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Fifty Years of the Employment Exchanges (1910 - 1960)

HE 50th anniversary of the opening of the first national Employment Exchanges in Great Britain under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, falls on 1st February,

The need for "registers" to help unemployed people to find work was understood in the last decades of the nineteenth century, and some municipal authorities kept such registers in the recession of 1891 to 1895, but it was not until the beginning of the twentieth century that unemployment was no longer regarded as merely "destitution" of the type with which the Poor Law had traditionally dealt. This distinction was implicit in the provisions of the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905 that local distress committees should be set up to collect information, to discriminate between applicants for relief, to establish Labour Exchanges and to assist emigration. The establishment of Labour Exchanges on a permanent and The establishment of Labour Exchanges on a permanent and co-ordinated basis was urged in both the Majority and Minority Reports presented by the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws in 1909—the former referring to "the misery of tramping after problematical work" and the need for collecting accurate information as to memployment—and had also been advocated by Lord (then Mr. William) Beveridge in his book "Unemployment", first published in 1909. This recommendation of the Commission was effected by the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909. A number of other European countries had already set up a public system of Employment Exchanges: in particular, they filled a prominent place in the industrial organisation of Germany.

From the outset there was a clear conception of the functions and scope of an Employment Exchange, and the need to gain the confidence of both employers and workers. The only criterion for the selection of workers was industrial suitability, no regard being paid to such factors as length of unemployment. Sir Winston Churchill (then Mr. Winston Churchill) who, as President of the Board of Trade in 1909, was the responsible Minister, said at the time that their success would depend on strict impartiality of administration between employers and workpeople. He went on to say:

"The Exchanges are primarily agencies for dealing with employment rather than unemployment and when Unememployment father than themployment and when Onem-ployment Insurance comes into operation . . . it will throw into labour exchanges all the business of finding employment in some of the greatest trades of the country. . . The difficulties of the system will diminish as its work increases: the more it is used the more easy and worthwhile it will be to use it."

The responsibility for providing an employment service for school-leavers and young people up to the age of 17 (later raised to 18) was shared with those Local Education Authoriraised to 18) was snared with those Local Education Admini-ties which exercised the powers given them originally under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, and the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, and subsequently under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, to establish Juvenile Employment Bureaux.

The Labour Exchanges rapidly became established. Begin-The Labour Exchanges rapidly became established. Beginning with 62 offices on 1st February, 1910, by the end of the year there were 146 offices receiving a total of around 50,000 vacancies monthly and filling about 40,000. Through a system of Divisional Clearing Houses they were informed of the demand for and supply of labour in other districts and in 1911, of the 525,000 persons placed in employment, over 60,000 were placed outside their own districts. A 1914 review showed that the majority of vacancies filled were for skilled labour. skilled labour.

With the introduction in 1911 of insurance against unemployment for some two million workers, Labour Exchanges were charged with the duty of issuing unemployment insurance cards and paying unemployment benefit when claims were made. The close association of Employment Exchanges with the payment of unemployment benefit has continued until the present day.

Provision was made in the Act of 1909 for the establishment of Advisory Committees. The original committees covered wide areas, but experience showed that more localised bodies in closer contact with their environment were needed.

Accordingly, in 1917, local advisory committees (now Local Employment Committees) were set up, through which employers and workers and other interested persons were associated with the work of the local Employment Exchange. Juvenile Advisory Committees (now Youth Employment Committees) played a considerable part in helping with the provision of guidance on the choice of employment to boys and girls leaving school and were closely associated with the oversight of boys and girls during their

closely associated with the oversight of boys and girls during their first years in employment.

The first world war involved the Exchanges in new responsibilities and their machinery was used to find labour for munitions work and other essential national tasks. In October, 1916, they were renamed "Employment Exchanges". This was followed by the setting up of the Ministry of Labour in December, 1916, and the transfer from the Board of Trade of certain powers and duties including the administration of Employment Exchanges.

After the war the Exchanges formed part of the machinery for arranging training for disabled ex-Servicemen and providing for the resumption of apprenticeships broken by the war, in addition to the wider tasks involved in the resettlement of demobilised Servicemen and munition workers. In 1918 an Appointments Department was formed to deal—through the Employment Exchanges, assisted by local advisers—with the resettlement of ex-Officers and ex-Servicemen with similar educational qualifications or professional and business attainments or professional and business attainments.

or professional and business attainments.

