefit awards in 1958 remained at much the same level as in 1957.

Claims for injury benefit in 1958 numbered 784,000, compared with 768,000 in 1957. The cost of injury benefit for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was  $\pounds 12\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

Figures set out in the Report show the numbers of successful claims for disablement benefit each year from 1949 to 1957 and give a detailed analysis of pensions, totalling 148,300, in payment at 31st October, 1957. A chart shows the steady build-up in the proportion of current pensions relating to life awards. The cost of industrial disablement benefit, including the various supplementary allowances, for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958, was over £191 millions.

Some separate information is given about the various supplements to disablement benefit. It is estimated that between October, 1957, and October, 1958, the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 85,000 to 91,000. At the end of October, 1958, constant attendance allowance was being paid to about payment increased from 85,000 to 91,000. At the end of October, 1958, constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,400 pensioners and to about 400 persons receiving workmen's compensation as well as to about 240 beneficiaries under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme. About 500 hospital treatment allowances were also being paid. Unemploy-ability supplement was being paid to about 680 persons at the end of October, 1059. of October, 1958.

There were 2,195 deaths in 1957 for which awards of industrial injuries death benefit were made. The cost of the benefit was nearly £21 millions in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958.

Advisory Council, which in February, 1958, reported to the Minister on its review of the list of occupational diseases for which insurance is provided under the Industrial Injuries Acts in respect of specified occupations. There is also a Special Grants Com-mittee to advise the Minister on matters concerning individual war pensions, and 155 War Pensions Committees to advise the Minister on war pensions matters within their areas and to hear and consider complaints by individual pensioners or claimants concerning such questions as entitlement to pension, assessment of the degree of

A 3

disablement and eligibility for supplementary allowances. National Insurance Local Advisory Committees give advice on problems concerning the local administration of the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Acts, and also advise on the selection of persons to be appointed to panels of local tribunals. During 1958 the 224 Local Advisory Committees were reconstituted for a further term of three ware of three years

### **Other Matters**

The Report and its detailed statistical appendices also contain information relating to finance, adjudication procedure, contribu-tions and classification of contributors under the National Insurance Acts, legal proceedings in the case of contribution and benefit offences, arrangements for war pensioners living overseas and for payments abroad of family allowances and National Insurance

The chapter on adjudication describes the procedural changes

The chapter on adjudication describes the procedural changes made in accordance with the recommendations of the Franks Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1958, page 180), the changes affecting the appointment of chairmen of tribunals made as a result of the passing of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1958, and the three further changes made by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959, page 137). In the chapter on oversea arrangements the Report says that, at the beginning of the year, reciprocal arrangements were in operation with Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Guernsey (family allow-ances only), Jersey, Australia, New Zealand, Malta, Cyprus, the Irish Republic, Denmark (industrial injuries only), France, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. During the year 1958, comprehensive agreements with Belgium, Norway and Yugoslavia, and a supplementary agreement with Malta, came into force. A revised agreement with Australia Malta. Malta, came into force. A revised agreement with Australia superseded the agreement already in force with that country.

### **Family Allowances and National Insurance** Act, 1959

On 11th September the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) Order, 1959, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959. The effect of the new Regulations, which came into operation on 28th September, is to give a right of appeal on a point of law from the decisions of medical appeal tribunals to the Industrial Injuries Commissioner, provided that leave to appeal is given, either by the tribunal or the Commissioner. The Regulations bring into opera-tion Section 2 of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 137). Copies of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) Order, 1959 (S.J. 1959 No. 1595 (C.12)), price 2d. (4d. including postage), and of the National Insurance

(Commencement) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1959 (C.12)), price 2d. (4d. including postage), and of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1596), price 4d. (6d. including postage), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery

### Social Security Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey

A Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Turkey was signed in Ankara on 9th September. The Con-vention will come into operation when it has been ratified.

The Convention covers sickness, maternity, death, retirement, widows', and industrial injuries benefits provided by the schemes of National Insurance in this country and the corresponding bene-

Under the Convention, which provides equality of treatment for British and Turkish Nationals, people insured in both countries will be able to add together contributions paid in the two countries in order to determine the right to receive benefit

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Safety Training in Building and Civil **Engineering Industries**

A new Safety Training Centre for foremen and others in the building and civil engineering industries has recently been opened at the Government Training Centre, Aintree, Liverpool. The building committee of the Merseyside Area Industrial Accident Prevention Group, together with other sponsors, including the Liverpool Regional Federation of Building Trades Employers, has been afforded accommodation at the Government Training Centre been afforded accommodation at the Government Training Centre, at which a two-storey building has been erected, together with practice scaffolding, and a trench has been dug to illustrate different methods of timbering excavations. The new Centre, which is to be known as the Merseyside Building

Safety Training Centre, is the first in the north of England, and its establishment represents a further effort by responsible persons

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in the building and civil engineering industries to tackle the serious problem of accidents.

A number of courses will be held each year, and the students will be building foremen and others whose everyday duties involve the maintenance of safety standards during building operations. The with conspicuous success for the last three years at the Birmingham Industrial Safety Training Centre and more recently at the Safety Training Centre at Enfield (see the issue of this GAZETTE for

Although the Ministry of Labour and National Service will co-operate as far as possible in the conduct of these courses, the general control of, and responsibility for, them will rest entirely with the Merseyside Area Industrial Accident Prevention Group.

### **TRADES UNION CONGRESS**

The ninety-first annual Trades Union Congress was held at Blackpool on Monday, 7th September, 1959, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Robert Willis, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 1,017. The number of organisations represented was 186 and the membership represented was nearly 8,176,300, including nearly 1,336,300 female members. The total membership showed a decrease of nearly 161,100 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1959 and 1958 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates appointed to attend, and the affiliated membership of the unions concerned

	1	1959 Congress			1958 Congress			
Trade Group	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship		
Mining and Quarrying Railways Transport (other than	5 3	145 43	716,927 508,200	53	145 43	724,285 529,073		
Railways) Shipbuilding	11 5	99 19	1,347,584 130,726	11 5	98 19	1,366,147 130,593		
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building Iron and Steel and Minor	27	132	1,517,113	27	124	1,542,341		
Metal Trades Building, Woodworking	16	46	208,699	16	45	212,520		
and Furnishing Printing and Paper Cotton	18 13 6	69 59 31	542,222 326,766 134,030	18 13 6	68 57 32	558,889 327,171 144,511		
Textiles (other than Cotton).	23	32	94,084	22	32	100,135		
Clothing	75	27 23	163,848 101,144	75	28 23	172,735 106,960		
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	68 16	470,689	15	68 15	472,693 135,000		
Public Employees	4 8	28 68	277,498 465,583	4 8	26 61	278,283 468,761		
Non-Manual Workers General Workers	15 4	51 61	255,028 781,111	15 4	48 61	257,124 810,104		
TOTALS	186	1,017	8,176,252	185	993	8,337,325		

Mr. Claude Bartlett, President of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

### **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION**

### Sixth Session of Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee

The Sixth Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 19th October and was expected to continue until 30th October. The agenda was as follows:— 1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the 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 in the construction industry. 2. International migration of labour in the construction industry. 3. Young workers in the construction industry: their situation

Young workers in the construction industry: their situation

and prospects

and prospects. The United Kingdom Government was represented at the meeting by Mr. E. C. M. Cullingford, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Works, who were accompanied by Mr. W. H. Mason, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Mr. R. W. Steele, O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland, accompanied the Government representatives. The Employers' representatives were Mr. G. W. Grosvenor, C.B.E., Past President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Vice-President, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors. They had as advisers Mr. F. O. Jayne, Industrial Relations Officer, National

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Federation of Building Trades Employers, Mr. P. R. O'Day, General Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and Mrs. B. A. Wells, Assistant Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors. The Workers' representatives were Sir Richard Coppock, C.B.E., General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and Mr. J. Armstrong, O.B.E., Secretary, Operatives' Side, Civil Engineering Conciliation Board. They had as advisers Mr. J. H. Mills, President, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and Mr. H.J. Weaver, Vice-President, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. The Fifth Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in May, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1956, page 180).

1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1956, page 180).

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Paper and Cardboard Industry in France

The information contained in this article is based on statistics published by the French Ministry of Labour and the National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies, supplemented by information from trade union and other sources. The Ministry of Labour conduct a quarterly enquiry into hours of work, rates of wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on replies to questionnaires furnished by some 30,000 firms, employing at least 10 workers each and one-third of the total labour In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and

In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and wage rates vary geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage, Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 2·22 per cent.; Zone C, minus 4·44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6·67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8·0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the paper and cardboard industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 22 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on an industrial, regional, district or individual firm basis. The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence at 1st July, 1959, in the paper and cardboard industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 1,382 francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

	Loburnou & con	Men (18 y	ears and o	ver)		
Zone	Unskilled	skilled Semi-	Skilled	Highly Skilled		
(besiver)	han spa	Skilled	Jan reel ro	Class II	Class I	
A B C D E	s. d. 2 10 2 5 2 4 2 3 2 2	s. d. 3 1 2 7 2 6 2 4 2 4	s. d. 3 5 2 10 2 8 2 7 2 6	s. d. 4 1 3 2 3 0 2 10 2 8	s. d. 4 8 3 9 3 6 3 2 3 0	

### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi- Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled
A B C D E	s. d. 2 6 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 2	s. d. 2 8 2 5 2 4 2 3 2 3	s. d. 2 11 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 4 2 4	s. d. 3 4 2 9 2 7 2 6

The average working week in the industry at the beginning of July, 1959, was  $45 \cdot 6$  hours. Overtime is time-and-one-quarter for hours between 40 and 48 and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday and continuous-process shift working. The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual firms.

		Per ce.
Social Security General Scheme	Call	11.0
Social Security Family Allowances Scheme	anon.	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme.	12.22	3.0
Pay Roll Tax	(20	5.0
Paid annual holidays	0.00	7.5
Paid public holidays	1.2	1.5
Housing Tax	1.12	0.7
Apprenticeship Tax	ady.	0.4
Medical Services	OR	0.3
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Scheme.	03 1	0.8
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Senior Staffs	CHE	1.5
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Others	201	2.0
Non-obligatory social charges	bog	2.0
lities municered 314, of which 70 occurred in constru		sondeux.
Total	12.1	47.7
		RE BORD

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for a complete year of service (4 weeks for persons under 18 years of (77874)



age). The collective agreements for the industry in most areas provide for additional days after 5 years' service. The only statutory paid public holiday is 1st May, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the eleven legal public holidays without pay and in practice most workers in the paper and cardboard industry are granted five paid public holidays per annum on the basis of one in each quarter plus May Day. In the industry as a whole women workers account for approxi-mately 38 per cent. of the total labour force.

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the **Paper Industry in Germany**

The particulars which follow, relating to the paper industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for February, 1959, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office. The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in the more industry. For the purpose of conversion into starling paper industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks =  $\pounds 1$  has been used the and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 46 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings visits to the doctor, etc.

-			Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		
			and the second of the second of the	s. d.	s. d.		
Male Workers:			The state	No Call	000 0		
Skilled			48.3	4 7	229 0		
Semi-skilled			46.8	4 0 3 9	196 1		
Unskilled			46.1	3 9	180 11		
Average	· · (2)		47.1	4 1	202 4		
Female Workers:			THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF		ninting and the second		
Skilled			43.0	3 4	148 9		
Semi-skilled		-	40.6	$     \begin{array}{r}       3 & 4 \\       3 & 0 \\       2 & 9     \end{array} $	129 0		
Unskilled		1000	42.9		123 5		
Average			42.6	2 10	124 8		
Average all workers		19.7	46.4	3 11	190 1		

Paper Manufacture

(Continued on next page)

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Germany-continued

ETT.		Average Weekly Hours of Work	Ho	erage urly nings	Average Weekly Earnings			
A STORE S	124	202.03	subanili bah	s.	d.	S.	d.	
Male Workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	  	13	46·5 45·8 45·8 46·1	4 3 3 4	5 10 3 0	211 179 153 187	1 6 9 3	
Female Workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	  	··· ··· ··	42.9 42.8 41.8 42.5	2 2 2 2 2 2	7 9 4 7	111 121 98 113	5 3 5 1	
Average all workers			43.9	3	2	143	0	

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

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

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

### Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the **Engineering Industry in Sweden**

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

On 1st January, 1958, the working week was reduced from 48 hours to 47 hours with no reduction in total wages. Very little overtime is worked. Approximately 7 per cent. of the labour force

Hourly wage rates are:—adult males, time rate 6s. 7d., piece rate 7s. 9d.; adult females, time rate 4s. 7d., piece rate 5s. 6d.

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

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

## PAPER ROLLS ARE GEARED TO AUTOMATION



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### Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the **Engineering Industry in Denmark**

Information concerning wages is published by the Statistical Department in the annual Statistical Yearbook of Denmark. The data on which the Tables are based are obtained from various sources, including the Danish Employers' Confederation. The details of earnings given below have been taken from the 1958 Statistical Yearbook and relate to the third quarter of 1957. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 19.34 kroner = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the engineering industry in Denmark are 48 a week

Average hourly earnings in the engineering industry in the third quarter of 1957 were:—engineering other than transport equipment, men 5s. 5d., women 3s. 7d., boys (14 to 18 years) 1s. 2d.; transport equipment, men 5s. 8d., women 3s. 4d., boys 1s. 2d.

Employers' contributions to social security schemes in Denmark are very low. Insurance against employment injuries, which is compulsory, is administered mainly through approved insurance companies. Employers also pay between 7s. 9d. and 15s. 10d. a year in respect of each worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In addition, there is a voluntary sick-pay scheme, set up jointly by the employers and the trade unions, to which the employers contribute about one shilling a week in respect of each worker.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Paid public holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually number eight or nine days a year.

### Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1958

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1958. The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. The statistics, which also include deaths from industrial diseases, are compiled annually from reports received from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and carting other official courses of Transport Commissioners and certain other official sources, supplemented, after careful enquiries to avoid duplication, by press reports. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensa-tion legislation, *e.g.*, agriculture, fishing and trapping, and certain service groups, for which press reports only were available, the information may be less complete than for other industries. The figures quoted below for 1957 for comparison are final (revised) figures

The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents and The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents and industrial diseases, according to the preliminary figures now available for 1958, was 1,236, compared with a final figure of 1,387 for 1957. The fatality rate (*i.e.*, the number of fatalities per 10,000 workers) was  $2 \cdot 2$ ; since 1955 the rate has fluctuated between  $2 \cdot 6$ and  $2 \cdot 2$ . Eighteen of the accidents occurring in 1958 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of injuries, both fatal and non-fatal, in accidents reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards decreased from 566,299 in 1957 to 513,559 in 1958. 1958

An analysis of the causes of the 1,236 fatalities that occurred in 1958 showed that 303 were the result of persons being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles or other objects. Of these 303 fatalities, 52 were caused by falling trees or limbs, 37 by falling or flying objects in mines and quarries, 31 by automobiles or trucks, and 23 by objects being hoisted or conveyed. Accidents caused by collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible in 1958 for 296 deaths of which 142 resulted from accidents invalues or the start of the start o collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible in 1958 for 296 deaths, of which 142 resulted from accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling or slipping numbered 211, and those resulting from persons being caught in, on or between machinery, vehicles, etc., numbered 69. Conflagrations, temperature extremes and explosions caused a total of 143 deaths. Contact with electric current was responsible for 71 fatalities, and there were 82 which were caused by exposure to chemicals, gases or other poisonous agencies, or by industrial diseases.

The highest number of fatalities in any one industry group in 1958 was 273 in the construction industry. This figure represented  $22 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total number of industrial fatalities in the year; in 1957 the figure was 340 and represented  $24 \cdot 5$  per cent. of the total. Fatalities also decreased, from 207 in 1957 to 160 in 1958, in the transportation storage and communications group of interior transportation, storage and communications group of industries, and from 209 in 1957 to 157 in 1958 in the manufacturing industries. In the logging industry there was a decrease from 141 in 1957 to 125 in 1958. In mining and quarrying the number of fatalities increased from 185, or  $13 \cdot 3$  per cent. of the total, in 1957 to 228, or  $18 \cdot 5$  per cent\_in 1059 cent., in 1958.

cent., in 1958. Most of the fatal industrial accidents in 1958 occurred in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In Ontario, 426 fatalities were recorded, a decrease of 37 compared with the previous year. The total of 426 included 98 fatalities which occurred in the construction industry, 66 in manufacturing, 64 in mining and quarrying, and 59 in transportation, storage and communications. In Quebec, fatalities numbered 214, of which 70 occurred in construc-tion, 40 in transportation, storage and communications, 31 in logging, and 29 in manufacturing. Fatalities in British Columbia numbered 204, of which 53 occurred in logging, 43 in construction and 25 in mining.

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1959

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in August

### **GENERAL SUMMARY**

During August the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 108,000 to 23,162,000. There were increases in all industries, the largest being in engineering, building and contract-ing, and professional, financial and miscellaneous services. The An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups\* is given in the Table below. only reductions occurred in coal mining and transport and nunication. (End of Month)

The Employment Exchanges filled 179,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 9th September. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 9th September was 255,000; this was 8,000 less than in August.

255,000; this was 8,000 less than in August. The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 29th August was 1,506,000, which was 45,000 more than three months ago and 310,000 more than a year ago. In the same week the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 40,000; this was 13,000 less than at the end of July and 120,000 less than a year previously. There were 405,000 persons registered as unemployed on 14th September, of whom 394,000 were wholly unemployed and 11,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 17th August and 14th September, unemployment decreased by 22,000, the wholly un-employed falling by 20,000 and the temporarily stopped by 2,000. Reductions of 23,000 in the number of school-leavers and 2,000 in the number of textile workers unemployed were partly offset by increases of some 2,000 in hotels and catering and 1,500 in sea transport.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in September was 1.9 per cent., compared with 2.0per cent. in August; in September, 1958, it was 2.2 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 200,000—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of August was 24,123,000, an increase of 113,000 compared with the end of July. Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

End	of I	MO.	nth	

A.PER TO BE TANK			200 1 2	1	housan
	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	Chang during Augus 1959
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	23,138 15,311 7,827	23,020 15,234 7,786	23,054 15,245 7,809	23,162 15,302 7,860	+108 + 57 + 51
Wholly Unemployed <sup>‡</sup>	410	379	394	404	+ 10
Temporarily Stopped‡ Total Registered Unemployed‡	54 464	24 403	17 411	12 416	-5 + 5
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	603 589 14	565 550 15	559 544 15	555 540 15	- 4 - 4 
Total Working Population†          Men           Women	24,157 16,200 7,957	23,968 16,063 7,905	24,010 16,078 7,932	24,123 16,136 7,987	+113 + 58 + 55

The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1959.
The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons -employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.
Tend of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

(77874)

### of this Section

# ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

		101111)	une vertige	L	housands
Industry or Service	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	Change during August, 1959
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,038 850	1,000 824	1,009 819	1,015 815	+ 6 - 4
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles	538 557 1,229	539 550 1,243	540 552 1,242	543 557 1,248	+ 3 + 5 + 6
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,801 860 638 942 1,572	2,781 850 637 932 1,578	2,782 852 634 937 1,582	2,806 857† 641 937 1,601	+ 24 + 5 + 7 + 19
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,137	9,110	9,121	9,190	+ 69
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	1,501 376 1,700 2,952	1,506 373 1,673 2,955	1,496 374 1,673 2,961	1,512 374 1,670 2,970	+ 16  - 3 + 9
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	4,284 527 773	4,278 520 781	4,300 519 782	4,312 521 783	+ 12 + 2 + 1 + 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,138	23,020	23,054	23,162	+108

### 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 August, 1958, and June, July and August, 1959. The figures of August, 1958, and June, July and August, 1959. 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. Satis-factory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual induction 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 contracting 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 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.

\* Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification." † Cotton-212,000. Wool-203,000. Other textiles-442,000.

A\*

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

	(End of Month) Males Females							A CONTRACT	(Thousands) Total			
Industry	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959
Mining, etc.         Coal Mining         Non-Metalliferous Mining Products         Bricks and Fireclay Goods         China and Earthenware         Class (other than containers)         Glass (other than containers)         Cement         Cher Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	755.5 245.7 65.9 30.1 35.6 21.4 14.5 78.2	729 · 2 246 · 3 64 · 1 30 · 1 35 · 6 20 · 9 14 · 8 80 · 8	724.5 247.7 64.3 30.2 35.7 21.0 14.9 81.6	720·2 249·3 64·8 30·3 35·9 21·1 14·9 82·3	18.9 76.0 7.3 37.6 12.5 5.6 1.4 11.6	18.9 74.9 7.2 37.7 12.2 5.0 1.4 11.4	18.9 74.9 7.3 37.6 12.2 4.9 1.4 11.5	18.9 75.4 7.4 37.7 12.3 4.9 1.4 11.7	774·4 321·7 73·2 67·7 48·1 27·0 15·9 89·8	748 · 1 321 · 2 71 · 3 67 · 8 47 · 8 25 · 9 16 · 2 92 · 2	743 · 4 322 · 6 71 · 6 67 · 8 47 · 9 25 · 9 16 · 3 93 · 1	739 · 1 324 · 7 72 · 2 68 · 0 48 · 2 26 · 0 16 · 3 94 · 0
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	386.5 20.2 194.0 28.8 25.7 29.7 28.9 34.3 24.9	388.5 19.9 197.3 28.9 24.5 29.6 29.2 34.7 24.4	$\begin{array}{c} 389 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 198 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	390·3 19·6 198·6 29·1 24·6 29·8 29·3 34·7 24·6	149.0 0.6 51.8 37.3 13.1 13.0 18.6 7.1 7.5	$\begin{array}{c} 149 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 53 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	149.2 0.7 52.9 37.0 12.3 12.8 19.1 7.4 7.0	$\begin{array}{c} 150 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 53 \cdot 4 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	535.5 20.8 245.8 66.1 38.8 42.7 47.5 41.4 32.4	537.6 20.6 250.3 65.7 36.9 42.3 48.3 42.1 31.4	$538 \cdot 7$ 20 \cdot 4 251 \cdot 1 66 \cdot 0 36 \cdot 8 42 \cdot 5 48 \cdot 3 42 \cdot 1 31 \cdot 5	$541.0 \\ 20.3 \\ 252.0 \\ 66.4 \\ 37.0 \\ 42.7 \\ 48.6 \\ 42.2 \\ 31.8 \\$
Metal Manufacture	491·9 22·4 209·4 97·0 8·5 19·5 42·0 93·1	485.0 22.2 204.9 94.6 8.3 19.1 41.9 94.0	486.6 22.1 205.8 94.8 8.4 19.1 42.0 94.4	490.7 21.8 207.9 95.6 8.5 19.3 42.4 95.2	63 · 9 0 · 5 19 · 0 13 · 7 0 · 8 1 · 5 8 · 1 20 · 3	63.6 0.5 18.4 13.6 0.8 1.5 8.6 20.2	64·1 0·5 18·6 13·7 0·8 1·5 8·6 20·4	64.8 0.5 18.7 13.9 0.8 1.5 8.8 20.6	555.8 22.9 228.4 110.7 9.3 21.0 50.1 113.4	548.6 22.7 223.3 108.2 9.1 20.6 50.5 114.2	550·7 22·6 224·4 108·5 9·2 20·6 50·6 114·8	555.5 22.3 226.6 109.5 9.3 20.8 51.2 115.8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	$1,653 \cdot 1 \\189 \cdot 9 \\75 \cdot 1 \\33 \cdot 9 \\33 \cdot 4 \\94 \cdot 6 \\24 \cdot 7 \\45 \cdot 0 \\47 \cdot 7 \\84 \cdot 2 \\566 \cdot 1 \\158 \cdot 3 \\40 \cdot 5 \\37 \cdot 9 \\73 \cdot 0 \\26 \cdot 6 \\11 \cdot 7 \\110 \cdot 5 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,623} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{177} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{89} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{557} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{158} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{116} \cdot \textbf{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,622 \cdot 9} \\ \textbf{176 \cdot 4} \\ \textbf{71 \cdot 5} \\ \textbf{35 \cdot 9} \\ \textbf{33 \cdot 8} \\ \textbf{89 \cdot 0} \\ \textbf{23 \cdot 8} \\ \textbf{42 \cdot 2} \\ \textbf{48 \cdot 8} \\ \textbf{77 \cdot 3} \\ \textbf{557 \cdot 6} \\ \textbf{157 \cdot 9} \\ \textbf{39 \cdot 4} \\ \textbf{36 \cdot 1} \\ \textbf{77 \cdot 2} \\ \textbf{27 \cdot 1} \\ \textbf{11 \cdot 9} \\ \textbf{117 \cdot 0} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,632.9} \\ \textbf{177.1} \\ \textbf{71.8} \\ \textbf{36.0} \\ \textbf{34.0} \\ \textbf{89.8} \\ \textbf{24.0} \\ \textbf{42.6} \\ \textbf{49.1} \\ \textbf{77.2} \\ \textbf{560.6} \\ \textbf{159.0} \\ \textbf{39.5} \\ \textbf{36.3} \\ \textbf{78.5} \\ \textbf{27.3} \\ \textbf{11.9} \\ \textbf{118.2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{458.9} \\ \textbf{9.2} \\ \textbf{4.3} \\ \textbf{5.2} \\ \textbf{3.8} \\ \textbf{20.9} \\ \textbf{4.1} \\ \textbf{8.1} \\ \textbf{11.4} \\ \textbf{7.5} \\ \textbf{127.1} \\ \textbf{17.5} \\ \textbf{127.1} \\ \textbf{19.6} \\ \textbf{21.7} \\ \textbf{61.5} \\ \textbf{26.7} \\ \textbf{8.1} \\ \textbf{69.6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{466.0} \\ 8.8 \\ 4.2 \\ 5.3 \\ 3.7 \\ 20.4 \\ 3.6 \\ 7.7 \\ 11.9 \\ 7.3 \\ 126.9 \\ 51.4 \\ 19.2 \\ 19.1 \\ 67.1 \\ 27.0 \\ 7.9 \\ 74.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 466 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 127 \cdot 3 \\ 51 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 67 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 74 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 474\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 8\\ 4\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 3\cdot 8\\ 20\cdot 6\\ 3\cdot 6\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 11\cdot 8\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 128\cdot 9\\ 51\cdot 7\\ 19\cdot 5\\ 19\cdot 5\\ 69\cdot 8\\ 27\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 75\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,112} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{199} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{115} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{53} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{59} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{693} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{208} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{59} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{134} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{53} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{180} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,089} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{186} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{109} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{49} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{684} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{209} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{58} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{143} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{191} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,089} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 185 \cdot 2 \\ 75 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 41 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 37 \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 109 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 27 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 49 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 84 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 684 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 209 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 58 \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 55 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 144 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 54 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 19 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 191 \cdot \textbf{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,107} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{185} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{110} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{689} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{210} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{59} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{148} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{194} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$
Vehicles	<b>1,021</b> · 8 272 · 2 254 · 8 214 · 4 130 · 5 67 · 1 78 · 3 4 · 5	1,031 · 2 286 · 6 258 · 1 206 · 7 135 · 3 65 · 5 74 · 3 4 · 7	$1,030 \cdot 1 \\ 287 \cdot 5 \\ 258 \cdot 3 \\ 204 \cdot 4 \\ 136 \cdot 4 \\ 65 \cdot 3 \\ 73 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ \end{cases}$	1,034.6 290.9 260.9 202.8 137.8 64.8 72.8 4.6	$   \begin{array}{r} 172 \cdot 8 \\         39 \cdot 5 \\         44 \cdot 7 \\         34 \cdot 4 \\         43 \cdot 0 \\         4 \cdot 7 \\         4 \cdot 1 \\         2 \cdot 4 \\   \end{array} $	178.0 41.5 45.9 33.1 45.9 5.0 3.8 2.8	$   \begin{array}{r}     178 \cdot 1 \\     41 \cdot 7 \\     46 \cdot 2 \\     32 \cdot 6 \\     46 \cdot 1 \\     5 \cdot 0 \\     3 \cdot 8 \\     2 \cdot 7 \\   \end{array} $	180.0 42.2 46.8 32.4 47.0 5.1 3.8 2.7	1,194.6 311.7 299.5 248.8 173.5 71.8 82.4 6.9	$1,209 \cdot 2 \\ 328 \cdot 1 \\ 304 \cdot 0 \\ 239 \cdot 8 \\ 181 \cdot 2 \\ 70 \cdot 5 \\ 78 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\$	1,208 · 2 329 · 2 304 · 5 237 · 0 182 · 5 70 · 3 77 · 4 7 · 3	1,214.6 333.1 307.7 235.2 184.8 69.9 76.6 7.3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified          Tools and Cutlery          Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.          Iron and Steel Forgings          Wire and Wire Manufactures          Hollow-ware          Brass Manufactures          Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	328.9 24.4 24.6 35.2 29.5 28.3 31.2 155.7	332.5 24.3 24.3 34.1 30.0 28.7 31.4 159.7	332.9 24.3 24.3 34.1 30.1 28.8 31.3 160.0	336·2 24·4 24·5 34·4 30·4 29·1 31·6 161·8	$\begin{array}{c} 173 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 79 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     175 \cdot 0 \\     15 \cdot 6 \\     16 \cdot 5 \\     5 \cdot 6 \\     9 \cdot 8 \\     29 \cdot 0 \\     17 \cdot 9 \\     80 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	175.0 15.7 16.5 5.7 9.8 28.8 17.8 80.7	177.0 15.8 16.8 5.7 9.9 29.2 17.9 81.7	$501.9 \\ 40.1 \\ 41.6 \\ 40.9 \\ 39.2 \\ 57.4 \\ 48.0 \\ 234.7$	507.5 39.9 40.8 39.7 39.8 57.7 49.3 240.3	507.9 40.0 40.8 39.8 39.9 57.6 49.1 240.7	$513 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 58 \cdot 3 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 243 \cdot 5$
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91.4 59.7 9.2 15.5 7.0	90.5 58.7 9.1 15.8 6.9	90.5 58.6 9.1 15.9 6.9	91·3 59·1 9·2 16·1 6·9	56.6 32.9 8.1 13.6 2.0	55.3 32.5 7.7 13.2 1.9	55.2 32.3 7.7 13.3 1.9	55.8 32.6 7.6 13.7 1.9	148.0 92.6 17.3 29.1 9.0	145.8 91.2 16.8 29.0 8.8	145.7 90.9 16.8 29.2 8.8	147.1 91.7 16.8 29.8 8.8
Textiles	$\begin{array}{r} 375 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 88 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 372 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 89 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 56 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 373 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 90 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 56 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 375\cdot 4\\ 43\cdot 1\\ 31\cdot 7\\ 90\cdot 7\\ 27\cdot 5\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 6\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 5\cdot 3\\ 34\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 2\\ 6\cdot 6\\ 8\cdot 6\\ 8\cdot 6\\ 56\cdot 9\\ 19\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 475 \cdot 8\\ 83 \cdot 3\\ 61 \cdot 4\\ 104 \cdot 3\\ 7 \cdot 8\\ 25 \cdot 2\\ 4 \cdot 3\\ 8 \cdot 4\\ 15 \cdot 6\\ 13 \cdot 5\\ 15 \cdot 6\\ 13 \cdot 5\\ 11 \cdot 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 467\cdot7\\79\cdot0\\56\cdot6\\107\cdot6\\8\cdot5\\23\cdot6\\8\cdot4\\83\cdot7\\4\cdot3\\15\cdot2\\13\cdot1\\13\cdot1\\13\cdot1\\13\cdot1\\13\cdot1\\13\cdot1\\13\cdot1\\13$	$\begin{array}{c} 468 \cdot 8 \\ 79 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 84 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 471 \cdot 9 \\ 79 \cdot 3 \\ 56 \cdot 6 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 851 \cdot 1 \\ 129 \cdot 1 \\ 94 \cdot 3 \\ 192 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 83 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	840.4 122.1 88.3 197.4 35.4 42.7 6.4 16.7 13.7 117.5 8.2 32.1 19.6 26.5 82.7 31.1	842:5 122:3 87:9 198:2 36:0 42:8 6:4 16:8 13:6 117:9 8:2 32:1 19:6 26:8 82:7 31:2	847.3 122.4 88.3 199.4 36.3 43.1 6.6 16.9 13.5 119.0 8.2 32.5 19.9 26.8 83.0 31.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	36.8 24.3 8.0 4.5	37·2 23·8 8·4 5·0	$37 \cdot 2$ 23 $\cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 0$	37.5 24.0 8.5 5.0	$25 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 1$	$27.0 \\ 6.5 \\ 14.9 \\ 5.6$	27.0 6.5 14.9 5.6	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	62 · 7 30 · 9 22 · 2 9 · 6	64·2 30·3 23·3 10·6	64·2 30·3 23·3 10·6	64 · 8 30 · 5 23 · 6 10 · 7
Clothing	$   \begin{array}{r}     168 \cdot 3 \\     65 \cdot 7 \\     10 \cdot 3 \\     9 \cdot 1 \\     5 \cdot 9 \\     8 \cdot 8 \\     53 \cdot 8 \\     14 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     168 \cdot 8 \\     66 \cdot 1 \\     10 \cdot 7 \\     9 \cdot 4 \\     5 \cdot 8 \\     8 \cdot 8 \\     53 \cdot 9 \\     14 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}     168 \cdot 3 \\     65 \cdot 8 \\     10 \cdot 7 \\     9 \cdot 4 \\     5 \cdot 8 \\     8 \cdot 9 \\     53 \cdot 7 \\     14 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	169 · 0 66 · 1 10 · 7 9 · 5 5 · 8 9 · 0 54 · 1 13 · 8	<b>421</b> .7 177.0 76.2 66.0 10.8 32.4 55.6 3.7	<b>420</b> · <b>4</b> 175 · 1 76 · 3 66 · 0 10 · 5 31 · 2 57 · 7 3 · 6	417.5 173.7 75.6 65.7 10.5 30.8 57.7 3.5	423.6 175.0 77.1 67.4 10.5 31.6 58.5 3.5	590.0 242.7 86.5 75.1 16.7 41.2 109.4 18.4	589.2 241.2 87.0 75.4 16.3 40.0 111.6 17.7	585.8 239.5 86.3 75.1 16.3 39.7 111.4 17.5	<b>592.6</b> 241.1 87.8 76.9 16.3 40.6 112.6 17.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	$512 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 68 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 10 $	$508.7 \\ 30.0 \\ 105.0 \\ 20.2 \\ 29.8 \\ 48.2 \\ 14.7 \\ 42.6 \\ 27.9 \\ 49.9 \\ 67.2 \\ 20.1 \\ 34.6 \\ 18.5 $	$514 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 50 \cdot 4 \\ 68 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\$	$511 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 68 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 18 \\ 18 \cdot 8 $	406.5 7.9 82.2 42.5 20.6 19.0 4.9 73.6 49.8 35.3 15.8 14.1 17.4 23.4	398·6 7·8	398·2 7·8	401·1 7·8	918·8 38·3	907·3 37·8	912·5 37·9	912·9 38·0

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1959

Industry Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) . . . Furniture and Upholstery . . . Shop and Office Fitting . . . Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork M Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper an Printing and Publishing of Newsp Other Printing, Publishing, Book Other Manufacturing Industries ... Rubber ... Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc... Brushes and Brooms ... Toys, Games and Sports Requis Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production, etc., of Cinematogra Miscellaneous Manufacturing In Total, All Manufacturing Industrie Building and Contracting ... Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas ..... Electricity ..... Water ....

Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport

Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Gra tural Supplies (Wholesale or R Other Industrial Materials and N Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and New

Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Sport, Other Recreations and Be Catering, Hotels, etc. . . . . . Laundries . . . . . . . . Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpe

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 29th August, 1959

Industry

Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware ... Chemicals and Allied Trades ... Metal Manufacture ... Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, Iron Foundries ... Steel Sheet Manufacture ... Iron and Steel Tubes ... Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, e Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering ... Electrical Machinery, Apparatus Vebicles

Total, All Manufacturing Industrie

(77874)

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued (Fnd of Month)