In order to provide for large numbers of men for whom work could not immediately be found, including demobilised ex-Servicemen and civilians whose war work had ceased, an Out-of-work Donation Scheme was introduced, which covered practically the whole working population. This was followed by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which extended insurance to cover nearly

12 million workers.

During the recession of 1921 over two million were wholly unemployed and one million working short-time and the result for the Employment Exchanges was, in the words of the first Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour (for the years 1923 and 1924), that their "essential function" was "somewhat overshadowed by the duties which the Exchanges . . . had to perform in relation to the payment of unemployment benefit to large numbers of unemployed workpeople". Until 1939 the number of wholly unemployed persons claiming benefit at the Employment Exchanges only once fell below one million, but the essential work of placing people in jobs went on, and there was a steady increase in the use of Exchanges 12 million workers. jobs went on, and there was a steady increase in the use of Exchanges for engagements of labour. Between 1923 and 1938 the annual number of vacancies filled increased from under one million to a record figure of over 2,700,000 in 1938. In most years the Exchanges filled about 85 per cent. of the vacancies notified to them.

The persistence of heavy unemployment in the "depressed" areas recovered weekers to seeker weekers to make the professional parts.

encouraged workers to seek employment in more prosperous parts of the country. From the introduction of the policy of "industrial transference" in 1928, the Exchanges placed over 210,000 such

workers—many after a course of training at a Government Training Centre—and assisted nearly 35,000 families to move to new homes. In the growing international tension of the late thirties the voluntary national service campaign, and later the first registrations of young men under the Military Training Act, 1939, gave Employment Exchanges new and unfamiliar duties which were a foretaste of heavier burdens to come. On the outbreak of war the Employment Exchanges heaving the agents for the total mobilisation of ment Exchanges became the agents for the total mobilisation of man-power. They played a major role in the registration and calling up of men, and later of women, for the Armed Forces and the Women's Auxiliary Services, and in supplying man-power to the munitions and other vital industries with the assistance of Orders and Regulations made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940. The man-power problem involved the building up of the working population to the maximum possible extent, and its proper allocation between the Forces, Civil Defence and the essential industries

essential industries.

The Central Register, set up in 1938, undertook the task of ensuring the most effective distribution of scientific, technical, professional and administrative man-power to meet the urgent needs of the Forces, industry and Government Departments. In 1942 the Appointments Department was created, and the work was divided between the Central (Technical and Scientific) Register and Appointments Offices. Early in 1943 the responsibility for securing the maximum number of recruits to nursing and midwifery and for using the available trained personnel to the best advantage was undertaken by the Ministry and 31 Nursing Appointments Offices. undertaken by the Ministry and 31 Nursing Appointments Offices undertaken by the Ministry and 31 Nursing Appointments Offices were established throughout the country. Altogether during the war period the Exchanges made about thirty-two million registrations for one purpose or another and, with the Appointments Offices, filled over twenty-two million vacancies in industry.

An interim scheme for the resettlement and training of disabled men and women was inaugurated by the Ministry in July, 1941. Disabled men of the first world war had been assisted by the King's National Boll of employers who agreed to employ a prescribed

Disabled men of the first world war had been assisted by the King's National Roll of employers who agreed to employ a prescribed percentage of disabled ex-Servicemen. This was not discontinued but the new scheme provided for advice and assistance, together with rehabilitation and vocational training, to be given to both men and women disabled from any cause to help them to find employment. The essence of the scheme as it affected the Employment Exchange service was the close link between the medical and employment authorities. At every Employment Exchange a Disablement Rehabilitation Officer (now known as the Disablement Resettlement Officer) was appointed whose responsibility it was to place disabled people in jobs suitable to their age, experience and capacity—in other words to concentrate on ability and not disability. In 1944 the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act placed these arrangements on a permanent footing.

arrangements on a permanent footing.

On the defeat of Germany the re-allocation of man-power betw the Forces and industry began in accordance with plans which had been published in 1944 and, by the end of 1946, over four million men and women were released or discharged from the Services and

over three million left munitions work. The demobilisation scheme worked smoothly, and the Employment Exchanges were able to attend to the resettlement problems of individuals. Employment Exchanges staffed a total of 371 Resettlement Advice Offices which handled not only employment problems, but enquires on tuch matters as housing, setting up in business, and more personal problems. Between the autumn of 1945 and August, 1946, he

weekly number of enquiries was consistently above 30,000.

As part of the arrangements for resettling large numbers of young men and women with little or no experience of work outside the men and women with little or no experience of work outside the Services, the Appointments Department prepared a general handbook and series of pamphlets on careers and a special system was formulated for matching them with jobs for which they were best suited according to their aptitudes, character and background.

Since the end of the war the Exchanges have continued to play an essential part in the registration and call-up of men for National Service. The National Service Act, 1948, provided for the continuance of compulsory service in the Armed Forces in peace time.

Labour controls were considerably relaxed in 1945 and 1946 and it became increasingly necessary to rely on persuasion to guide

it became increasingly necessary to rely on persuasion to guide workpeople into the industries where their services were most needed in the national effort towards reconstruction. A White Paper on employment policy issued in May, 1944, had affirmed a policy of maintaining "a high and stable level of employment after the war". Generally, the function of Employment Exchanges has been to reduce short-term unemployment arising from industrial changes by providing the fullest information about alternative employment, and an efficient service to promote industrial, occupational and geographical mobility of labour. They also provide essential statistics concerning employment and unemployment.

The demands of reconstruction in Britain after the war and the

The demands of reconstruction in Britain after the war and the needs of uprooted Europeans were matched through the Exchanges, which placed in employment 114,000 men of the Polish Resettlement Corps, and 74,500 other men and women—mainly from Displaced Persons' Camps. In addition, over 20,000 other European workers (including Austrian and German women and Ukrainian exprisoners of war) were recruited for essential work in this country. The need to maintain a sufficient volume of exports and to provide labour for the provide and to provide the provide and the provide an

The need to maintain a sufficient volume of exports and to provide labour for other work essential to the national economy led, in 1947, to the promulgation of a Control of Engagement Order which (with certain exceptions) required workers to obtain the consent of an Employment Exchange or approved employment agency before accepting any offer of employment. This enabled the Exchanges to bring some pressure to bear on workers to accept employment which accorded most with the national interest, but the Order was not used to prevent people taking other work provided it was not used to prevent people taking other work provided it was essential. The Control of Engagement Order was revoked in 1950, but in 1952, in order to relieve man-power shortages in important industries, the Minister made the Notification of Vacancies Order which, by requiring engagements within its scope to be made through an Employment Exchange or scheduled employment agency, gave the Employment Exchanges the opportunity of trying to persuade as many as possible of those seeking employment to choose jobs of high national importance. The Order was revoked in 1956, and at the same time the arrangements for giving preference to certain classes of vacancies by bringing these first to the attention of registrants were discontinued. Once again industrial suitability became the essential basis of the Exchanges' placing work

registrating were discontinued. Once again industrial suitability became the essential basis of the Exchanges' placing work.
As from 1st April, 1945, the functions of the Ministry with regard As from 1st April, 1945, the functions of the Ministry with regard to unemployment insurance were transferred to the newly created Ministry of National Insurance, but the Ministry of Labour continued, as agent of the Ministry of National Insurance (now the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance), to pay unemployment benefit through Employment Exchanges in order to maintain the essential link between insurance against unemployment and registration for work. The Employment and Training Act, 1948, repealed the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909 and defined the Ministry's powers in relation to employment and to training. The Act imposed upon the Minister the duty of providing facilities and services for assisting workers to select, fit themselves for and obtain suitable employment, assisting employers to obtain suitable employees, and generally for promoting employment in accordance with the generally for promoting employment in accordance with the requirements of the community. The Minister was empowered to establish Employment Exchanges and to provide training courses for persons above the compulsory school-leaving age.

The Act also made provision for local education authorities

The Act also made provision for local education authorities to exercise employment service functions in relation to young persons under the age of 18, or over this age if still attending school. At the present time 127 authorities out of a total of 181 exercise these powers. In the remaining counties and county boroughs the service for young persons is provided through the Employment Exchanges.