371

Cipher M			(Ena	of Mo	nin)	all set of the set	Frank	(Thousand					
bayoaunoni Charlester	i lo ted	Ma	ıles	E.	No.	Fem	ales		IOT Y	Tota	a US		
	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	August, 1958	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	221.6 76.5 91.3 20.7 18.8 14.3	$\begin{array}{r} 222 \cdot 8 \\ 76 \cdot 7 \\ 94 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 223 \cdot 3 \\ 77 \cdot 1 \\ 94 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 227 \cdot 2 \\ 78 \cdot 0 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	60·3 11·4 33·6 3·3 6·5 5·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 61 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	61.6 11.8 34.5 3.7 6.2 5.4	$     \begin{array}{r}       62 \cdot 4 \\       11 \cdot 9 \\       35 \cdot 1 \\       3 \cdot 7 \\       6 \cdot 3 \\       5 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 281 \cdot 9 \\ 87 \cdot 9 \\ 124 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 284 \cdot 0 \\ 88 \cdot 4 \\ 129 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	<b>284</b> ·9 88·9 129·3 22·9 24·7 19·1	$   \begin{array}{r}     289 \cdot 6 \\     89 \cdot 9 \\     132 \cdot 0 \\     23 \cdot 5 \\     25 \cdot 0 \\     19 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	
nd Board spapers, etc okbinding, etc.	374·4 76·6 5·6 22·7 19·4 99·8 150·3	377·2 77·7 5·8 23·4 19·4 100·5 150·4	$\begin{array}{r} 377 \cdot 2 \\ 77 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 380 \cdot 6 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 151 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{206} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 96 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{201} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	200 · 9 21 · 6 2 · 8 30 · 0 27 · 2 25 · 9 93 · 4	$\begin{array}{c} 205 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} {\color{red} 580 \cdot 4} \\ {\color{red} 98 \cdot 3} \\ {\color{red} 8 \cdot 2} \\ {\color{red} 54 \cdot 1} \\ {\color{red} 47 \cdot 9} \\ {\color{red} 125 \cdot 5} \\ {\color{red} 246 \cdot 4} \end{array}$	$578 \cdot 4 \\99 \cdot 4 \\8 \cdot 6 \\53 \cdot 6 \\46 \cdot 6 \\126 \cdot 4 \\243 \cdot 8$	$578 \cdot 1 \\99 \cdot 1 \\8 \cdot 6 \\53 \cdot 4 \\46 \cdot 8 \\126 \cdot 4 \\243 \cdot 8$	$586 \cdot 2 \\99 \cdot 7 \\9 \cdot 0 \\54 \cdot 6 \\47 \cdot 8 \\127 \cdot 8 \\247 \cdot 3$	
isites isites is raph Films industries	170.5 77.6 12.8 8.0 11.4 4.9 8.1 47.7	174·3 78·9 13·4 7·6 11·5 5·0 7·8 50·1	$   \begin{array}{r} 175 \cdot 5 \\       79 \cdot 1 \\       13 \cdot 4 \\       7 \cdot 6 \\       11 \cdot 7 \\       5 \cdot 1 \\       7 \cdot 9 \\       50 \cdot 7 \\   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     177 \cdot 1 \\     80 \cdot 1 \\     13 \cdot 5 \\     7 \cdot 6 \\     11 \cdot 9 \\     5 \cdot 2 \\     7 \cdot 8 \\     51 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 113 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 113 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     115 \cdot 9 \\     35 \cdot 7 \\     4 \cdot 0 \\     7 \cdot 8 \\     18 \cdot 6 \\     6 \cdot 5 \\     3 \cdot 2 \\     40 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{282} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{112} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{10} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{85} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 287 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 89 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	<b>289 · 1</b> 114 · 4 17 · 4 15 · 3 29 · 6 11 · 5 11 · 1 89 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 293 \cdot 0 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 91 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	
es	6,078 · 5	6,058 · 9	6,069 · 7	6,103.9	2,858 · 2	2,851 · 1	2,850 . 9	2,885.7	8,936 · 7	8,910.0	8,920.6	8,989 · 6	
	<b>1,295 · 8</b> <b>333 · 8</b> 119 · 8 180 · 6 33 · 4	1,300.8 331.8 115.6 182.7 33.5	1,290.8 331.9 115.3 183.0 33.6	<b>1,306</b> ·8 <b>331</b> ·8 115·1 183·1 33·6	63·9 41·6 14·3 25·1 2·2	63·9 41·6 14·5 24·9 2·2	63·9 41·8 14·5 25·1 2·2	63·9 42·1 14·6 25·3 2·2	<b>1,359</b> ·7 <b>375</b> ·4 134·1 205·7 35·6	1,364·7 373·4 130·1 207·6 35·7	1,354·7 373·7 129·8 208·1 35·8	<b>1,370</b> ·7 <b>373</b> ·9 129·7 208·4 35·8	
e ort	204·1 21·7	198·0 21·6	199·2 21·7	197·9 21·4	50·1 2·5	47·4 2·9	47·4 2·9	47·0 2·8	254·2 24·2	245·4 24·5	246·6 24·6	244.9 24.2	
rain, Agricul- Retail) Machinery ), Retail ewspapers	1,199 · 4 121 · 1 74 · 9 138 · 4 308 · 4 175 · 5 362 · 5 18 · 6	1,208 · 1 123 · 2 76 · 3 136 · 4 304 · 9 177 · 1 371 · 9 18 · 3	1,211.0 123.3 76.3 136.7 306.2 176.9 373.1 18.5	1,215·3 123·8 76·6 136·6 307·7 177·7 374·4 18·5	$1,279 \cdot 4$ $38 \cdot 1$ $30 \cdot 4$ $64 \cdot 6$ $325 \cdot 2$ $111 \cdot 6$ $668 \cdot 8$ $40 \cdot 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,272\cdot 8\\ 37\cdot 4\\ 30\cdot 0\\ 63\cdot 5\\ 314\cdot 2\\ 112\cdot 6\\ 673\cdot 4\\ 41\cdot 7\end{array}$	$1,276 \cdot 2$ $37 \cdot 8$ $30 \cdot 4$ $62 \cdot 9$ $316 \cdot 7$ $113 \cdot 3$ $673 \cdot 8$ $41 \cdot 3$	1,280.7 $38.0$ $30.2$ $63.4$ $317.9$ $114.6$ $675.2$ $41.4$	2,478 · 8 159 · 2 105 · 3 203 · 0 633 · 6 287 · 1 1,031 · 3 59 · 3	2,480.9 160.6 106.3 199.9 619.1 289.7 1,045.3 60.0	2,487·2 161·1 106·7 199·6 622·9 290·2 1,046·9 59·8	2,496.0 161.8 106.8 200.0 625.6 292.3 1,049.6 59.9	
s, Concerts, etc. Betting	59.3 38.8 179.7 31.4 10.8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 57 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 180 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	57.538.8182.331.610.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 69.7 \\ 42.8 \\ 528.3 \\ 100.2 \\ 34.2 \end{array} $	63.8 41.4 513.4 96.9 33.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 63.8 \\ 42.4 \\ 521.2 \\ 97.3 \\ 33.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 64 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 520 \cdot 2 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 129 \cdot 0 \\ 81 \cdot 6 \\ 708 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       120 \cdot 5 \\       79 \cdot 4 \\       688 \cdot 8 \\       128 \cdot 0 \\       44 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 121 \cdot 0 \\ 81 \cdot 4 \\ 702 \cdot 0 \\ 128 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \cdot 5 \\ 82 \cdot 2 \\ 702 \cdot 5 \\ 128 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES\*

	ing the		Operat	tives on Shor	t-time	and the second	Onersting	s (excluding r	maintenance
	Estimated total number of	Working the v			luding persons the whole we		wo	rkers) on Ove	rtime
	operatives covered by returns	Number	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours lost	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime worked	Average number of hours of overtime worked
	(000's)	(000's)	C TRACE	(000's)	(000's)	A PARAMANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANAN	(000's)	(000's)	
tts g, etc etc us, etc ircraft ied etc cc bods bods cods ind ding, etc	238 55 308 416 169 78 17 38 87 1,180 731 449 673 248 140 130 355 84 671 104 75 158 91 61 42 425 172 57 91 583 192 87 362 76 206 192 81	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 4\\ 1\cdot 9\\ 0\cdot 3\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 2\\ 0\cdot 9\\ 0\cdot 5\\ 0\cdot 2\\ 0\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 2\cdot 6\\ 0\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 9\\ 0\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 6\\ 0\cdot 4\\ 2\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 6\\ 2\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 2\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 4\\ 0\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 0\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 0\cdot 7\\ 0\cdot 4\end{array}$	7 7 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       17 \\       14 \\       1 \\       60 \\       37 \\       11 \\       3 \\       8 \\       1 \\       39 \\       32 \\       7 \\       39 \\       22 \\       8 \\       7 \\       39 \\       22 \\       8 \\       7 \\       39 \\       22 \\       8 \\       7 \\       39 \\       22 \\       8 \\       7 \\       31 \\       32 \\       7 \\       36 \\       10 \\       8 \\       38 \\       19 \\       2 \\       73 \\       45 \\       4 \\       13 \\       53 \\       6 \\       9 \\       7 \\       2 \\       10 \\       2     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\ 7\\ 2^{\frac{1}{2}}\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 2^{\frac{1}{2}}\\ 21\\ 8^{\frac{1}{2}}\\ 21\\ 21\\ 21\\ 12\\ 7^{\frac{1}{2}}\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$	58.8 5.6 69.0 93.9 23.4 22.9 1.9 12.6 30.8 393.7 268.8 124.9 214.0 92.4 40.3 50.9 107.4 19.9 98.6 5.0 3.7 36.9 8.6 18.3 8.2 29.1 11.8 2.6 8.3 169.9 58.8 25.7 125.9 19.8 82.1 59.0 30.4	$\begin{array}{c} 530\\ 43\\ 689\\ 772\\ 220\\ 159\\ 19\\ 105\\ 249\\ 3,026\\ 2,099\\ 927\\ 1,473\\ 638\\ 311\\ 307\\ 819\\ 116\\ 741\\ 34\\ 226\\ 303\\ 44\\ 144\\ 59\\ 133\\ 56\\ 12\\ 35\\ 1,368\\ 437\\ 168\\ 1,015\\ 192\\ 638\\ 466\\ 233\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9\\ 7\frac{1}{10}\\ 8\frac{1}{2}\\ 77\\ 10\\ 8\frac{1}{2}\\ 78\\ 7\frac{1}{2}\\ 77\\ 7\frac{1}{6}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ 77\\ 7\frac{1}{6}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ 77\\ 7\frac{1}{6}\\ \frac{1}{2}\\ \frac{1}{2$
ies	5,721	37.4	9	40.1	457	111	1,506.2	11,644	71/2

\* Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification ".

# Unemployment at 14th September, 1959

Region

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

follows:-

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th August	271,188	36,178	97,097	22,499	426,962
14th September	268,721	23,804	98,921	13,617	405,063
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 2,467	- 12,374	+ 1,824	- 8,882	- 21,899

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th September represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 17th August was 2.0.

The total of 405,063 at 14th September includes 56,321 married women.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 14th September according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table. In the first part, which relates to Great Britain as a whole, separate figures are given for men, boys, women and girls. The second part gives an analysis of males and females in each Region.

		Wholly U (including	nemployed g Casuals)	1		11 48.3
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	54,682 7,751 23,497 5,232	56,971 11,815 27,769 6,289	150,038 4,084 44,183 1,858	261,691 23,650 95,449 13,379	7,030 154 3,472 238	268,721 23,804 98,921 13,617
Total	91,162	102,844	200,163	394,169	10,894	405,063
Region			Ma	les		
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Scotland Wales	12,538 6,148 3,280 4,048 2,556 4,464 10,252 5,196 10,100 3,851	10,505 5,553 3,423 4,469 3,105 5,640 11,950 6,611 13,096 4,434	$\begin{array}{c} 18,717\\ 10,381\\ 8,343\\ 8,597\\ 7,335\\ 11,310\\ 25,733\\ 16,075\\ 35,082\\ 12,549 \end{array}$	41,760 22,082 15,046 17,114 12,996 21,414 47,935 27,882 58,278 20,834	416 114 86 585 271 692 1,135 848 2,563 474	42,176 22,196 15,132 17,699 13,267 22,106 49,070 28,730 60,841 21,308
Great Britain	62,433	68,786	154,122	285,341	7,184	292,525
	01 ran	enti du	Fema	iles	ain, în 1	reat Bru
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	5,800 2,546 1,725 2,343 1,339 1,948 4,770 2,364 3,984 1,910	4,991 2,402 1,864 2,714 1,786 2,285 6,388 3,181 6,056 2,391	2,874 2,246 2,082 3,331 2,216 3,068 8,578 4,427 12,122 5,097	13,665 7,194 5,671 8,388 5,341 7,301 19,736 9,972 22,162 9,398	179 68 39 459 218 405 1,461 272 382 227	13,844 7,262 5,710 8,847 5,559 7,706 21,197 10,244 22,544 9,625

### 28,729 34,058 46,041 108,828 Great Britain 3,710 112,538

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th September, 1959.

Region	register	aber of pe ed as uner a Septemb	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	42,176 22,196 15,132 17,699 13,267 22,106 49,070 28,730 60,841 21,308	13,844 7,262 5,710 8,847 5,559 7,706 21,197 10,244 22,544 9,625	56,020 29,458 20,842 26,546 18,826 29,812 70,267 38,974 83,385 30,933	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.9\\ 1.4\\ 1.2\\ 1.1\\ 1.2\\ 1.9\\ 2.6\\ 3.0\\ 3.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $		
Great Britain	292,525	112,538	405,063	2.1	1.5	1.9		
Northern Ireland	23,365	9,335	32,700	7.8	5.4	7.0		

\* See footnote † in next column.

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Total

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 14th September, The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 17th August and 14th September, 1959, were as

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 14th September, 1959, are shown below.

MenBoysWomenGirls18 yearsunder18 yearsunderand over18 yearsand over18 years

		WI	olly Unem	ployed (inc	cluding Cas	suals)
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain Northern Ireland	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	38,595 20,291 14,073 15,672 11,993 19,557 43,445 25,032 54,096 18,937 261,691 22,168	3,165 1,791 973 1,442 1,003 1,857 4,490 2,850 4,182 1,897 23,650 989	11,970 5,931 4,974 7,343 4,956 6,062 17,823 8,495 20,384 7,902 95,449 8,577	1,695 1,263 697 1,045 7,76 1,239 1,913 1,477 1,778 1,496 13,379 442	55,42 29,27( 20,71' 25,50 18,33' 28,71' 67,67 37,85 80,44( 30,23) 394,169 32,170
United Kingdom		283,859	24,639	104,026	13,821	426,34
		Tota Who	l Registere lly Unempl	d as Unem loyed, Tem and Casua	porarily Sto	luding opped
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		39,008 20,401 14,158 16,249 12,259 20,229 44,561 25,874 56,586 19,396	3,168 1,795 974 1,450 1,008 1,877 4,509 2,856 4,255 1,912	12,148 5,990 5,013 7,795 4,767 6,418 19,239 8,713 20,756 8,082	1,696 1,272 697 1,052 792 1,288 1,958 1,531 1,788 1,543	56,020 29,455 20,842 26,544 18,826 29,812 70,265 38,974 83,385 30,933
Great Britain		268,721	23,804	98,921	13,617	405,063

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

291,092

994

24,798 107,800

8,879

456 32,700

14,073 437,763

Northern Ireland .. 22,371

United Kingdom

The following Table\* gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 14th September, 1959:—

	1941-14	Males		Females			
Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	
One or less            Over         1 and up to         2           "         2         ","         4           "         4         ","         6           "         6         ","         8           "         8         ","         13           "         13         ","         26           "         26         ","         39           "         39         ","         52	4,391 3,351 3,747 3,243 4,825 2,230 1,059 429 172 194	28,231 20,525 25,319 18,575 13,077 24,730 35,105 22,655 16,283 51,265	32,622 23,876 29,066 21,818 17,902 26,960 36,164 23,084 16,455 51,459	2,996 2,235 2,156 1,543 2,590 1,140 404 145 76 93	13,710 9,611 12,351 9,893 5,525 9,997 13,081 7,386 4,614 9,105	16,706 11,846 14,507 11,436 8,115 11,137 13,485 7,531 4,690 9,198	
Total	23,641	255,765	279,406	13,378	95,273	108,651	

### DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each of the Development Areas at 14th September, 1959.

Development Area	perso	ers of uner ons on reg i Septembe	isters		rcentage rate of inemployment <sup>†</sup>			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Vest Cumberland cottish outh Wales and	24,682 1,621 39,767	8,873 567 14,420	33,555 2,188 54,187	3·3 3·9 5·2	2.9 3.6 3.5	3·2 3·8 4·6		
Monmouthshire Vrexham outh Lancashire forth-East Lanca-	15,139 957 2,655	7,387 440 2,100	22,526 1,397 4,755	3.0 3.3 2.6	$3 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 1$	3.2 3.6 3.1		
shire Ierseyside	768 19,592	742 5,789	1,510 25,381	$1 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 0$	1·9 2·6	1·7 4·1		
Total, All Develop- ment Areas	105,181	40,318	145,499	4.0	3.2	3.7		

\* The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped. † Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.

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# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE

	INCII	PAL 7	TOWN	1S			es the many of the	Regi		rs of Pers 14th Sep		1959	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
The Table below persons on the regist Youth Employment O England, and in Scotla September, 1959, and t	ers of Offices and, W he num	the H in each ales an abers o	Employs h adm nd Nor f perso	ment I inistrat thern I ns on 1	Exchangive Re reland the reg	ges and gion of at 14th isters of	Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as com- pared with 17th August, 1959
the Exchanges and Offi in each Region, togeth with 17th August, 1959.	er with	the in	crease	or decr	ease co	Inc. (+)	Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	25,874 340 689 1,027 1,206	2,856 38 75 114 88	8,713 176 232 333 566	1,531 21 44 64 36 22	38,974 575 1,040 1,538 1,896 1,473	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,636 \\ - & 57 \\ - & 95 \\ - & 230 \\ - & 56 \\ - & 19 \\ \end{array} $
Regions and Principal	Reg		rs of Pera 14th Sep		1959	or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-	Middlesbrough(inc.South Bank)	798 1,849 3,174	142 183 357	511 769 983	123 182	2,924 4,696	- 258 - 408
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 17th August, 1959	South Shields	1,953 1,063 3,319 348	129 122 331 44	382 539 1,069 84	34 59 153 25	2,498 1,783 4,872 501	+ 110 + 117 - 252 - 59
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	<b>39,008</b> 18,340	3,168 606	12,148 5,817	1,696 351	56,020	- 3,019 - 142	Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	56,586 2,307 936 2,379 3,967	<b>4,255</b> 37 37 112 139	20,756 702 177 750 653	1,788 23 20 36 47	83,385 3,069 1,170 3,277 4,806	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 675 \\ + & 112 \\ - & 125 \\ - & 585 \\ + & 108 \end{array}$
Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham	18,540 187 189 1,752 623 769	2 11 77 101 40	49 46 410 235 235	2 8 37 77 30	25,114 240 254 2,276 1,036 1,074	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 37 \\ + & 9 \\ - & 112 \\ - & 158 \\ - & 171 \end{array} $	Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	18,477 1,448 1,712 1,137	1,394 144 196 47	4,475 761 1,031 926	382 44 79 32	24.728	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 148 \\ - & 80 \\ - & 93 \\ - & 166 \end{array} $
Dagenham      Ealing      East Ham      Enfield	406 285 318 190 369	40 68 68 45 88 143	233 201 121 84 64 200	11 24 34 31 36	686 498 481 373 748	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 50 \\ - & 54 \\ + & 53 \\ - & 180 \\ + & 55 \\ \end{array} $	Wales           Cardiff           Methyr Tydfil           Newport           Rhondda	19,396 2,846 744 699 1,129	1,912 162 38 52 140	8,082 502 287 218 551	1,543 74 50 58 37	3.584	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1,200 \\ - & 372 \\ + & 90 \\ - & 61 \\ - & 151 \\ \end{array} $
Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	83 368 443 753 543	44 54 38 96 51	44 73 93 162 228	17 18 13 34 26	188 513 587 1,045 848	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 88 \\ - & 80 \\ + & 16 \\ - & 262 \\ - & 82 \end{array} $	Swansea	1,595 22,371 7,657 1,790	106 994 266 53	554 8,879 4,078 578	52 456 120 21	2,307 32,700 12,121	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 34 \\ - & 1,515 \\ - & 28 \\ - & 287 \\ \end{array} $
Wembley West Ham Willesden	195 1,026 488	39 58 21	66 276 224	16 25 14	316 1,385 747	$- 136 \\ - 8 \\ + 18 \\ - 18$	41 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	- 306 - 400 - 100 - 100	- 1945) 1945)	Norman Record	langer Manger Minger Scale Oc		
Eastern and Southern Bedford Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich	20,401 234 867 264 541	1,795 35 34 71 43	5,990 113 209 83 139	1,272 18 16 41 62 15	29,458 400 1,126 459 785	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1,089 \\ - 84 \\ - 78 \\ - 93 \\ - 57 \\ - 62 \end{array} $	NUMBERS U The Table below sho unemployed in 1939 an	ws the	annual	average	e numt	oers regi	stered as
Luton	370 1,341 241 1,888 454	26 39 3 82 32 6	89 305 91 545 229	15 19 20 55	500 1,704 355 2,570 729	- 123 - 15 + 77 + 14		1215	Great B		19. Ves		na sugar
Slough	285 2,016 760 225	6 168 33 38	229 69 369 193 88	55 14 2 74 23 31	362 2,627 1,009 382	+ 125 + 120 + 107 - 113	- Wholly Un (including			emporari Stopped		Total	United Kingdom: Total
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth	14,158 3,338 514 473 1,534	974 167 16 59 197	5,013 855 243 284 886	697 97 12 53 74	20,842 4,457 785 869 2,691	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 130 \\ + & 80 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 112 \\ - & 125 \end{array}$	Males           1939          982,900           1946          257,500	Females 315,000 113,500	-	00 7	males 8,500 1 1,200	,513,600 374,300	1,589,800
Swindon Midland Birmingham	236 16,249 4,446	21 1,450 342	204 7,795 1,783	26 1,052 217	487 26,546 6,788	- 1,873	1947          239,000           1948          227,500           1949          223,200           1950          215,000	86,500 75,000 76,900 90,600	102,7 4,3 4,8 5,1	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800	480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900	510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400
Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	193 1,424 127 269 1,706	154 4 17 106	121 988 64 74 861	116 4 17 78	328 2,682 199 377 2,751	+ 2 - 66 - 54 - 88 - 950	1951        153,400         1952        196,100         1953        204,300         1954        176,500         1955        137,400	83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700	13,9 7,9 9,3	00 5 00 00 00 00	3,800 8,200 5,300 9,800	414,300 342,000 284,800 232,200	462,500 380,000 317,800 264,500
Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	701 337 803 392	35 12 146 36	303 113 406 96	78 43 10 74 22	1,082 472 1,429 546	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 260 \\ - & 121 \\ - & 494 \\ + & 84 \end{array} $	1956        151,000         1957        204,300         1958        293,800         1959:	78,600 90,200 116,300	17,8 12,3 27,6 49,8	00 1	9,600 5,700 9,700 1.016	257,000 312,500 457,400 620,786	287,100 347,200 500,900 666,509
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby	12,259 541 901 972	1,008 69 62 87	4,767 152 472 96	792 27 39 59	<b>18,826</b> 789 1,474 1,214	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2,868 \\ - & 401 \\ - & 263 \\ - & 14 \end{array}$	12th Jan 403,890 9th Feb 404,093 9th Mar. 363,733 13th Apr 349,776 11th May 318,162	146,071 145,044 137,142 136,537 125,796	39,2 31,8 30,1 25,9	50     20       33     1       67     1       90     1	0,276 7,837 4,273 0,595	608,663 550,545 530,753 480,543	652,807 591,349 568,105 518,298
Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham	1,160 446 390 290 2,364	87 22 35 37 3 114	228 94 121 186 689	16 34 44 5 56	1,426 609 592 484 3,223	- 64 + 2 - 87 - 559	15th June         278,311           13th July         272,612           17th Aug         299,048           14th Sept         285,341	107,149 101,297 114,798 108,828	20,8 15,4 8,3 7,1	04	6,957 5,480 4,798 3,710	413,311 394,793 426,962 405,063	449,468 429,321 461,177 437,763
Peterborough Scunthorpe East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford	249 181 20,229 797 1,118	22 16 1,877 152 47	155 345 6,418 277 280	29 63 1,288 107 15	455 605 29,812 1,333 1,460	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 55 \\ - & 373 \\ - & 2,002 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 378 \\ \end{array} $		*	*	*			
Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield	279 756 368 532 3,599	47 22 89 23 43 195	92 343 273 240 578	10 35 22 30 72 51	403 1,223 686 845 4,444	- 45 - 7 - 66 - 77	DISABLED PER	SONS		MPLC	YME	ENT)	ACTS,
Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield	2,710 774 2,559 462 613	113 80 160 66 72	575 238 719 104 137	51 90 198 35 21	3,449 1,182 3,636 667 843	- 145 - 86	The number of per-	sons re	and	l under	the I	Disabled	Persons
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	44,561 195 331	4,509 23 21 172	<b>19,239</b> 175 131	1,958 28 5	70,267 421 488	- <b>3,844</b> - 140 - 123	(Employment) Acts, 1 date on which a cour 731,352 at 20th Octobe The number of dis	nt was t er, 1958	aken),	was 7	15,825,	, compa	ared with
Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley	392 1,704 523 891 1,055 451	172 236 43 53 70 23	710 772 668 198 417 370	62 49 41 16 43 6	1,336 2,761 1,275 1,158 1,585 850	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 156 \\ + & 80 \\ + & 17 \\ - & 262 \\ \end{array} $	unemployed at 21st Se were males and 7,165 given in the Table belo	ptembe were fer	r. 1959	, was 5	4.776,	of who	m 47,611
Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester(inc.Stretford)	235 298 14,874 6,573	14 44 1,385 404	114 314 3,819 1,194	7 23 412 112	370 679 20,490 8,283	+ 2 + 33 - 63 - 523		2.1.44 3.4673 2.4675	M	[ales	Fema	ales	Total
Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston Rochdale St. Helens	1,268 783 462 885	404 46 59 20 143	1,194 793 382 140 1,079	112 28 65 13 67	2,135 1,289 635 2,174	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 217 \\ - & 11 \\ + & 27 \end{vmatrix}$	Suitable for ordinary emplo Severely disabled persons cl unlikely to obtain en other than under speci	assified a ploymen	s t	43,701	6,	,717	50,418
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey	790 778	67 128 151	423 296 437	31 55 41	2,053 1,269 1,407 1,197	- 142 - 156	tions* Total	··· ·	•	3,910 47,611	7,	448	4,358
Warrington Wigan	526 866	65 81	539	67 54	1,197 1,324	- 151 - 175	* These persons are exclu registers of Employment Ex	ided from changes	n the sta given in	tistics of the prece	unempleding Ta	loyed pers	sons on the

(77874)

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### 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 14th September, 1959. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

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	1		Gr	eat Britain	- United Kingdom					
Industry	unemp (inclu	olly ployed uding uals)		orarily oped		Total	A State		nited Kingd (all classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tot
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	11,786 9,173 347 2,266	1,262 1,226 28 8	865 81 784	88 87 1 —	12,651 9,254 347 3,050	1,350 1,313 29 8	14,001 10,567 376 3,058	15,875 12,172 537 3,166	1,451 1,414 29 8	17,32 13,51 3,17
Mining and Quarrying	7,820 6,815 503 221 281	249 181 8 10 50	45  7 1 37		7,865 6,815 510 222 318	250 182 8 10 50	8,115 6,997 518 232	8,046 6,823 632 250	252 182 8 10	8,2 7,0 6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,120 442 1,880 462 823	6,166 95 816 597 684	80 2 1 16	117 2 7 12 45	9,200 442 1,882 463 839	6,283 97 823 609 729	368 15,483 539 2,705 1,072 1,568	341 9,700 488 1,952 474 882	52 7,050 102 908 655 786	3 16,7 5 2,8 1,1
Milk Products	537 266 589 1,136 351 281 1,052 951 350	247 79 824 1,486 55 233 312 528 210			540 266 606 1,160 364 281 1,053 953 351	248 79 832 1,520 55 236 312 531 212	1,368 788 345 1,438 2,680 419 517 1,365 1,484 563	612 267 630 1,263 374 297 1,075 1,024 362	786 278 83 873 1,752 58 239 317 553 446	1,6 8 3 1,5 3,0 4 5 1,3 1,5 8
Chemical and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc	4,121 329 295 56 1,702 214 371 435 443 129 147	1,773	7  4 1  1  1 	8   8  	<b>4,128</b> 329 295 57 1,706 215 371 435 444 129 147	1,781 8 49 8 421 391 494 116 233 25 36	5,909 337 344 65 2,127 606 865 551 677 154 183	<b>4,248</b> 330 303 60 1,795 217 373 444 448 131 147	1,795 8 51 8 427 394 495 116 235 25 36	6,0, 33 2,2 6 8 5 6 6 1
Metal Manufacture       Iron and Steel (General)       Iron Castings, etc.         Iron Castings, etc.       Iron Castings, etc.         Light Metals       Iron Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	6,496 2,968 543 1,861 361 763	1,073 433 61 281 141 157	<b>2,338</b> 1,658 300 289 44 47	39 12 1 19 4 3	8,834 4,626 843 2,150 405 810	1,112 445 62 300 145 160	9,946 5,071 905 2,450 550 970	8,934 4,654 846 2,196 410 828	1,117 445 62 304 145 161	10,0 5,0 90 2,50 53
Engineering and Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{13,371}\\ \textbf{326}\\ \textbf{787}\\ \textbf{398}\\ \textbf{210}\\ \textbf{468}\\ \textbf{199}\\ \textbf{549}\\ \textbf{270}\\ \textbf{2,843}\\ \textbf{1,307}\\ \textbf{381}\\ \textbf{1,431}\\ \textbf{504}\\ \textbf{105}\\ \textbf{928}\\ \textbf{411}\\ \textbf{314}\\ \textbf{888}\\ \textbf{465}\\ \textbf{587} \end{array}$	5,317 54 169 130 55 91 17 59 125 632 87 219 313 280 190 465 192 377 958 285 619	653 119 4 1 3 75 1 41 101 193 3 51 3 1 45 — — 3 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 64 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ 11 \\ - \\ - \\ 4 \\ - \\ 26 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 5 \\ \end{array} $	14,024 445 791 399 213 543 200 590 271 2,944 1,500 384 1,500 384 1,500 384 1,507 106 973 411 314 888 468 595	5,381 54 169 133 55 102 17 59 125 636 87 219 314 288 190 491 192 378 962 286 624	19,405 499 960 532 268 645 217 649 396 3,580 1,587 603 1,587 603 1,796 795 296 1,464 603 692 1,850 754 1,219	14,497 451 812 410 232 654 202 596 280 3,027 1,510 387 1,523 519 107 1,005 423 319 959 477 604	<b>5,570</b> <b>55</b> <b>173</b> <b>134</b> <b>58</b> <b>130</b> <b>17</b> <b>63</b> <b>143</b> <b>643</b> <b>87</b> <b>226</b> <b>319</b> <b>325</b> <b>191</b> <b>500</b> <b>192</b> <b>378</b> <b>994</b> <b>301</b> <b>641</b>	20,00 55 55 22 77 22 66 47 3,66 1,55 6 1,88 22 1,55 6 6 1,95 1,95 7 7,1,24
hipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	<b>11,411</b> 10,478 933	<b>341</b> 238 103	255 249 6	18 18 —	<b>11,666</b> 10,727 939	359 256 103	<b>12,025</b> 10,983 1,042	<b>12,186</b> 11,218 968	<b>372</b> 269 103	12,55 11,48 1,07
ehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle	5,351 1,694	1,091 393	309 138	32 6	<b>5,660</b> 1,832	1,123 399	<b>6,783</b> 2,231	6,008 1,885	1,170 404	7,17 2,28
Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	290 2,050 446 772 99	124 473 34 33 34	8 156 4 3 —	4 3 19 —	298 2,206 450 775 99	128 476 53 33 34	426 2,682 503 808 133	306 2,489 452 777 99	129 503 53 34 47	4 2,9 5 8 1
etal Goods not Elsewhere Specified          Tools and Implements          Cutlery          Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.          Wire and Wire Manufactures          Cans and Metal Boxes          Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals          Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	4,976 344 113 257 385 187 114 3,576	2,333 123 122 153 158 271 92 1,414	190 53 1 34 4 	64 13 24 9  7 11	5,166 397 114 291 389 187 134 3,654	2,397 136 122 177 167 271 99 1,425	7,563 533 236 468 556 458 233 5,079	5,248 404 115 294 392 191 135 3,717	2,413 140 122 177 167 275 100 1,432	7,60 5- 47 5- 47 5- 40 2.2 5,14
xtiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made	6,165 314	6,225 135	648 2	1,377 1	6,813 316	<b>7,602</b> 136	14,415 452	7 <b>,821</b> 334	9,813 157	17,6
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Ute Rope, Twine and Net Losiery and other Knitted Goods 	1,465 689 1,157 544 129 318 60 145 106 232	1,578 1,082 923 211 250 629 49 241 111 425	257 77 16 16 2 102 21 21  4	432 326 78 18 14 365 6 53 11 20	1,722 766 1,173 560 131 420 81 145 110	2,010 1,408 1,001 229 264 994 55 294 122	3,732 2,174 2,174 789 395 1,414 136 439 232	2,129 1,018 1,200 561 162 455 86 169 115	2,832 1,882 1,043 233 416 1,092 78 337 129	4,90 2,90 2,24 79 57 1,54 16 50 24
Textile Finishing            Other Textile Industries	819 187	533 58	4 147 —	30 40 3	236 966 187	455 573 61	691 1,539 248	265 1,135 192	854 685 75	1,11 1,82 26
ather, Leather Goods and Fur	665 381 193 91	335 118 190 27	35 19 3 13	17 13 4	700 400 196 104	<b>352</b> 131 194 27	1,052 531 390 131	717 411 201 105	375 143 205 27	1,09 55 40 13

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					Indu	stry
- C	Weat Men <sup>3</sup> Wom Over Dress Hats	g and therpro- 's and nen's a alls an ses, Li , Caps s Indu wear	bof C Boys and G ind Me ingeri and	uterw 'Tail irls' T en's Sl e, Infa Millin	ored failor hirts, ants' hery	ed C Und Wea
Bi	Brick Potte Glass Ceme Abra	and the second second	eclay	and H	Refrac	tory
Ti	Timb Furn Bedd Shop Woo	Furniter iture a ing, et and ( den C ellaneo	ind U c. Office	Fittin	nd Ba	isket
	Paper Card Ca Manu spe Print	Printing r and board ses ufacture cified ing, Pu r Prin	Board Boxe res c	d es, Ca	per a	and and

- Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber ...... Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms ... Toys, Games and Sports Equip Miscellaneous Stationers' Good Plastics Moulding and Fabricat Miscellaneous Manufacturing I
- Gas, Electricity and Water Gas ..... Electricity ...... Water Supply .....

Construction .. .. ..

- Transport and Communication Railways . . . . . Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport . . . . Port and Inland Water Transpor Air Transport . . . . Postal Services and Telecommu Miscellaneous Transport Service
- Distributive Trades ...... Wholesale Distribution ... Retail Distribution ... Dealing in Coal, Builders' D Agricultural Supplies (Whole Dealing in other Industrial Mate
- Insurance, Banking and Finance
- Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services . . Educational Services . . Legal Services . . . . Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations . . Other Professional and Scientific
- Miscellaneous Services .... Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations . Betting .... Catering, Hotels, etc. ... Laundries ... Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carp Motor Repairers, Distributors, Stations ... Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service ...

Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service

**Ex-Service Personnel not Classifi** 

Other Persons not Classified by I GRAND TOTAL\* ..

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### Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

	No.		(	Great Britai	n					
y and an oral of the second	unem (inch	olly ployed uding uals)	Tempo stop			Total		Ur	nited Kingd (all classes)	
or and a state of the	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
terwear Outerwear nderwear, etc ear, etc e specified	2,247 255 411 527 94 161 77 122 600	<b>4,233</b> 336 1,191 499 448 920 88 317 434	514 66 45 251 1 6 64 3 78	939 316 193 209 39 55 62 16 49	<b>2,761</b> 321 456 778 95 167 141 125 678	5,172 652 1,384 708 487 975 150 333 483	7,933 973 1,840 1,486 582 1,142 291 458 1,161	<b>2,824</b> 323 465 779 119 175 143 130 690	6,041 661 1,481 734 1,009 1,127 169 362 498	8,865 984 1,946 1,513 1,128 1,302 312 492 1,188
etc	4,680 1,564 736 1,114 82	1,231 228 389 482 4	175 27 110 19 1	<b>290</b> 15 270 5 —	<b>4,855</b> 1,591 846 1,133 83	1,521 243 659 487 4	6,376 1,834 1,505 1,620 87	5,097 1,714 856 1,143 88	<b>1,532</b> 245 663 489 4	<b>6,629</b> 1,959 1,519 1,632 92
alinessities diambits	1,184	128	18	so Taqui lognum	1,202	128	1,330	1,296	131	1,427
ets	3,545 1,300 1,240 170 211 385 239	693 119 231 115 46 92 90	89 1 83 1  2 2	35 3 15 11 5 1	<b>3,634</b> 1,301 1,323 171 211 387 241	728 122 246 126 46 97 91	- <b>4,362</b> 1,423 1,569 297 257 484 332	3,914 1,427 1,403 183 215 407 279	744 125 253 130 46 98 92	4,658 1,552 1,656 313 261 505 371
nd Fibre-board Packing Board not elsewhere apers and Periodicals	2,585 596 272 262 675	1,795 360 330 323 173	72 65 — 1	14 3 4 1 2	2,657 661 272 263 676	1,809 363 334 324 175	4,466 1,024 606 587 851	2,725 665 274 268 711	1,926 367 380 339 185	<b>4,651</b> 1,032 654 607 896
Bookbinding, Engraving,	780	609	5	4	785	613	1,398	807	655	1,462
··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	2,789 1,193 183 164 221 86 590 352	1,605 430 118 82 367 56 321 231	195 3  6 24  159 3	53 5 1 5 1 	2,984 1,196 183 170 245 86 749 355	<b>1,658</b> 435 119 87 368 56 353 240	<b>4,642</b> 1,631 302 257 613 142 1,102 595	3,080 1,217 188 189 252 87 753 394	1,694 441 120 93 382 57 358 243	4,774 1,658 308 282 634 144 1,111 637
	52,484	484	85	5	52,569	489	53,058	60,025	532	60,557
·····	2,886 1,509 1,060 317	<b>223</b> 120 91 12	18 9 6 3	HH	<b>2,904</b> 1,518 1,066 320	<b>223</b> 120 91 12	<b>3,12</b> 7 1,638 1,157 332	3,068 1,562 1,138 368	<b>228</b> 124 92 12	<b>3,296</b> 1,686 1,230 380
port	24,471 3,762 2,367 3,190 6,924 2,581 286 3,793 1,568	2,131 254 909 102 83 25 38 520 200	246 2 15 183 20 	6  1 1  4 	24,717 3,764 2,369 3,205 7,107 2,601 286 3,800 1,585	2,137 254 909 102 84 26 38 524 200	26,854 4,018 3,278 3,307 7,191 2,627 324 4,324 1,785	26,593 3,911 2,510 3,397 7,462 3,256 292 4,160 1,605	2,204 264 921 105 87 27 39 556 205	28,797 4,175 3,431 3,502 7,549 3,283 331 4,716 1,810
Materials, Grain and	26,941 5,991 14,103	<b>16,853</b> 1,881 14,421	145 34 60	<b>280</b> 87 183	27,086 6,025 14,163	17,133 1,968 14,604	44,219 7,993 28,767	<b>29,143</b> 6,498 15,164	18,431 2,131 15,697	47,574 8,629 30,861
lesale or Retail) terials and Machinery	3,595 3,252	201 350	44 7	3 7	3,639 3,259	204 357	3,843 3,616	4,021 3,460	217 386	4,238 3,846
	2,754	830	7	4	2,761	834	3,595	2,890	885	3,775
es   ific Services	<b>5,047</b> 241 1,629 168 2,204 171 634	6,282 135 1,781 225 3,889 60 192	21 10 10 1 1 -	69 1 49  16 3 	<b>5,068</b> 241 1,639 168 2,214 172 634	<b>6,351</b> 136 1,830 225 3,905 63 192	<b>11,419</b> 377 3,469 393 6,119 235 826	<b>5,277</b> 250 1,697 173 2,319 193 645	<b>6,864</b> 138 1,968 251 4,232 69 206	12,141 388 3,665 424 6,551 262 851
arpet Beating, etc.	24,937 2,918 1,765 518 9,934 728 299	21,151 1,476 291 492 10,757 1,338 494	113 8 12 16 20 4 2	180 20 6 7 61 7 5	25,050 2,926 1,777 534 9,954 732 301	21,331 1,496 297 499 10,818 1,345 499	46,381 4,422 2,074 1,033 20,772 2,077 800	26,421 3,018 1,897 633 10,461 770 319	22,934 1,555 312 507 11,411 1,453 542	49,355 4,573 2,209 1,140 21,872 2,223 861
rs, Garages and Filling	3,275 483 435 1,169 3,413	535 44 467 4,068 1,189	7 9 7 6 22	6 1 6 47 14	3,282 492 442 1,175 3,435	541 45 473 4,115 1,203	3,823 537 915 5,290 4,638	3,473 533 462 1,265 3,590	570 49 508 4,718 1,309	4,043 582 970 5,983 4,899
: : : :	17,477 8,835 8,642	2,532 1,671 861	79 23 56	10 2 8	17,556 8,858 8,698	<b>2,542</b> 1,673 869	20,098 10,531 9,567	<b>18,543</b> 9,295 9,248	2,742 1,815 927	<b>21,285</b> 11,110 10,175
ied by Industry	2,987	98		-	2,987	98	3,085	3,124	105	3,229
índustry	28,229 285,341	22,522 108,828	7,184	3,710	28,229 292,525	22,522 112,538	50,751 405,063	29,886 315,890	23,633 121,873	53,519 437,763
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\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,935 males and 177 females in Great Britain and 6,654 males and 195 females in the United Kingdom).