Exchanges.

In March, 1957, the Appointments Offices were closed, and their functions were assumed by the Professional and Executive Register, established at 48 of the larger Employment Exchanges. The Technical and Scientific Register remained centralised in London with a representative in Glasgow. With the 160 Nursing Appointments Offices—dealing with nursing, midwifery, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, and also housed in Employment Exchanges—the Employment Exchanges, together with the Technical and Scientific Register, now provide an employment service for the whole range of employees from professional and scientific workers to unskilled labourers.

The present-day Employment Exchange service provides for confidential interviews on employment matters; a developed

The present-day Employment Exchange service provides for confidential interviews on employment matters; a developed registration and classification procedure (if necessary by post); the recording and classification of employers' "orders" which are given circulation as necessary in accordance with employment market information; and written submissions to distant employers giving details of qualifications and experience. The practice of sending written submissions is general in the case of registrants on the Technical and Scientific, and the Professional and Executive Registers. Arrangements are made for the circulation of vacancies

overseas, including those notified by other countries in Western European Union, which also receive information about opportunities in Great Britain for their nationals.

From 1926 to 1939 a total of 274 new buildings specially designed From 1926 to 1939 a total of 274 new buildings specially designed for the work of Employment Exchanges were erected as part of a programme to replace adapted buildings. This programme was resumed after the war and a further 70 new buildings have been provided in which special provision has been made to ensure that those using them can be interviewed in conditions of comfort and privacy. Adaptations are carried out from time to time at all Employment Exchanges to improve the facilities for the public. Systematic training of all Exchange staff started immediately after the war, and covers all aspects of Local Office work including relations with the public. The work of the Employment Exchanges in serving the public is assisted by close contact with local employers, workers and other interested people through their representatives on Local Employment Committees.

In the early years of the Exchange service, the number of Employment Exchanges steadily increased, until the whole country was

In the early years of the Exchange service, the number of Employment Exchanges steadily increased, until the whole country was covered by a network of Local Offices of the Ministry. In recent years, the Employment Exchange machinery has been continuously adjusted to meet the current needs of the public. At present there are just over 900 Employment Exchanges, and over 100 Sub-Offices and Branch Employment Offices.

are just over 900 Employment Exchanges, and over 100 Sub-Onces and Branch Employment Offices.

The immigration of people from other Commonwealth countries in recent years has provided new sources of labour for British industry. The Employment Exchanges have maintained the established principle of non-discrimination in submissions for employment, and they have done much to overcome prejudices shown by some employers towards immigrants of non-European origin. Fruitful co-operation has been established with the appropriate official bodies, in particular with the Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British

The full employment enjoyed since the last war has, in general, been disturbed only by local unemployment problems, some of which have, however, been on a relatively large scale. Against such a background redundant workers usually have opportunities to take

up other employment locally or further afield, and publicity has been given to the arrangements which Exchange Managers can make for giving immediate assistance to those about to become redundant so that they can go straight to new employment. These arrangements include registration at the present place of employment so that current production is disturbed as little as possible. Some Employment Exchanges remain open late on one evening during the week to give information and advice to workers who are unable to attend during the normal hours of opening.

In areas of relatively high unemployment the Exchanges can help those willing to remove to find employment in other more prosperous parts of the country by the payment of fares, lodging allowances, and removal expenses. The Employment Exchanges are responsible for giving information about the vocational training scheme and for the initial handling of applications for training. Steps are also taken to assist particular classes of workers who need special treatment, for example ex-regular members of the Forces.

special treatment, for example ex-regular members of the Forces.
The Professional and Executive Register referred to above has done much to resettle prematurely retired ex-officers in civilian life.