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# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 12th August and 9th September, 1959, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	12th A	eks ended August, 959	9th Sep	Four weeks ended 9th September, 1959			
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	4th Dec., 1958, to 9th Sept., 1959 (40 weeks)		
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	85,861 29,214 50,383 33,628	100,085 32,090 82,781 48,437	77,105 29,254 45,672 26,529	100,622 26,558 84,051 43,841	707,526 166,768 402,116 167,773		
Total	199,086	263,393	178,560	255,072*	1,444,183		

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 (see next page), 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 Employ-ment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th September, 1959, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th September, 1959.

AND THE PARTY LET			during four th September			Nu		cancies remains September, 1		d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,277	884	2,866	130	6,157	20,512	1,120	606	340	22,578*
Mining and Quarrying	316	1,221	25	36	1,598	2,288	748	37	20	3,093
Coal Mining	126	1,182	10	6	1,324	1,833	703	13	8	2,557
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,865	879	4,194	1,262	9,200	1,336	594	4,029	1,837	7,796
	1,500	431	768	558	3,257	1,396	566	1,367	753	4,082
	2,500	894	408	206	4,008	2,169	672	554	325	3,720
	7,360	4,013	4,649	1,794	17,816	10,294	2,442	7,456	2,486	22,678
ments, etc	5,153	2,820	1,865	878	10,716	6,959	1,692	2,728	1,196	12,575
	2,207	1,193	2,784	916	7,100	3,335	750	4,728	1,290	10,103
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering . Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	3,290 2,770 2,327 1,939	301 1,183 1,771 732	80 632 1,982 2,179	46 327 767 1,688	3,717 4,912 6,847 6,538	825 5,126 2,435 1,543	69 479 1,412 1,225	33 1,219 2,826 6,989	38 329 1,559 4,808	965 7,153 8,232 14,565
(Spinning and Weaving)	501	141	822	302	1,766	554	289	2,996	1,316	5,155
	498	140	399	276	1,313	433	447	1,613	1,064	3,557
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	173	189	189	147	698	158	302	527	519	1,506
Clothing and Footwear	488	533	1,928	3,242	6,191	614	803	9,225	5,353	15,995
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	1,575	602	480	279	2,936	998	552	889	987	3,426
Timber, Furniture, etc	1,659	1,364	481	296	3,800	1,928	1,006	732	574	4,240
Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,017	650	1,234	1,195	4,096	824	634	1,728	2,323	5,509
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	697	271	810	532	2,310	387	270	1,086	1,057	2,800
Printing and Publishing	320	379	424	663	1,786	437	364	642	1,266	2,709
Other Manufacturing Industries          Construction          Gas, Electricity and Water          Transport and Communication          Distributive Trades          Insurance, Banking and Finance          Professional and Scientific Services          Miscellaneous Services          Entertainments, Sports, etc.          Catering, Hotels, etc.          Laundrices, Dry Cleaning, etc.	1,419 23,717 709 3,661 5,985 222 782 5,875 550 3,201 328	498 3,220 383 736 4,991 447 658 2,143 184 387 220	1,617 262 96 629 5,985 359 2,039 11,586 434 7,537 851	566 280 79 471 7,585 1,200 1,324 2,452 134 565 436	$\begin{array}{r} 4,100\\ 27,479\\ 1,267\\ 5,497\\ 24,546\\ 2,228\\ 4,803\\ 22,056\\ 1,302\\ 11,690\\ 1,835\\ \end{array}$	959 16,869 517 9,022 6,587 1,038 1,974 5,682 311 1,872 191	556 1,831 229 673 6,327 661 1,421 1,734 210 318 189	1,940 387 134 1,481 12,118 971 4,798 21,989 816 10,772 1,917	961 346 67 519 11,516 941 1,829 4,877 193 1,136 1,250	4,416 19,433 947 11,695 36,548 3,611 10,022 34,282 1,530 14,098 3,547
Public Administration	<b>2,679</b>	531	1,004	<b>599</b>	4,813	5,528	<b>502</b>	2,016	534	8,580
	1,334	253	753	380	2,720	4,037	181	1,455	278	5,951
	1,345	278	251	219	2,093	1,491	321	561'	256	2,629
Grand Total	77,105	29,254	45,672	26,529	178,560	100,622	26,558	84,051	43,841	255,072*

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th September, 1959, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :--

Paris and and		fen id over	Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western North-Midland North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	21,771            9,488            5,086            6,845            4,197            5,256            10,470            4,082            6,019            3,891            77,105	23,275 17,297 9,749 11,969 8,408 6,842 9,794 3,982 3,638 5,668 100,622	8,184 3,782 1,325 3,088 2,394 2,158 3,220 1,844 1,820 1,439 29,254	8,180 3,926 1,455 4,263 1,762 2,460 1,916 868 770 958 26,558	14,737 4,579 2,420 3,351 2,257 2,667 6,825 2,161 4,650 2,025 45,672	32,869 11,489 4,314 6,885 4,632 5,333 11,189 2,333 3,318 1,689 84,051	6,663 3,105 1,564 2,431 2,505 2,023 3,045 1,976 1,973 1,244 26,529	13,205 5,410 2,369 5,103 3,978 3,463 5,487 1,600 2,328 898 43,841	51,355 20,954 10,395 15,715 11,353 12,104 23,560 10,063 14,462 8,599 178,560	77,529 38,122 17,887 28,220 18,780 18,098 28,386 8,783 10,054 9,213 255,072*

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\* This figure includes 18,658 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

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The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 29th August, 1959, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the payroll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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Industry	men	er of En nts per 1 ployed ing of p	00 at
efficatione de contration de	M.	F.	1
atment of Non-Metalliferous fining Products other than Coal	3.1	3.6	
ricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.4	4.5	
ing Glazed Tiles) Blass (other than Containers) Blass Containers ement	2.5 2.3 3.2 1.6	$2 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 9$ $4 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 1$	CACAGO
ther Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.0	5.1	4
emicals and Allied Trades	1.9	4.3	2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	2.5 3.7 5.6 2.7 3.9 5.0 2.3 4.6	144 44400
tal Manufacture	2.6	3.5	
Blast Furnaces	1.4	3.3	03
etc. ron Foundries inplate Manufacture iteel Sheet Manufacture ron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.4 \\ 3.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	
gineering and Electrical Goods	2.7	4.8	14.
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Sollers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2.6 2.3 2.6	$2 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3$	10 - 27 ×
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Fextile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Felegraph and Telephone Appar-	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$   \begin{array}{c}     3.7 \\     4.5 \\     3.6 \\     2.8 \\     3.0 \\     4.3 \\     3.9 \\     4.1 \\   \end{array} $	
atus Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1.9 3.5	8·3 5·0	
hicles	2.3	4.2	1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	2·5 3·1	3.8 4.8	
craft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	1.5	2.6	1
and Aircraft Accessories Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc	$ \begin{array}{c} -3.0 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.9 \\ 4.3 \end{array} $	5.4 4.0 2.3 6.2	100 - 10 Mar
etal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.5	5.0	1
Fools and Cutlery          Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.          Iron and Steel Forgings          Wire and Wire Manufactures          Hollow-ware          Brass Manufactures          Other Metal Industries	2.5 2.6 2.9 2.5 3.6 3.7 4.1	3.5 4.9 2.9 3.2 5.7 4.7 5.4	「「「「「
	al bai	4.3	05
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	and a	attroad	100
ments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	2·9 2·1 3·0 2·6	4·4 2·9 5·3 3·2	A State of the
* Based on the 1948 edition of	the "St	andard	Ind

## Labour Turnover

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-charged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms *in the same industry*, and the net numbers of

engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

### Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries\* : 5 weeks ended 29th August, 1959

1	charge Loss em	ber of I es and o ses per 1 ployed a ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	mer em	er of En its per 1 ployed a ing of p	00 at	charge Loss em	ber of I es and c ses per 1 ployed a ing of p	other 00 at
	M.	F.	т.	Tablic dense i Tablers estationes Estatumente Estationente estationes	м.	F.	т.	м.	F.	т.
D	lieons	3		Textiles	3.1	4.5	3.9	2.6	3.8	3.3
3	2.5	3.0	2.6	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	4.0	5.8	5.2	3.9	5.7	5.1
5	2.6	3.2	2.6	Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	3.5 3.4	3.7 4.6	3.6 4.0	3·2 3·0	3.2	3·2 3·5
777	2.2	2.7	$2.5 \\ 1.9$	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.3	4.3	2.8	1.4	3.2	1.8
5	2·8 1·4	4·4 1·8	$3 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4$	Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2·5 3·7	4·1 5·6	3.4	1·9 1·6	3.2	2.6 3.2
	3.1	3.5	3.1	Jute Rope, Twine and Net	5·0 2·9	5.9 3.4	5.5 3.2	$5 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 0$	5·0 4·3	5.0 3.5
5	1.7	3.3	2.1	Hosiery	2·3 4·5	4·1 3·3	3.6	1·7 4·2	3.0 3.6	2.6 3.9
			-	Carpets	2.8	3.4	3·1 3·9	0.9 2.2	2.7	1.7
	1.3	2.7	1.4	Made-up Textiles	4.1	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.1
3	1.7	2.7	1.9 3.7	Textile Finishing, etc	2·3 2·9	3.6	2·7 3·2	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 2$	3.3	2·4 2·4
	1.3	1.9	1.5	other reactio muustries						- Carlo
2	2.2	2·8 4·1	2·4 2·5	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.1	4.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.9
)	0.9	1.3	0.9 2.0	Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.1	3.1	2.3
7	Sale .	and the second		Leather Goods	3.6	4·4 5·1	4.2	3.0 4.9	3.4	3.3
7	1.7	2.5	1.8	Fur	A LA CON	51	1.1	101 240	ON TO	10
1	2.8	5.0	2.9	Clothing	3.0	4.9	4.4	2.5	3.4	3.2
4	1·4 2·4	2·2 2·6	2.4	Tailoring	3.0	4·7 5·4	4·3 5·2	2.6 3.1	3.9	3.6
327	0.4	2·9 1·7	0.6 0.8	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3.1	5.7	5.4	2.3	3.0	2.9
9	1.9	1.8	1.9	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2·2 6·8	2.8 5.5	2.6 5.8	2·0 6·0	3·2 3·1	2.8
1	2.0	3.1	2.2	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.7	4.2	3.5	2.0	2.8	2.4
2	2.0	3.2	2.3	repair or boots and broos	2000 000					
656	$2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$	1.9 2.5 3.3	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 3$	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.3	7.1	4.9	3.8	6.3	4.9
35	90 253	1 Ister		Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery	2.9	4·9 6·2	3.3	2.4	4·4 5·3	2·8 4·4
0	1.9 1.6	2·2 3·2	1.9 1.8	Biscuits	2.5	8·2 7·3	6·2 5·3	3.0	5·2 5·9	4·4 4·8
19	2·0 1·2	2.6 2.4	2·1 1·4	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	3.9 3.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	6.6	5.1
8	2.9	2.1	2.9	Sugar and Glucose	2.2 3.0	4·4 8·9	2.6 6.4	1.4	2·9 5·6	1·7 4·8
9	$2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 6$	$3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0$	2·2 1·9	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	4.2	9.9	7.7	11.5	11.1	11.3
7	1.7	2.7	2.0	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	3.2	5.9 3.8	4·3 3·0	2·9 2·8	8·2 4·9	5·1 3·2
8	1.7	2.2	1.9	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries		9·2 6·0	6·5 4·7	4.5	5·4 8·9	4.9
6 9	2·5 1·6	4·1 3·5	3·2 2·6	Tobacco	2.5	5.1				2.0
5	1.0 1.7 2.5	6.5 3.3	3.7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.9	4.9	4.1	2.2	3.5	2.4
5	1.9	3.2	2.1	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	3.6	4.6	3·7 4·4	2·4 1·9	3·5 3·1	2.5
	in the second			Shop and Office Fitting	5.3	5.3	5.3	2.1	6.2	2.6
73	$   \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 1} $	2.6 3.5	$1.5 \\ 2.3$	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.8	5.3	4.1	2.6	4.3	3.0
7	2.3	3.1	2.4	Manufactures	2.6	4.6	3.1	1.7	4.1	2.3
6	2.0	3.5	2.4	Paper and Printing	2.8	5.3	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.0
3	1.9	2.9 2.3		Paper and Board	2.1	4.3	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.9
9	2·0 3·3	4.8	3.8	Wallpaper	4.5	8·7 6·0	5.8 5.6	1.5 2.8	2.3	1.8 3.3
0	2.5	3.8	3.0	Printing of Newspapers, etc	4·0 2·0	6·0 3·4	5·1 2·3	2·4 0·9	3.6 2.1	3·1 1·1
9	2.1	2.9	2.4	Other Printing, etc	3.3	5.5	4.1	1.8	2.4	2.1
59	1·9 2·1	3·0 2·1	2·4 2·1	Other Manufacturing Talastic	3.7	5.0	4.5	2.8	3.9	3.2
76	1.5	2.4	1.7	Other Manufacturing Industries	16.26 20 30	5.8	REALER	Razali	THE PARTY	1 STEP 3
0	2·5 2·8	4.4	3.5 3.3	Rubber	3.5	5·0 2·3	4·0 2·5	2.3	4.0	2.8
5	2.9	4.1	3.3	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Re-	2.5	4.3	3.4	1.9	3.2	2.6
4	1.9	3.3	2.4	quisites	4.9 5.4	7·1 6·3	6·3 6·0	3·1 3·4	3·3 5·0	3·2 4·3
4	2.0	3.4	2.5	Films	3.1	2.9	3.1	4.3	4.0	4.2
5	1.0 1.6	3.7 2.7	2·3 2·1	Other Manufacturing Industries	4.2	6.9	5.4	3.7	4.3	4.0
7	2.3	3.0	2.5	All the above Industries	2.8	5.0	3.5	2.2	3.8	2.7

strial Classification".

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

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The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in August 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 29th August was 659,200, compared with 663,500 for the four weeks ended 1st August and 693,300 for the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1958. Information relating to *effective* wage-earners is no longer collected. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in August, together with

colliery books in the various Divisions in Auge there with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with July, 1959, and August, 1958. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$ compared with the average for			
Division†	books during 4 weeks ended 29th August, 1959	4 weeks ended 1st August, 1959	4 weeks ended 23rd August, 1958		
Northern (Northumberland) and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western	43,400 95,600 131,500 51,900 100,100 53,500 96,000 6,800	- 300 - 400 - 1,000 - 600 - 200 - 500 - 600 	3,000 3,800 4,200 4,200 2,300 3,900 7,500 300		
England and Wales	578,800	- 3,600	- 29,200		
Scotland	80,400	- 700	- 4,900		
Great Britain	659,200	- 4,300	- 34,100		

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of August about 2,510 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 6,490; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,980. During the four weeks of July there was a net decrease of 4,460. Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism is the coel minute industry in August and in July 1059 and

in the coal mining industry in August, and in July, 1959, and August, 1958. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absentees in (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)

	1.1.42	August, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1958
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary		8·94 8·61	9·24 8·71	9·35 7·82
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary		6.63 8.13	6·56 8·08	6·89 7·38

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.53 tons in August, compared with 3.77 tons in the previous month and 3.34 tons in August, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was  $1 \cdot 25$  tons in August; for July, 1959, and August, 1958, the figures were  $1 \cdot 30$  and  $1 \cdot 17$  tons, respectively.

# Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and informa-tion service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories. At 9th September the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,610, consisting of 14,680 men and 930 women (of whom 8,185 and 450, respectively, were in employ-ment). During the period 13th August to 9th September, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 404. The number of vacancies unfilled at 9th September was 3,093. unfilled at 9th September was 3,093.

\* "No change " is indicated by three dots. † The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

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## Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th September was 4,635; this figure included 3,409 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,226 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 18th August and 14th September, 1959 (4 weeks) are shown below.

/acanci	es outstanding at 18th August				4,145	
,,	notified during period				504	
,,	filled during period		• • •		90	
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	one-titee	10.000		241	
,,	unfilled at 14th September		Trease et	Produce ···	4,318	

## 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 15th September, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 18th August, 1959, and 16th September, 1958. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurbenefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insur-ance (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.

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
Region	2.42	Sickness		Industrial Injury		
	15th Sept., 1959	18th Aug., 1959	16th Sept., 1958	15th Sept., 1959	18th Aug., 1959	16th Sept., 1958
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Northern Scotland Wales	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \cdot 1 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 72 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 77 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 63 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	73.664.038.729.346.769.247.374.9138.557.9104.462.1	$\begin{array}{c} 78 \cdot 1 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 71 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 76 \cdot 2 \\ 138 \cdot 2 \\ 59 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 60 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	3·3 3·20 1·5 2·6 4·6 5·4 8·69 7·6 9·0 8·8	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 0 \\     3 \cdot 0 \\     1 \cdot 7 \\     1 \cdot 4 \\     2 \cdot 1 \\     4 \cdot 2 \\     4 \cdot 9 \\     7 \cdot 9 \\     7 \cdot 9 \\     7 \cdot 2 \\     6 \cdot 7 \\     8 \cdot 4 \\     8 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	3·3 3·0 1·9 1·5 2·1 4·4 5·0 8·6 7·4 7·8 8·4 8·6
Total, Great Britain	835.6	806.5	822.9	64.2	58.6	61.8

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 15th September, 1959, represented  $4 \cdot 2$  per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in September was 156, compared with 51 in the previous month and 104 in September, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 9 fatal accidents were reported in September, compared with 10 in the previous month and 6 in September, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those for periods prior to that date. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes. changes.

10	4122 3	Werner the Drivers there
Mines and Quarries*	C.R.L	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Coal Mines:	21	ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937
Underground Surface	69	Building Operations 19
Other Stratified Mines		Works of Engineering Con- struction
Miscellaneous Mines		A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
Quarries	2	Docks, Warehouses and Ships
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	71	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS 63
Factories		- Palining Transition
Cotton	1	
Iron Extraction and Con-		Railway Service
version	2 2	Brakesmen and Goods
Micial Casting	2	Guards
Metal Rolling, Drawing,	1-1-1.00	Engine Drivers and
Extrusion and Forging	3	Motormen 2
Miscellaneous Metal Pro-	-	
cesses	2	Firemen 1 Guards (Passenger) 1
Non-rail Vehicles (Manu-	1	Labourers
facture and Repair)	1	
Shipbuilding and Re- pairing and Ship Break-		Permanent Way Men 9 Porters 3 Shunters 1
ing	4	
Miscellaneous Machine	T	Other Grades 4
Making	1	Contractors' Servants 1
Other Metal Manufacture	0.53	TOTAL BAILWAY SERVICE $\overline{22}$
and Repair	23	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 22
Electrical Engineering	3	Total (excluding Seamen) 156
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards		Total (excluding Seamen) 150
Other Woodwork and	Andrew Market	the same of the second second second second by a second second
Cork	1	a strategy and the second s

Cork .. .. .. Miscellaneous Chemical

Manufacture ..... Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and

Patent Fuel .... Paper and Paper Coating Other Paper Manufacture

Other Processes .

Seamen

Fishing Vessels TOTAL, SEAMEN ... ...

Trading Vessels ...

Total (including Seamen) 165

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
ead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Operatives engaged in:	(Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals	Pitch and Tar
Shipbreaking	Mineral Oil
Other contact with	TRUE WITH DUTIES FURD
Molten Lead 2	TOTAL
Electric Accumulator	TOTAL
	Chrome Ulceration
Works	AND THE ARE ADDIDED AND THE AREA AND ADDID.
Paint and Colour Works	Manuf. of Bichromates
Other Industries 2	Chromium Plating
the second s	
TOTAL 4	TOTAL
	Total, Cases
Aniline Poisoning	Total, Cases
Aniline Poisoning 9	H Dedle
	II. Deaths
Anthrax	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Hides and Skins 1	(Skin Cancer)
Other Industries	Mineral Oil
Other muusules	
1	TOTAL
TOTAL 1	TOTAL
-	2010000

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th September, 1959. *† Deaths* comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 14th September, 1959.

gracot	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period Number of persons in attendance at courses	705	105	810
at end of period	1,256	170	1,426
Number of persons who completed courses during period	605	88	693

Up to 14th September, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 105,447, including 2,973 blind persons.

# Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

### **Unemployment Benefit**

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 18th September, 1959, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £9,312,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 19th June, 1959, the corresponding figure was £12,220,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 19th September, 1958, it was £10,053,000.

### National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1959, was £4,760,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1959, was £4,865,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1958, it was £3,760,000.

Comparison of the figures for the September, 1959, quarter with Comparison of the figures for the September, 1959, quarter with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates and other improvements in national assistance which came into force on 7th September, 1959, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959, and the National Assistance (Disregard of Assets) Order, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 254).

### **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 2,932,100 in May, an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.4 per cent. compared with May, 1958.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employ-ment in May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was  $3 \cdot 1$  per cent. higher than in the previous month and 0.5 per cent. higher than in May, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in May was 1.8 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.0 per cent. higher than in May, 1958.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the righters complied by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 599,168 in April, compared with 590,389 in the previous month and 557,695 in April, 1958. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 27,018 at the end of April, compared with 25,498 at the end of the previous month and 17,148 at the end of April, 1058 1958.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in August is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 52,084,000. This was about 0.5 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month but 3.0 per cent. higher than in August, 1958. The number of production workers in manu-facturing industries in August was 12,195,000, a decrease of 2.0 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared with August, 1958. The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 3,426,000, compared with 3,744,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,699,000 at the middle of August, 1958.

(Continued on next page)

9

15

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12

41

2 2

### Employment Overseas—continued

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during July was 103,545, compared with 107,684 in the previous month and 98,095 in July, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 48,405 working days. The total number of working days lost in July by persons wholly unemployed was 2,381,538, while 1,113,313 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment as a result of partial unemployment.

### DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of July the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 17,039, or 2.4 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of June and 5.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1958.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 110,340, of whom 30,357 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corre-sponding figures were 109,345 and 30,425 at the beginning of the previous month and 76,719 and 15,620 at the beginning of Septem-ber, 1958.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 196,349, compared with 215,460 at the end of the previous month and 338,022 at the end of August, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 38,904, 42,588 and 60,457.

### **IRISH REPUBLIC**

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th September was 46,336, compared with 46,720 at 15th August and 47,862 at 20th September, 1958.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 1,945,439, of whom 1,235,408 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons

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seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,026,719, including 1,301,024 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April, 1958, it was 2,035,028, including 1,286,349 wholly unemployed.

### NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of August, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 55,942, compared with 59,550 at the end of the previous month and 77,914 at the end of August, 1958. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 8,832 at the end of August, compared with 9,803 at the end of July and 11,719 at the end of August, 1958.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 13,025 at the end of May, compared with 25,679 in the previous month and 14,926 in May, 1958.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 81,602 at the end of February, compared with 81,183 at the end of the previous month and 93,373 at the end of February, 1958.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of June, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 24,596, compared with 34,182 (revised figure) in May and 25,398 in June, 1958. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for June numbered 15,714, or  $1\cdot 2$  per cent. of all members, compared with  $1\cdot 9$  per cent. in the previous month and  $1\cdot 3$  per cent in June, 1958.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 812, or 0.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 760 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,723 or  $1\cdot 0$  per thousand at the end of August, 1958.

# **Time Rates of Wages and Hours** of Labour

### 1st April, 1959

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

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# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour ... 

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### **RATES OF WAGES**

### **Changes in September**

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by net increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the nine completed months of 1959, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £222,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 699,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £5,600 for 167,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry, ready-made and wholesale bespok tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume making, non-skille workers in Government industrial establishments paid at misce laneous "M" rates, and workpeople employed in the retail mea trade in England and Wales. Others receiving increases include workpeople engaged in hosiery manufacture, rope, twine and ne making, and brush and broom manufacture. The decreases, whice operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected, amongst others, workers employed in the iron and steel industry, national newspaper production i London and Manchester and wholesale newspaper distribution.

Ratification of agreements affecting the majority of workers i the general printing industry, including envelope and stationer manufacture and periodical and newspaper production other that certain national newspapers, was announced at the beginning of the month, and the resultant increase of 4½ per cent. in basic minimus grade rates became operative with retrospective effect to 6th Augus In ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and wholesal mantle and costume making increases in general minimum tin rates were agreed of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. For non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments rates were agreed of 2d. an nour for men and 12d. for women. For non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments in Great Britain paid at miscellaneous "M" rates increases of 4s. a week for men and 3s. 4d. for women were authorised with retrospec-tive effect to the beginning of July. New minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales resulted in increases of 6s. and 4s. a week respectively for male agric family agreed 22 and over The number of workpeople affected by net *decreases* in the same period was 29,700, and the aggregate amount of such decreases was  $\pounds1,300$ ; in addition, there were 50,000 workpeople affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount. male and female assistants aged 22 and over.

Hosiery manufacturing operatives in the Midlands received a cost-of-living bonus increase of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . in the shilling on basic wages. Statutory minimum rates fixed under Wages Councils Acts for workers employed in rope, twine and net making were increased by  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for men and 1d. for women. In brush and broom manufacture statutory rates were increased by amounts up to 11d an hour according to are and accumption In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £1,919,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 6,501,000 workpeople. HOURS OF LABOUR 1<sup>1</sup>d. an hour, according to age and occupation.

In the general printing industry the introduction of a standard working week of 42 hours for dayworkers in occupations covered by the September settlements involved a reduction from  $43\frac{1}{4}$  (days) or  $42\frac{1}{4}$  (nights) for operatives not already working 42 hours or less. Other reductions in normal weekly working hours were: surgical dressings manufacture 45 to 44, flour milling 44 to 42 (days), River Authorities 45 to 44. Of the total increase of £222,000, about £173,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £32,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £9,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail River Authorities 45 to 44.

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

(NOTE.-The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed " District " relates to the page in the volume " TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1959," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District ( <i>see</i> also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	21 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 1d. a shift (9s. to 9s. 1d. for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys.
	South and West Durham	7 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen .	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 1d.) for men an youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 0½d.) for boys under 18.
	Cleveland	đo,	Ironstone mineworkers .	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 2.4d. to 10s. 1.2d.) fo men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 0.6d.) for boy under 18.

weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime. † The industry groups included in this Table comprise industries now classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures for individual groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years. <sup>±</sup> Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column

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

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prices; about  $\pounds$ 7,000 was the result of Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

### **Changes in January-September**, 1959

the oke led cel-	Industry Group†		Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
eat	and a second sec		Contraction of the second s	£
led	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing		500	200
net	Mining and Quanning		13,000	4,800
ich	East Drink and Takasa		151,000	42,800
	Chamicals and Allied Industrian		69,000	11,000
cial	Matal Manufactures		157,000	38,300
ved	Engineering and Electrical Goods		3,000	600
in	Chinhwilding and Marine Daningston			_
m	Vehicles		5,500	2,000
	Matel Canda not alaembara anaited	a series and the	49,500	12,900
	Taxtilar	and the state of the	376,000	53,200
in	Loothen Loothen Coods and Eur		29,500	6,700
	Clathing and Fastwass		203,000	76,200
ery	Deighe Dattany Class Coment ata		78,500	15,100
nan	Timber Euspituse etc		157,000	45,900
the	Danas Drinting and Dublishing		235,500	88,000
	Other Manufacturing Industrias		39,500	11,300
um	Construction		1,214,000	217,000
ist.	Cas Electricity and Water	and subscr	11,500	4,000
ale	Transport and Communication	a State Laborat	433,500	178,200
	Distributive Trades		396,000	94,900
me	Public Administration and Professional		213,000	64,300
For	Miscellaneous Services		386,500	114,500
in				
. a	Total		4,222,000	1,081,900
	the second s	Selen all	.,,000	Sector and a sector
00				

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### 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 italics)
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Cumberland (14)	21 Sept.	Iron-ore workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 11d. to $9_{s.}$ ) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}d$ . (4s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 4s. 6d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased* by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (8s. $5 \cdot 4d$ . to 8s. $4 \cdot 1d$ .) for men, by $0 \cdot 97d$ . (6s. $4 \cdot 05d$ . to 6s. $3 \cdot 08d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . (4s. $2 \cdot 7d$ . to 4s. $2 \cdot 05d$ .) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by $1.36d$ . a shift (8s. $3.28d$ . to 8s. $1.92d$ .) for men, by $1.02d$ . (6s. $2.46d$ . to 6s. $1.44d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0.68d$ . (4s. $1.64d$ . to 4s. $0.96d$ .) for boys under 18.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)†	do.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 4.1d. for shift- rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (13.83d. to 13.65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 3.08d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.37d. to 10.24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 2.05d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.91d. to 6.83d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (cer- tain firms)‡ (37)	6 July	Shiftworkers, other than engi- neering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheel- wrights and wagon repairers	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour ( $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 5d.) in the shift allowance for workers 18 and over, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . (3d. to $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .) for workers under 18. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over, shift labourers 4s. 3d. an hour, women 21 and over, shiftworkers 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$ .
	do.‡	do.	Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheel- wrights, wagon repairers and apprentices employed on shift work	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.) in the shift allowance for workers 18 and over, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (3d. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) for workers under 18.
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week following 23 July	Shiftworkers and nightworkers	Shift differentials increased by 2s. 6d. a week (14s. to 16s. 6d.) for workers on a three 8-hour shift system, by 1s. 6d. (10s. to 11s. 6d.) for those on a two 8-hour shift system, and by 4s. (26s. to 30s.) for workers on continuous night work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (42)	6 Sept.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (8s. $5 \cdot 4d$ . to 8s. $4 \cdot 1d$ . for shift-rated workers) or by $0 \cdot 18d$ . an hour (13.83d. to 13.65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by $0 \cdot 97d$ . a shift (6s. $4 \cdot 05d$ . to 6s. $3 \cdot 08d$ .) or by $0 \cdot 13d$ . an hour (10.37d. to $10 \cdot 24d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . a shift (4s. $2 \cdot 7d$ . to 4s. $2 \cdot 05d$ .) or by $0 \cdot 08d$ . an hour ( $6 \cdot 91d$ . to $6 \cdot 83d$ .) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Sept.	Workers employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 4d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain (43)	7 Sept.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 4.1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 3.08d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 2.05d.) for those under 18.
no decrase alector decrase alector allector estate interense o	Great Britain¶ (43)	6 Sept.	Workers employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 4.1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (13.83d. to 13.65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 3.08d.) or by 0.13d. an hour ( $10.37d$ . to 10.24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 2.05d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.91d. to 6.83d.) for those under 18.
oo, wega tara	Great Britain¶ (43)	do.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain¶	do.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0.18d. an hour (13.83d. to 13.65d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (10.37d. to 10.24d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (6.91d. to 6.83d.) for apprentices under 18.
etiens covets com 431 (day 2 hears or les were: surgio	Great Britain¶	do.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
agant sa ci	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	27 Sept.	Workers employed at iron pud- dling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 5.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 3.075d. to 6s. 4.05d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for those under 18.
it. Cois on Ward	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 28 Sept.	Workers, other than six-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $1.4d$ . a shift (8s. $10.4d$ . to 8s. $11.8d$ .) for men, by $1.05d$ , (6s. $7.8d$ . to 6s. $8.85d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0.7d$ . (4s. $5.2d$ . to 4s. $5.9d$ .) for boys under 18.
	Great Britain¶	6 Sept.	Six-shift workers Semi - skilled maintenance	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18.
		corros()	craftsmen, 21 and over, em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by $0.18d$ . an hour (13.83d. to 13.65d.).
th (by to 95, 1c 664.) for here,	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (43)	do.	Workers employed at steel roll- ing mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by $1 \cdot 2d$ . a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. $4 \cdot 8d$ . for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. $7 \cdot 8d$ . for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by $0 \cdot 6d$ . (3s. 3d. to 3s. $2 \cdot 4d$ . or 3s. $10 \cdot 5d$ . to 3s. $9 \cdot 9d$ .) for those under 18.

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

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

<sup>‡</sup> These increases apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (other than the metals division), including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

§ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association or the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association, the principal districts in England and Wales being Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, North and South Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms). || These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district.

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

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Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	England and Scot- land*	6 Sept.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased by $0.18d$ . an hour $(13.83d)$ . to $13.65d$ .) f men 21 and over, by $0.13d$ . $(10.37d)$ . to $10.24d$ .) for apprentices and youths and under 21, and by $0.08d$ . $(6.91d)$ . to $6.83d$ .) for apprentices and boys under 1
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those en- gaged in the process of an- nealing	men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 3.08d.) for youths a girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 2.05d.) for those under 1
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Lan- dore	6 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased $\dagger$ by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 3.18d. to 8s. 2.02d.) y men, by 0.773d. (5s. 6.091d. to 5s. 5.318d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and 0.58d. (4s. 0.43d. to 3s. 11.85d.) for boys.
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (55–56)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 24 Aug.	Male workers	Night-shift payment increased from time-and-one-sixth to time-and-one-quarte
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (89) (253)	9 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 over, of 1d. for female workers 18 or over, of $\frac{1}{2}d$ ., $\frac{3}{4}d$ or $1\frac{1}{4}d$ ., according age, for younger male workers, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . or $\frac{3}{4}d$ . for younger female workers further increase of $\frac{3}{4}d$ . an hour for certain male workers aged 18 and under employed in sections of the trade other than the net section. Gene minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 3s. 5 an hour, according to occupation; women 18 or over 2s. $3\frac{1}{4}d$ .
for workers all be all according memory Gener	שאלי שאלי נוגר פרסי אנד האיני נוגר פרסי מלוגיג למי קופר ד אין הנגרפי אנד שארא ג	n penti tana mang ak w na ta pang at wa bu	Pieceworkers	Increases of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, of 1d. for female workers; general minimum piece rates increased by 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> cent.§ Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 2s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 2s. 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
it is and under in it is and under it is is. The internet years processing of the uniters, anaphare uniters, anaphare worker.	Northern Ireland (90) (254)	2 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or or of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., <sup>4</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d., 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2d. or 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to age, occupation or an for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 18 or over and for doffers (irrespec of age), and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for girls. General minimum time rates after cha include: men 21 or over—area A 3s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 3s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, according occupation, area B 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; women 18 or over (other than doffers area A 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to occupation, area B 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 2s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 11 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
	attet everfiget orale me graders atte actor s and frame makets v over blos, at 15 visiting tits, at at 19	ounnes can contecta fr acele outer autha and S caulty for	Pieceworkers	Increases of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and 1d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: m workers—area A 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, according to occupation, are 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 3s. 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; female workers—area A 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 2s. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., are 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; doffers 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 1s. 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers .	Cost-of-living bonus increased ty $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the shilling (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d.) on basic wa
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire** (97)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 20 July	Transport workers	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 163s. a we teamsmen 168s., drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of up and including 1 ton 167s., over 1 and up to 5 tons 168s., over 5 tons 17 (vehicles with trailer attached 1s. a day extra), statutory attendants mates 161s.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain	11 Sept.	Male and female workers .	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1¼d. an hour for male workers or over, of ¼d. for female workers 18 or over, of ¼d. or 1d., accord to age or occupation, for younger male workers, and of ¼d. or 1¼d. for your female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1¼d. or 1¼d. male workers, and of ¼d. for female workers. General minimum time r after change include: men 21 or over with not less than 3 years' experied in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 3s. 7¼d. an hour, with not than 3 years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. 6¼d., other 121 or over 3s. 3d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experied in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dress than 3 years' experied in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dress than 3 years' experied in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dress 2s. 3¼d., other women 18 or over 2s. 2d.; piecework basis time rates—r workers 4s. 1¼d. or 3s. 11d., according to occupation; female work 2s. 5¼d.‡
Rubber Proofed Garment Making	Great Britain (108) (253)	do,	Certain male workers	of employment or age. Rates after change include: makers, machinist
	<ul> <li>A. Schen State State</li> <li>A. Schen State State</li> <li>A. Schen State</li> <li>A. Sc</li></ul>	M. 2288 19. 2468 M.	Female workers	. New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, result in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation, period of emp ment or age. Rates after change include: makers, machinists, passer finishers with 3 years' employment, general minimum time rate 116s. a week, piecework basis time rate 134s., buttonhole machinists, but machinists, bar tackers, markers, folders, eyeletters and studders 21 or or with 3 years' experience 116s. 6d., 134s., learners 21 or over after 1 ye employment 116s. 6d., other unspecified workers 21 or over 113s. 130s. 8d.‡
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade	Great Britain (252)	do.	Male and female workers .	. Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 2 over, of 2d. or 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., according to age, for those under 20, of 2d. for fer workers 17 or over, and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for those under 17. General minim time rates after change: male workers 1s. 2d. an hour at under 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ri to 3s. 3d. at 21 or over; female workers 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 15 rising to 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (workers who enter the trade at 18 receive 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for the first 6 months

· 15000

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 357 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. ¶ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district. \*\* These increases apply to workers employed by firms which are members of the Textile Finishing Trades Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued

	Principa	l Change	s in Rates of Wages Re	ported during September—continued	Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued						
	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change		
de ale	Great Britain (106)	. 1 Sept. or beginning of first pay period following that date	and saturate 22, and file.	<ul> <li>Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters, London district 4s. 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour, other districts 4s. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 4s.); workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—measure ence after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 3s. 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., 3s. 10d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 3s. 10d.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, all districts 3s. 10d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 7d., warehousemen 3s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour (learners 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.) above the adult general minimum time rates for workers other</li> </ul>	Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Scotland (156)	6 Aug.*	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (7s. 9d. or 9s. 3d. a week, according to occupation) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: letterpress dept.—compositors and machinemen 226s. 9d. a week, monotype keyboard operators and readers 236s. 9d., linotype operators 239s. 3d., female compositors 191s., auxiliary workers employed as assistants in case rooms or letterpress machine rooms, feeders, etc., men 194s. 3d., women 136s. 9d., women with 4 years or more experience as an adult worker 146s. 9d.; bookbinding, etc., depts.—bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience) 226s. 9d., porters, packers and general assistants (21 and over with not less than 1 year's experience) 194s. 3d., women engaged in bookbinding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing, on completion of training 136s. 9d., with 4 or more years' experience 146s. 9d. <sup>+</sup>		
een-lo L	Great Britain (109)	do.	Male workers	<ul> <li>than learners, and of \$d., 1d. or 1\$d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 8\$d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 7d. at under 19, 2s. 7\$d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 8d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 7d.; learners 1s. 4\$d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 2d. in third year; piecework basis time rates 2s. 10d., 2s. 10\$d. or 2s. 11d., according to age or occupation.*</li> <li>Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of 1\$d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from \$d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3\$d. an hour in piecework basis time rates are reased.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A. The continuum</li> <li>A. The continuum</li> <li>A setting and</li> <li>A setting</li> </ul>	London (152-153)	do.*	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production (excluding cer- tain national newspapers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (8s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation) for adult male workers, and of 8s. 3d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: hand compositors, books, jobbing and weekly newspapers, other than Sunday papers 242s. a week, trade typesetting houses 248s., weekly periodicals 252s.; machine operators (inter., lino. or monotype), general offices 252s., weekly periodicals (display work) 267s.; readers, general offices 255s., trade typesetting houses 261s., weekly periodicals 265s.; monotype casters (one machine with charge responsibility) 242s.; printing machine managers 242s. to 276s.; male or female feeders on certain printing and folding machines—scale A, day work 203s. 3d. to 210s. 9d., niebt work 288s 74d to 299s 51d : female feeders 21 and over. on flat-bed		
			Female workers	<ul> <li>workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters 4s. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 3s. 10d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 7d., warehousemen 3s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., packers 3s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; learners 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour (learners 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.) above the adult general minimum time rates.*</li> <li>Increases of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: coveyor belt machinists 2s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 7d. at under 19, 2s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 8d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 7d.; learners 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 2d. during third year; piecework basis time rates 2s. 10d., 2s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. or 2s. 11d., according to age or occupation.*</li> </ul>	and customeran and customeran correct for an exact procession asyment-by organic asyment-by organic asyment-by organic asyment-by organic asyment-by organic and an asyment for an and an asyment and as asyment for an asyment customeran asyment for an asyment customera asyment customeran asyment customeran asyment cus	Antoniana bonary pavie adaptic responses de la restation responses and the adaptication of the second of the adaptication and the pa- responses and responses and adaptication and and adaptication and adaptication and adaptication and adaptication and adaptication adaptication adaptication	in remainer, and missioner, and intervisioner, and and and fight, activity and activity and activity of mainting and and activity and activity a	The manufacture line developed augency is generation being and the period of the set of	printing machines not covered by scale A, and on platen, litho and all other classes of machines not covered by scale A, and on platen, litho and all other classes of machines 145s. 3d.; female feeders 21 and over on direct rotary litho and rotary offset machines 145s. 3d. to 155s. 3d.; assistants on letterpress rotary and intaglio machines—brake hands on small and slow-running rotary machines, day work 215s. 9d., night work 306s. 8d., brake hands and oilers on other machines, day 223s. 9d. to 229s. 9d., night 318s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 326s. 11d., reel hands, fly hands, etc., day 221s. 3d. to 227s. 3d., night 314s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 323s. 4d.; linotype assistants and proof pullers (galley and rough work), day 203s. 3d., night 288s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; copyholders, day 193s. 3d., night 274s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., warehousemen and cutters—binders' cutters (cloth and vellum), men in charge of trimming machines or one or more folding, stitching or wrapping machines, head stock-keepers and guillotine cutters 242s., warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 233s. 6d., packers for rail 228s. 9d., bench hands and packers (ordinary) 213s. 3d., warehouse porters 203s. 3d., bookbinders and machine rulers 242s.; skilled women in warehouse and bindery, on completion of training 144s. 3d., after 4 years' experience 154s. 3d. <sup>†</sup>		
ng	Manchester and Yorkshire and England and Wales	day following 6 Sept.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 4d. a week for cutters and frame makers, of 12s. 4d. for packers, porters, warehousemen and other auxiliary workers, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—packers, porters, warehousemen, cutters, frame makers and other auxiliary workers 21 and over 174s. 2d. a week, cutters and frame makers with at least 3 years' experience 179s. 8d., youths and boys 66s. at 15 rising to 146s. 8d. at 20; female workers 66s. at 15 rising to 119s. 2d. at 19. Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. (7s. 9d. to 10s. a week,	Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (158-159)	do.*	Workers employed in litho- graphic printing and photo- gravure (except lithographic artists, designers and en- gravers and photogravure process workers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (8s. 3d. to 10s. a week, according to occupation and area) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. or 8s. 3d., according to area, for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles; the extra rate for class 7 lithographers operating Lithotex, Printex or similar step-and-repeat camera and printing-down machines increased by 5s. a week (30s. to 35s.). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: lithographic printing—lithographers, class 1 London 242s. a week, grade 1 towns 226s. 9d., grade 2 towns 224s. 3d.; qualified stone and plate		
y	(145)	ini usin nun nun nun nun nun nun nun nun nun nu		according to occupation and area) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. or 8s. 3d., according to area, for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: London-men 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, relief stampers and cutters (guillotine) 242s. a week, cutters (envelope) 233s. 6d., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters, warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 227s. 9d., warehousemen and packers (ordinary, including rail), slitters and reelers (for mill reels) 213s. 3d., porters and general assistants 203s. 3d., women 18 and over, on completion of training 144s. 3d., with 4 years' experi- ence after training 150s. 9d.; Provinces-men 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, cutters (guillotine and envelope), head stock-keepers, relief stampers, after 5 years' experience, grade 1 towns 226s. 9d., grade 2 towns 224s. 3d., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters, after 4 years' experience, 206s. 3d., 203s. 9d., warehousemen, packers and slitters (for mill reels), after 3 years' experience 197s. 6d., 195s., porters and general assistants 189s. 3d.,	of restrences of the second time when a start of target targets we want to target targets we want to the second target was the second target to the second target to the second target to the second target to the second target target to the target targe	arma ant workers, at a data a coordination. Readings wereasted and a second strain of the sec	A DOURS LOW MERS, STORE 2 Sons Jake 2 Sons Jake 2 Sons Jake 2 Sons Jake 3 Sons	<ul> <li>Dreve Linction area of 72. a week of state of a statement parts are of a statement parts area of a statement for a sta</li></ul>	preparers 213s. 3d., 197s. 6d., 195s.; plate grainers with 4 years' experience 220s. 9d., 205s., 202s. 6d.; office printing machine minders (automatic machines of Multilith, Rotaprint class, feeder extras included), qualified minders (other than recognised journeymen) in sole charge of 2 or 3 machines with an assistant 213s. 3d., 197s. 6d., 195s., women 18 and over, in charge of 1 machine (after 2 years' training) 164s. 3d., 156s. 9d., 154s. 9d.: photo- gravure—plate and cylinder production depts., workers directly assisting in depositing, chromium plating, grinding, polishing, stripping, after 2 years' experience, London 207s. 9d., grade 1 towns 197s. 6d., other general assistants 203s. 3d., 189s. 3d.; machine depts., machine minders, sheet-fed machines, London 247s, grade 1 towns 234s. 3d., grade 2 towns 231s. 9d., reel-fed machines 271s., 249s. 3d., 246s. 9d., direct assistants, sheet-fed machines 207s. 9d., 197s. 6d., 195s., reel-fed machines 213s. 9d., 203s. 6d., 201s., general assistants not directly employed on photogravure machines 203s. 3d., 189s. 3d., 186s. 9d.†		
	London (154-155)	1 Sept.	Workers (other than electri- cians and engineers) employed in the production of national	<ul> <li>186s. 9d., women 18 and over, on completion of training 136s. 9d., 134s. 9d., with 4 years' experience after training 143s. 3d., 141s. 3d.‡</li> <li>Cost-of-living bonus decreased§ by 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.</li> </ul>	Lithographic Printing	Scotland (159)	do.*	Male workers (except litho- graphic artists, designers and engravers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. resulting in increases of 9s. 3d. for adult workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week, include: journeymen lithographers 226s. 9d. a week, qualified stone and plate preparers 197s. 6d. <sup>†</sup>		
	Manchester	do. 6 Aug.†	morning, evening and Sunday newspapers do.	do. do.	Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Manufacture		First full pay period following 7 Aug.	Workers employed in Fletton brick manufacture, except those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries	proportional amounts for women and juveniles; pieceworkers to receive similar increases. Basic rates after change: adult male general labourers		
	(except London) (150-152)	Anna setas seta	and stereotypers) employed in general printing and book- binding' and periodical and newspaper production (ex- cluding certain national newspapers)	Increase in basic minimum grade rates of 4½ per cent. (7s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. a week, according to occupation) for adult male workers, and of 7s. 9d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 12s. a week for men and 9s. for women, include: men 21 and over—hand compositors, readers and monotype caster attendants, jobbing, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers grade 1 towns 226s. 9d. a week, grade 2 towns 224s. 3d., evening newspapers 248s. 9d., 245s. 3d., morning and tri-weekly newspapers 273s. 9d., 270s. 3d.; machine minders and rotary machine minders, class 1 machines 226s. 9d., 224s. 3d., class 2 231s. 9d., 229s. 3d., class 3 236s. 9d., 234s. 3d., class 4 241s. 9d., 239s. 3d., class 5 246s. 9d., rotary machine minders, class 6 machines 251s. 9d., 249s. 3d., weekly newspapers 234s. 3d., 231s. 9d., evening 256s. 3d., 252s. 9d., morning and tri-weekly 281s. 3d., 277s. 9d.; linotture intervention and trievention and trievention 234s. 3d., 277s. 9d.;	General Stoneware Manufacture	Great Britain (134)	23 July	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: bigware throwers and turners (over 10-quart sizes) 4s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, general throwers (over 40-oz. sizes) 3s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., other skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 3s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., kilnfiremen, boilerfiremen, continuous shift personnel and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure earnings of not less than 211s. 2d. for a week of 56 hours, including payment for week-end work; unskilled men 21 and over 3s. 6d.; women 20 and over 2s. 4d.		
	A stress for her one of the second se	statution and a statution of the statuti		234s. 3d., 231s. 9d., evening 256s. 3d., 252s. 9d., morning and tri-weekly 281s. 3d., 277s. 9d.; printers' assistants, etc., in jobbing offices, class I 226s. 9d., 224s. 3d., class II 206s. 3d., 203s. 9d., class III 197s. 6d., 195s., class IV 189s. 3d., 186s. 9d.; printers' assistants, etc., in newspaper offices, with 12 months' experience, class I, weekly newspapers 208s., 205s. 6d., evening 223s., 219s. 6d., morning and tri-weekly 240s., 236s. 6d., class II, weekly 201s., 198s. 6d., evening 216s., 212s. 6d., morning and tri-weekly 233s., 229s. 6d., class II, weekly 195s., 192s. 6d., evening 210s., 206s. 6d., morning and tri-weekly 227s., 223s. 6d.; bookbinders, machine rulers and cutters 226s. 9d., 224s. 3d.: women 18 and over employed in binding sections or as feeders in printing machine departments, on com- pletion of training 136s. 9d., 134s. 9d., with 4 years' experience after training 146s. 9d., 144s. 9d.‡	Brush and Broom Manufacture	a Great Britain	21 Sept.	Male and female workers	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 from 90 to 95 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers, other than apprentices to pan-setting—pan hands of any age 2s. 8d., 3s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 2s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, according to length of experience 19 or over 2s. 2d. (with additions of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, according to length of experience in certain specified branches of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, according to length of experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 3d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 2d. (with additions of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. 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 3s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, female workers 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 3s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to occupation. <sup>‡</sup>		
ses i orke	n minimum rates wer	re agreed bet	ween the Wholesale Clothing Man	nufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors		a a all of the analysis		the second se			

Printing and Bookbinding

\* These increases in m and Garment Workers. agreed between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors † These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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

Industry

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making

Umbrella Manufacture

Envelope Making and Stationery Manufacture

Printing

Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1959

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during Sente

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued

	Principa	al Chang	es in Rates of Wages R	eported during September—continued		Principal	Changes	s in Rates of Wages Rep	oorted 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 italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brush and Broom Manufacture (continued)	Northern Ireland (254)	2 Sept.	Male and female workers	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 from 90 to 95 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers	Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales (208)	Pay day in week com- mencing 28 Sept.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases of 8s., 7s. or 6s. a week, according to area, for shop managers. Minimum weekly rates after change: managers—London 197s. 6d. where weekly trade does not exceed £100 to 246s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A area 190s. 6d. to 239s., Provincial B area 183s. 6d. to 232s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.*
stations 2008, 'an, mailtines wanteens and the second second se obtaines second second assumed to be second of the second second and second second second and second second second and second second second and seco	and opportune and economotives fei an electrone fei and economic fei bins et dash- economic anti- economic anti- portune bins fei economic economic best anti- economic best anti- economic anti- economic best anti- economic anti- economic anti- ec	a construction a construction	2.105. No. 19. Provide 1 incontrol operations 2 exception on us standard etc., ment block at To a usual voite operation fulars, gettionere operation over and and and to be operation over and and and to be operation over a soughtened operation over a soughtened operation	19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. 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. 8d., 3s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 3s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 2s. 3d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 2d. (with additions of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. 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 3 years' experience of work 3 years' experience in specified branches of branches of than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3 years' experience in specified branches of work as 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.	aduations and month can a bit figures for sents anay ha arth set 100 m mites, expressed des, should be	A state of the second s		Workers employed in general butchers' shops	Increases of 6s. a week for male shop assistants and cashiers 22 and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 to 21, of 3s. for those under 18, of 4s. for female workers 22 and over, of 3s. for those 18 to 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum weekly rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers—London 73s. at 15 rising to 171s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 68s. to 166s., Provincial B area 63s. to 158s. 6d.; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 64s. at 16 to 120s. 6d. at 22, A 60s. to 116s. 6d., B 54s. 6d. to 109s. 6d.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 67s. at 16 to 124s. 6d. at 22, A 63s. to 120s. 6d., B 56s. to 113s. 6d.*
Penmaking	Birmingham and	First pay	Male and female workers	than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3s. 104 d., other male workers irrespective of age 3s. 6 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; female workers 2s. 5 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 1 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 3s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., according to experience and occupation. The minimum piece rates for male workers on pan work (boring, setting and trimming) are subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. for workers employed on setting only.*	that is the state	and many	ing seeks	Workers employed in retail pork trade	Increases of 6s. a week for first machinemen and male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up 22 and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 to 21, of 3s. for those under 18, of 4s. for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up 22 and over, of 3s. for those 18 to 21, and of 2s. for those under 18. Minimum weekly rates after change: first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up—London 182s. 6d., Provincial A area 177s., Provincial B area 169s. 6d., first machinemen with three or more assistants
And the second s	district (67)	day in Sept.	2019 - 2019 - 2019 - 2019 2019 - 2019 - 2019	of 8d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: men, fully apprenticed toolmakers 25 and over 197s. 10d. a week, 21 and under 25 179s. 1d., semi-skilled workers 21 and over 167s. 10d., unskilled 160s. 4d.; women 18 and over (daywork) 94s. 7d., (piecework) 105s. 10d.	Tag-1 Tag			All industries and surplus effects courtes and surplus of memory courtes and surplus of	192s. 6d., 187s., 179s. 6d.; male assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up—London 73s. at 15 to 171s. 6d. at 22, A 68s. to 166s., B 63s. to 158s. 6d.; female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up— London 67s. at 16 to 124s. 6d. at 22, A 63s. to 120s. 6d., B 56s. to 113s. 6d.*
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay week in Sept.	Male and female workers	Special allowance previously granted <sup>‡</sup> increased by 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour (1d. to 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for men 21 and over, by 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. ( <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 2d.) for women 20 and over, with pro- portional increases for juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen 4s. 11d. an hour, packers, labourers and porters 4s. 6d.; women 20 and over 3s. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., 3s. 7d. or 3s. 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. according to occupation. Payment-by-results	Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	do.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases of 8s., 7s. or 6s. a week, according to area, for shop managers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers in general butchers' shops, London area 206s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is up to £100, to 255s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, Provincial A area 199s. to 247s. 6d., Provincial B area 191s. 6d. to 240s.; managers who supervise making-up in the retail pork trade to receive 10s. a week above these rates; shop manager- esses to receive the rates for shop managers less 10s. in each case.†
Organ Building	United Kingdom (161)	1 Sept.	Journeymen and apprentices	workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 37 <sup>‡</sup> per cent. (previously 33 <sup>‡</sup> per cent.) (individual schemes) or 25 per cent. (previously 22 <sup>‡</sup> per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate. Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum basic rates for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 0 <sup>‡</sup> d. an hour, other districts 4s. 11 <sup>‡</sup> d.8		r Frahkstories (m.) rikard 1997 Aug Serri 1996 Aug Serri	Maczan In Alf was Alfai Jan	Other workers	Increases of 6s. a week for male shop assistants and cashiers 22 and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 to 21, and of 3s. for those under 18; of 4s. for female workers 22 and over, of 3s. for those 18 to 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18; increase of 6s. a week for machinemen. Minimum rates after change: shop assistants and cashiers—male workers, London area 77s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 180s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 72s. to 174s. 6d., Provincial B area 67s. to 166s. 6d., female workers, London 66s. 6d. at 16 rising to 124s. 6d. at 22, A 62s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., B 57s. to 112s. 6d.; female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants, London 70s. to
Road Passenger Transport	London and the adjacent country zones (182)	9 Sept.	Certain bus, trolleybus and coach drivers and conductors employed by London Trans- port Executive	Introduction of revised incremental scales with (present) maximum rates payable after 1 (previously 2) years' service. Standard weekly rates after change: drivers—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 190s. (same), after 6 months 196s., after 1 year 202s. (maximum), country buses 1776 de (some) 1826 de 1896 de sized desk unschmut), country	Baking	England and Wales	5 July	Male and female workers	engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants, London 70s. to 129s. 6d., A 66s. to 124s. 6d., B 59s. to 117s. 6d.; first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up, London 191s. 6d., A 185s. 6d., B 177s. 6d., first machinemen with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting in making-up, London 201s. 6d., A 195s. 6d., B 187s. 6d.; heavy transport drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 5 tons—London 195s. 6d., Provinces 189s. 6d. <sup>†</sup> Minimum hourly rates of wages agreed for a normal working week of 46 hours. <sup>‡</sup>
Road Haulage Contracting	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	20 July	Drivers of mechanically pro- pelled vehicles, and other workers employed on based	<ul> <li>Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers, according to occupation. Rates after change</li> </ul>	The Delta State	The set	1	And and a state of the	OUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER
additional of the grant of the distribution of unbased distribu- distribution distribution for a distribution for a distribution distribution of the distribution distribution of the distribution	A second	agnines (an rate (2000) mark therat mark produ- mark ar a the second	workers, employed on local haulage work in various in- dustries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead town halls), and on journey work outside the above radius	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 168s. a week, over 2 and up to 5 tons 170s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 175s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 181s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 188s., over 18 tons 197s.; stand trailermen 167s., secondmen 165s., trailermen 163s. Workers engaged on journey work: drivers of vehicles of up to 5 tons 168s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 175s., over 10 and up to 15 tons 181s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 188s., over 18 tons 197s.; secondmen 163s.	Flour Milling Surgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (16) Great Britain (82)	28 Sept. 7 Sept.	Mill operatives (including pro- vender workers employed by certain flour milling firms) on day work Male and female workers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 44 to 42. Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.
na ener por contracto nationario do artico al 1981 de artico Récordos contractores a	ini, genera i teretar anna initati astalari i matalija Sila, Es an photografija astalija photografija	Andrea Control Andrea Control Andrea Control Andrea Control	Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	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 173s. a week, one-horse drivers 166s.; juniors 87s. 6d. or 94s., according to type of vehicle or district; steering youths in Liverpool continue to receive 1s. a day additional to minimum rate.	Envelope Making and Stationery Manufacture	England and Wales (145)	6 Aug.§	Dayworkers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to $42.\parallel$
Antipation (Contraction) Antipation (Contraction) Antipation (Contraction) Antipation (Contraction) Antipation (Contraction) Antipation (Contraction)	Northern Ireland	31 Aug.	Male workers employed in the Road Freight Section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Increases of 3s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and under carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 163s. a week, Provinces 161s.; over 2 tons 170s. 6d., 168s. 6d. (plus 1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers, and drivers of 6 or 8-wheeled heavy vehicles); assistants on lorries 161s. 6d., 155s. 6d., loaders (Belfast Quay) 166s. 6d., porters 157s. 6d., 155s. 6d., checkers 170s., 161s., mobile crane drivers—lifting capacity 8½ tons (Belfast and Londonderry) 170s. 6d.; juniors, Belfast and London- derry 62s. at 15 rising to 121s. 6d. at 20, Provinces 59s. to 118s. 6d.; youths engaged as Lister truck drivers receive 10s. a week more than other impiors	Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (except London) (150–152)	do.§	Certain workers (except elec- trotypers and stereotypers) employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and newspaper production (excluding pro- vincial daily and national newspapers)	Normal weekly working hours in jobbing offices reduced from 43½ to 42 for dayworkers and from 42½ to 42 for bookbinders and printers' assistants on night work.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (238)	of pay	Martin Carlos and	engaged as Lister truck drivers receive 10s. a week more than other juniors. Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. 4d, for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly time rates after change: adult male workers—London 177s., Provinces 169s.; adult female workers 148s. 6d., 141s. 8d.	- Adding	Scotland (156)	do.§	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Normal weekly working hours reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 for dayworkers and from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 for nightworkers.
and and the second states of t	England and Wales	week containing 1 July   Com-	Male workers	and the second sec	ed by the half. Alterness of H reliant rates of Reliant rates on	London (152–153)	do.§	Dayworkers employed in general printing and book- binding and periodical and newspaper production (ex- cluding certain national	Normal weekly working hours reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to $42.\parallel$
Authorities		mencement of first full pay period on or after 1 Sept.		Weekly minimum rates introduced in substitution of minimum hourly rates following reduction of standard working week without loss of earnings in respect of minimum rates. Minimum rates for men 20 and over for a 44-hour week: Greater London area 180s. a week, other areas 172s. 6d. Plus rates continue to be calculated at the appropriate rate per hour for the number of hours actually worked.¶	Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (158–159)	do.§	newspapers) Certain workers employed in lithographic printing and photogravure (except litho- graphic artists, designers and engravers and photogravure process workers)	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 43½ to 42 for dayworkers and from 42½ to 42 for lithographic printers and printers' assistants on night work.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London	1 Sept.	Male workers employed by wholesale newsagents in the collection, packing and des- patch of newspapers, periodi- cals, magazines and books	Decreases <sup>†</sup> in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger full-time workers, regula r half-night workers and casual workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost- of-living bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers —day staff 229s. 6d. a week, night staff 237s. 6d.	Lithographic Printing	Scotland	do.§	Male dayworkers (except litho- graphic artists, designers and engravers)	Normal weekly working hours reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to $42.$
restore protection of	Provinces in Eng- land and Wales (201)	First full week in Sept.	Workers employed by whole- sale newsagents in the hand- ling, packing and distribution		River Authorities	England and Wales (248)	Com- mencement of first full pay		Standard working week reduced from 45 to 44 hours.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 357 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

\* This special allowance, or such proportion as will secure an hourly rate equivalent to the appropriate current minimum time rate plus the amount of the special allowance, is payable to those timeworkers not already in receipt of such an hourly rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise.
 § These increases were the result of an award (No. 2742) of the Industrial Court. See page 391 of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases were authorised in September with retrospective effect to the date shown. ¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

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### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September-continued

These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales and apply to workpeople employed by members in the Retail Meat Trade.

† These increases apply to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders who have adopted the decisions of the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales.
‡ As the result of a national working agreement between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers binding on assenting members of the Association and others accepted as participating employers. Full details are given in a special article on page 363 of this GAZETTE.
§ This change was agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown. *Been See also under " Changes in Rates of Wages".* 

# Index of Rates of Wages

### INDEX FOR 30th SEPTEMBER, 1959

### (31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services .. .. 117 .. 117 Manufacturing Industries only\* ...

At 30th September, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 117 for all workers in all industries and services and 117 for all workers in manufacturing industries only,\* both figures being the same as at the end of August.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or 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 are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classifica-tion in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payments-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

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

	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
Il industries and services	1·545	1 · 598	1.687	1 · 561
Manufacturing industries only*	1·517	1 · 631	1.708	1 · 545

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

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

### II-Manufacturing Industries only\*

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
195/1	107	1 107	104 107 113 116	108	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	1112	112	112	112	112

iled Figures Women

 $103 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 6$ 

102 · 8 103 · 9 105 · 5(-106 · 1

 $\begin{array}{r}
 107 \cdot 2 \\
 110 \cdot 1 \\
 111 \cdot 2 \\
 111 \cdot 6
 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 5(-) \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 5(+) \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 115 \cdot 3 \\ 115 \cdot 5(-) \\ 115 \cdot 5(-) \end{array}$ 

115.4 115.6 115.7 115.9 115.9 116.0 116.0 116.3 117.1

Juveniles

 $104 \cdot 9$   $110 \cdot 6$   $114 \cdot 5(+)$ 

 $103 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 0$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 9 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 113 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 8 \\ 116 \cdot 3 \\ 116 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ 

116.5(4 116.6 116.8 116.9 117.0 *J17.1* 117.1 117.4 118.0

All Workers

 $104 \cdot 7$  $110 \cdot 0$  $113 \cdot 7$ 

 $104 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 3$ 

 $\begin{array}{r}
 107 \cdot 0 \\
 110 \cdot 9 \\
 111 \cdot 8 \\
 112 \cdot 1
 \end{array}$ 

 $112 \cdot 5(+) \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 5(+) \\ 113 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 115 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 0$ 

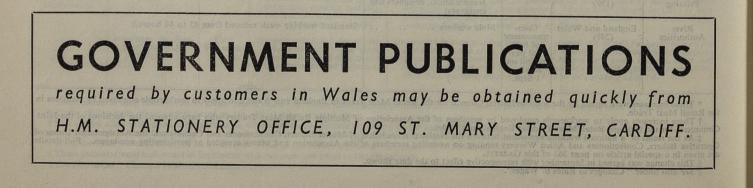
115.9 116.0 116.2 116.3 116.3 116.4 116.4 116.4 116.6 116.9

	Detail		Deta			
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men
1956 1957 1958 Monthly averages {	104 · 8 110 · 0 113 · 8	$104 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 0$	$105 \cdot 5(-)$ $111 \cdot 3$ $115 \cdot 8$	$104.7 \\ 110.0 \\ 114.0$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1956\\ 1957\\ 1958 \end{array} $ Monthly averages $ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} $	104·9 110·1 113·6
1956, March June September December	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 5(-) \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     103 \cdot 1 \\     104 \cdot 6 \\     105 \cdot 7 \\     106 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 5(+) \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       103 \cdot 7 \\       105 \cdot 4 \\       106 \cdot 0 \\       106 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	1956, March June September December	$104 \cdot 5(+105 \cdot 7)$ $106 \cdot 1$ $106 \cdot 3$
1957, March June September December	$     \begin{array}{r}       107 \cdot 6 \\       110 \cdot 8 \\       111 \cdot 5(+) \\       112 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     107 \cdot 2 \\     110 \cdot 0 \\     111 \cdot 1 \\     112 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       108 \cdot 9 \\       111 \cdot 8 \\       112 \cdot 7 \\       113 \cdot 7     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 5(+) \\ 112 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	1957, March June September December	106.8 111.0 111.9 112.2
1958, March June July August September October November December	$112 \cdot 5(+) \\113 \cdot 3 \\113 \cdot 6 \\113 \cdot 9 \\114 \cdot 5(+) \\115 \cdot 9 \\116 \cdot 0 \\116 \cdot 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 112 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 114 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 3 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 5(+) \\ 117 \cdot 7 \\ 118 \cdot 0 \\ 118 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 7 \\ 115 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 1 \\ 116 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	1958, March June July August September October November December	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 5(-) \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
1959, January February April May June July September	116·2 116·5() 116·6 116·7 116·7 116·7 116·9 117·0 117·0	$\begin{array}{c} 116 \cdot 1 \\ 116 \cdot 5(-) \\ 116 \cdot 5(+) \\ 116 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 2 \\ 117 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	118.2 118.5(-) 118.6 118.7 118.7 118.7 118.7 118.9 119.1 119.4	116.3 116.6 116.7 116.7 116.8 116.8 116.8 117.0 117.1 117.2	1959, January February April May June July August September	$116 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 2 \\ 116 \cdot 3 \\ 116 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 5(-) \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 116 \cdot 8 $

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly *earnings* (as distinct from changes in *rates of wages*) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to April, 1959, were given in an article on pages 283 to 291 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956,

and April, 1959, in those industries and services covered by the halfways in these same industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., as compared with an increase of 11 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 13 per cent. for earnings and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for rates of wages.

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



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# Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 190. In addition, 25 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during September in these 215 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 44,300. The aggregate number of working days lost during September at the establishments concerned was about 125,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in September due to industrial disputes:—

August No. 181	Number	of Stoppa	ages in	Number	Aggregate	Kingdom in the	e first nin	e month	s of 1959	and 195	8:	on gaons to
	- progr	ess in Mo	nth	of Workers involved	Number of Working Days lost		January	to Septem	ber, 1959	January	to Septemb	ber, 1958
Industry Group†	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	in all Stoppages in progress in Month	in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages beginning		Aggregate Number of Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages beginning	Number of Workers involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost
Coal Mining Chemicals, etc Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	3	112 2	115 2 14	25,300 2,000 3 300	65,000 4,000 14,000		in Period	Stoppages in progress	in all Stoppages in progress		Champan	in all Stoppages in progress
Engineering	27	12	19	5,100	10,000	TWAR FOUR Y	aver a la l	1005 <u>8 810</u>	MIGR LOTI	1 stronge	Carries	005.7d
Building and Con- tracting All remaining indus-	3	18	21	1,700	14,000	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1 1,000	‡ 156,400§	‡ 292,000	1 1,575	700 205,000§	1,000 377,000
tries and services	10	34	44	6,900	18,000	Other Mining and Quarrying	5	1,500	2,000	Strong .	+	di rton
Total, September, 1959	25 mil	190	215	44,300	125,000	Treatment of	h Saoale	1,000	alati ala	1333-54	ni dasm	choods
Total, August, 1959	16	157	173	143,900	347,000	Non-Metalli- ferous Mining Products	12	2,200	3,000	4	600	2,000
Total, September, 1958	12	246	258	41,000	102,000	Chemicals and Allied Trades	8	4,700	66,000	2		2,000 ±
and the Barrie School	and the second	Print Care	15 205	Action of the Party	Lin in the	Metal Manufac-		C. Martin Providence		Contraction of Party	200	and a state of the
Of the total of						ture	33	17,800	48,000	27	8,500	30,000
lost by 39,600 worl month. Of these v						Ship Repairing Engineering	60 80	15,200 20,000	268,000 67,000	67 50	16,400 11,900	302,000 42,000
indirectly involved						Vehicles Other Metal In-	110	119,900§	415,000	62	51,600§	136,000
where the stoppage	es occurre	d, but 1	not ther	nselves par	ties to the	dustries	18	2,200 3,600	9,000 35,000	9 13	1,900 1,100	4,000 6,000
disputes). The nu 16,000 days lost by						Leather, etc	-		- 10 - 1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10		- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	1.1.2
continued from the			mougn	stoppages	winen nad	Clothing Food, Drink and	10	700	2,000	10	3,700	10,000
		and a start of a				Tobacco	11	2,200	3,000	8	2,500	12,000
Duration of Stoppag	TOPOTAL PARS ANY ANY			LOVE BE THE		Manufactures of Wood and Cork	11	600	4,000	11	700	7,000
Of 190 stoppages	of work	owing to	dispute	es which en	ded during	Paper and Printing		120,600	3,504,000	4	900	3,000
September, 77, dire than one day; 42,						Other Manufac- turing Industries	9	4,700	6,000	10	1,800	4,000
days; 22, directly						Building and Contracting	137	16,200	91,000	132	20,800	107,000
20, directly involvin						Gas, Electricity,			91,000		20,800	107,000
29, directly involvin						and Water Transport, etc	2 61	200 16,300	\$36,000	3 65	700 90,900	3,000 2,086,000
d Table balance				si informat		Distributive	01	The second		CARL RECEIPT	Ho Britela	A DECEMBER OF
Causes of Stoppage Of the 190 dispu		a to sto	nnages	of work w	hich hagan	Trades Other Services	6 10	300 1,800	4,000 11,000	86	3,400 1,800	67,000 2,000
in September, 18, demands for advar	directly ir	volving	3,500 v	vorkers, ar	ose out of	Total	1,597		4,866,000	2,067		3,201,000

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry†, Occupations¶ and Locality	Appro Number o invo	f Workers	Date when	n Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result	
industry , Occupations and Locarty	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	Cause or Object		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Blackwood, Mon. (one colliery)	920		2 Sept.	25 Sept.	To protest against the reinstatement of two shotfirers suspended for industrial misconduct	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Colliery workers—Glamorgan and Monmouth (various collieries)	5,185		21 Sept.	25 Sept.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.	
CHEMICALS:- Workers engaged in the manufacture and delivery of oxygen and other industrial gasesvarious districts in Great Britain (one firm)	2,010	_	28 Sept.	5 Oct.	In protest against alleged delay in negotiations for an increase in wages	Work resumed.	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Boilermakers and other workers em- ployed in shipbuilding—Co. Dur- ham (one firm)	785	420	10 Sept.	18 Sept.	The employment of shipwrights on work claimed by boilermakers	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Workers employed at an Atomic Energy Authority site—Annan, Dumfriesshire (various firms)	580	10	16 Sept.	30 Sept.	To support a claim for 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour "danger" money for alleged risks from radiation	Work resumed pending negotiations.	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewe than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. † The industries have been classified in accordance with the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

\$ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicle industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. In the period under review in 1959, the net numbers of individuals involved were approximately 116,000 in coal mining, 76,000 for vehicles and 416,000 for all industries combined. Figures for the corresponding period in 1958 were approximately 145,000 for coal mining, 40,000 for vehicles and 346,000 for all industries combined. I 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.

I—All Industries and Services All workers

Year Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 40, directly involving 8,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 64, directly involving 6,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 1,600 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Four stoppages, directly involving 7,100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1959 AND 1958

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United

## Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 15th SEPTEMBER, 1959

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

At 15th September, 1959, the retail prices index was 109 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 18th August, 1959, compared with 108 at 16th September, 1958.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, by practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is 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 15th SEPTEMBER, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 15th September, 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	15тн (17t	x Figure for A September 1959 th January, 956 = 100		Weigh
I. Food		106.1		350
II. Alcoholic drink	0.0	98.1		71
III. Tobacco		108.2		80
IV. Housing		128.7		87
V. Fuel and light		111.7		55
VI. Durable household goods	1001.84	97.9		66
VII. Clothing and footwear		102.8		106
VIII. Transport and vehicles		114.9		68
IX. Miscellaneous goods		113.6	11.11	59
X. Services		116.6		58
All items		$\overline{108 \cdot 7}$		1,000

The "all items" index figure at 15th September was therefore 108.7, taken as 109.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

### Food

Reductions in the average prices of eggs, potatoes, tomatoes, fresh fruit, and mutton and lamb were partly offset by an increase in the average price of butter. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly 2 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 108 for the previous month.

As a result of increases in the prices of various brands of tobacco, the index figure for the tobacco group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 108.

### **Fuel and Light**

Mainly as a result of increases in the price of gas in some areas, the index figure for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112, compared with 111 for the previous month

### **Clothing and Footwear**

Mainly as a result of increases in the average prices of footwear, the index figure for the clothing and footwear group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103, compared with 102 for the previous month.

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### **Transport and Vehicles**

An increase in road and rail fares in the London area was partly offset by reductions in the average prices of second-hand cars. The index figure for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose slightly, but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 115.

### Other Groups

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

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO SEPTEMBER, 1959

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

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

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presenta-tion 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 391 of this GAZETTE.

## **Retail Prices Overseas**

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall (- of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
IO PADARADTA	is given		Month before	Year before	
European Countries Belgium All Items* Food France (Paris)	$1953 = 100 \\ July, 1959 \\ July, 1956-June, 1957 \\ = 100 $	110 109	Nil Nil	+ 2 + 2	
All Items Food Germany (Federal	Aug., 1959 """	$125 \cdot 9 \\ 122 \cdot 0$	+ 0.6 + 0.7	$+$ $5 \cdot 8$ $+$ $2 \cdot 5$	
Republic) All Items Food Irish Republic	$1950 = 100 \\ Aug., 1959 \\ Aug. 1947 = 100^{+}$	121 128	Nil Nil	+ 2 + 4	
All Items	Aug., $1947 = 1007$ Aug., $1959$ 1938 = 1	144	- 3‡	- 2	
All Items Food Netherlands	July, 1959 1951 = 100	66·30 73·99	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.08 \\ - 0.25 \end{array}$	-1.65 - 4.59	
All Items Food	Aug., 1959	126 129	+ 2 + 4	$^{+6}_{+12}$	
Other Countries Canada	1949 = 100	inge (j. 1.)1. De mageres	i disertation So vicente	- Breek	
All Items Food	Aug., 1959 1932 = 100	126·4 120·5	+ 0.5 + 1.3	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{- 2 \cdot 1}$	
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food	1952 = 100 July, 1959 1949 = 100	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 36 \end{array}$	- 0.6 - 1.12	+ 2.4 + 2.90	
India* All Items Food	1949 = 100 July, 1959§ 1955 = 100	123 128	+ 1 + 2	+ 4 + 6	
Japan All Items Food South Africa, Union	June, 1959	103·7 101·0	+ 0.8 + 1.5	+ 0.3 - 1.0	
(9 urban areas) All Items Food	1938 = 100 May, 1959	221·8 257·6	+ 0.3 + 0.3	+ 3.2 - 0.5	
United States All Items Food	1947–49 <sup>22</sup> 100 July, 1959	124·9 119·4	+ 0.4 + 0.5	+ 1.0 - 2.3	
	37 39 39 ANDERSON	And States	and a state of the	and the second	

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services and household, etc., items). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas. † A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100, it was 115.7 at August, 1959. ‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. § Figures for the latest month are provisional.

### ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Wages Regulation Orders

# **Conciliation Act. 1896**

### **Industrial Court Awards**

During September the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2741 and 2742, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2741 (7th September).-Parties: Trade Union Side and Award No. 2/41 (th September).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Govern-ment Industrial Establishments. *Claim:* For payment at rates agreed on the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport for comparable grades of non-craft workpeople employed at Airports and Aerodromes. *Award:* The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2742 (14th September).—Parties: National Union of Musical Instrument Makers and Federation of Master Organ Builders. Claim: For an increase in the minimum wage rates and variations in working conditions. Award: The Court found and so awarded: (a) that with effect from 1st September, 1959, the minimum basic rates of 4s. 3d. and 4s. 4d. an hour shown in paragraph 2 (b) of the current Working Rules Agreement shall be increased respec-tively by 3d. an hour; (b) that the rates of pay for Apprentices shall be subject to the necessary adjustments in the light of the increases awarded to adult workers in (a) above.

The Court noted that the Federation's offer to increase daily expenses from 2s. 6d. to 3s. had been accepted by the Union.

The Court found that the claims (1) for an increase in the rates of overtime payments for work done outside the factory, and (2) for the payment of travelling time for periodic journeys home from work at a distance, were not established and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration During September there were no awards of Single Arbitrators or *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act. 1919.

### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 153; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 23rd September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.— During September no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. See above.

## Wages Councils Act, 1959

### **Notices of Proposals**

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

During September notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour and National Service were issued by the following Wages Councils:— *Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council* (*Great Britain*).—Proposal R.M. (67), dated 15th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis Accidents.—Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How they happen and how to prevent them. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price prevent them. 1 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). time rates for male and female workers.

Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.P. (48), dated 29th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

Further information concerning either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in questi Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1557, dated 3rd September and effective from 21st September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers. Sac many 25 workers .- See page 385.

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1686, dated 29th September and effective from 19th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.49), dated 18th September, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

\* See footnote \* in next column.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette October, 1959

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

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.R.H. (N.22)), dated 23rd September and operative on 12th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned 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 2d pre (5d including postage) in brackets include postage. Where no pric Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1557; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 3rd September; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1686; price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.)), dated 29th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See previous column.

(i) The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959
(Commencement) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1595 (C.12); price 2d. (4d.)); (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1596; price 4d. (6d.)). These Instruments were made on 11th September by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (10) under the Family Allowance and National Insurance (i) under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959, and (ii) under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1959 .- See page 366.

### **OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\***

National Insurance.—Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1958. Cmnd. 826. Price 7s. (7s. 6d.). —See page 364.

War Pensions.—Report on War Pensioners, 1958. H.C. 285. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.).—See page 364.

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

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Watford 28500.)

### ADVERTISEMENTS

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