In addition to their agency work in paying unemployment benefit for the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and National

Assistance to unemployed persons for the National Assistance Board, the Exchanges also carry out agency functions for other Government Departments. For example, applications for passports (which last year numbered well over 400,000) are dealt with on (which last year numbered well over 400,000) are dealt with on behalf of the Foreign Office; income tax repayments are made on behalf of the Inland Revenue to those who are entitled to refunds because of unemployment, and milk tokens under the Welfare Foods Scheme are handed in by retailers to Employment Exchanges. In conclusion, it is interesting to consider how far Employment Exchanges have fulfilled the hopes expressed for them in 1910. In their fifty years of existence the Exchanges (together with the Youth Employment Offices) have filled more than 100,000,000 vaccancies.

and have provided many other valuable services to employers, employees and the community as a whole. The service looks forward to its next half-century in the confident belief that it has an increasingly valuable part to play in the economic and social

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. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies (pages 21 to 23 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 16 and 17 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.

Great Britain rose during November by 21,000 (- 10,000 males and + 31,000 females), the number at the end of the month being + 31,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,257,000. The main changes were increases of 40,000 in manufacturing industries and 46,000 in distributive trades and decreases of 35,000 in agriculture and fishing and 13,000 in building and contracting. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 13,000 from 24,197,000 to 24,210,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 419,417 to 409,455 between 16th November and 7th December, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 11,130 to 11,428. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 4,561 among males and 5,103 among females.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 15 o 33.

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in December at 117. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during December resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £61,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 354,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in food manufacture, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, building brick and allied industries in England and Wales, and the wholesele groups and provision trade in England and Wales. wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales

At 15th December, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th November, 1959, and at 16th December, 1958.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during December in stoppages The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 419,417 to 409,455 between 16th November and 7th December, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 11,130 to 11,428. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 4,561 mong males and 5,103 among females.

Rates of Wages

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

The number of workers involved during December 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 nearly 46,100. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 90,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 122, and, in addition, 16 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

INQUIRY UNDER DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1946

On 30th December, 1959, the Minister of Labour announced that he had appointed Mr. Hugh Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., to carry out an inquiry under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946. The inquiry will be held at Church House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, and will commence on Tuesday, 23rd February, 1960.

The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946, enables the Minister to make Schemes to regularise the employment and supply of dock workers. Such a Scheme was made in 1947 by the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Order, 1947. A committee appointed by the Minister to inquire into the working of

mittee appointed by the Minister to inquire into the working of the Scheme reported in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1956, page 292). Since then the Ministry have been examining, in conjunction with the dock industry, the possibility of amending the Scheme in a number of respects. The present

inquiry is concerned with some of the outstanding questions which are still unresolved.

Mr. Lloyd-Williams's terms of reference are to inquire into and report on: (1) the question whether the list of ports to which the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947, relates

ought to be varied; (2) as respects any port recommended by him to be added to the list, the question as to which classes or descriptions of dock workers the Scheme should apply; and (3) the application of the Scheme to work which involves the handling of pit wood and

timber.

The inquiry into the list of ports is being made, following a request from the Transport and General Workers' Union, for a number of ports at present outside the Scheme to be brought within its scope. These ports are: Amble, Keadby, Norwich, Felixstowe, Ramsgate, Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Shoreham, Little-hampton, Portsmouth, Watchet and Mostyn.

The application of the Scheme to work involving the handling of pit wood and timber is already defined in the Scheme, but there have been differences of opinion about the application of the definition in practice, and this has put in doubt the position of some timber vards.

Anyone wishing to give evidence at the inquiry is asked to communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary to the Dock Labour Inquiry, Ministry of Labour (Division E.2), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1959

During the year 1959 there was an increase of just over 1 per cent. in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages, and a slightly higher increase in the average level of hourly rates of wages since there was a small reduction in the average level of normal weekly hours. The indices at the end of December, 1959 (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 117.5 (-) for weekly wage rates, 99.5 (+) for normal weekly hours, and 118.1 for hourly wage rates, as compared with 116.2, 99.6 and 116.7 a year earlier. It is estimated that nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ million workpeople received increases in full-time rates of wages amounting at the end of the year to about £1\frac{1}{4}\$ million a week, and about 357,000 workers had their normal working hours reduced by an average of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours a week during 1959.

Weekly Rates of Wages

Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of rates of wages, which 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, has remained relatively stable since the end of October, 1958. During the year 1959 the index rose from 116·2 to 117·5 (—), an increase of just over 1 per cent., as compared with increases of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1958, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1957, $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1956 and 7 per cent. in 1955. In manufacturing industries only the corresponding increase over the year was nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (115·9 to 117·2) as compared with increases of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1958, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1957, $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1956 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1955.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A review of employment and unemployment in 1959 will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE. That issue will also contain a Table showing the numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1959, derived from the count of national insurance cards.

The following Table shows, for all industries and services combined and for manufacturing industries only, the index of weekly rates of wages (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1958 and of each month in 1959, and also the month by month percentage increase over the December, 1958 figures.

nt 000 uto an array	All Workers						
Date (end of month)		stries and vices	Manufactur	Manufacturing Industries			
eli tato (mis.) - r Mili W tanti in a	Index	Percentage Increase over Dec., 1958	Index	Percentage Increase over Dec., 1958			
1958 December 1959 January February March April May. June. July August September October November December	116·2 116·3 116·6 116·7 116·7 116·8 117·0 117·1 117·2 117·3 117·4 117·5()	0·0 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·6 0·7 0·9 1·0	115·9 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·3 116·4 116·4 116·9 116·9 117·1	0·1 0·1 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·7 0·9 1·0			

Note.—Details of the separate figures for men, women and juveniles are given in the Table on page 31 of this GAZETTE.

inveniles are given in the Table on page 31 of this GAZETTE.

The above indices relate to changes in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages and are not a measure of changes in actual weekly earnings. In April and October, 1959, enquiries were made by the Ministry of Labour as to the actual earnings of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom. These enquiries showed that in the three years between April, 1956 and April, 1959, there was an average increase of 12½ per cent. in the actual weekly earnings in these industries, as compared with an increase of 11 per cent. in the average level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 13 per cent. for earnings and 10½ per cent. for rates of wages. The results of the October, 1959, enquiry into weekly earnings are not yet available. Statistics are regularly compiled by the Department estimating the effect of changes in rates of wages of manual workers. These are based on the rates of wages for a full week and do not take account of variations in actual earnings arising from factors such as overtime or lost time. The changes included are mainly those arranged by organisations of employers and workers or by statutory wages councils or boards. Changes arranged by individual employers are not in most cases reported to the Department and consequently are not included in the statistics. Similar statistics in respect of clerical and salaried workers are not compiled.

The statistics for 1959 show that as a result of changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the year, nearly 4½ million workpeople received an aggregate net increase of about £1½ million a week and 23,700 workpeople sustained an aggregate net decrease of

The Table below shows the distribution of the totals relating to net increases in each of the principal industry groups.

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases in 1959*‡	Estimated Net Amoun of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages in 1959*
A COLUMN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	20 September 1995	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,500	800
Mining and Quarrying	38,000	12,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	279,000	77,300
Chemicals and Allied Industries	91,500	16,700
Metal Manufacture	157,000	42,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,000	600
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	7 500	7.00
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	6,500	2,100
Textiles	90,500	27,500
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	361,500	66,700
Clothing and Footwear	29,500	6,700
Bricks Pottery Glass Coment ata	273,000	102,200
Timber Lunnitum oto	149,000	41,600
Paner Printing and Dublishing	175,500 240,500	42,200
Other Manufacturing Industries		90,400
Construction	50,500	13,900
Gas Electricity and Water	1,214,000	218,000 4,900
Transport and Communication	433,500	178,500
Distributive Trades	433,500	
Public Administration and Declarational Continu	213,500	105,400 67,100
Miscellaneous Services	409,500	122,800
Total	4,673,000	1,239,700

Due to fluctuations in the official index of retail prices, 109,000 workpeople whose wages are subject to sliding-scale arrangements based on the index have been affected by increases and decreases of equal amount, whilst, as already indicated, 23,700 workpeople sustained a net decrease.

The following Table sets out the aggregate amounts of total (gross) increases and total (gross) decreases in 1959 according to the various methods by which effected.

Method	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages in 1959 effected by the Methods shown in the first column						
	Increase	es (Gross)	Decreas	es (Gross)			
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total			
Direct negotiation Joint Industrial Councils or other	488,400	37.8	£	REAL SECTION			
joint standing bodies estab- lished by voluntary agreement	321,100	24.9	out — in	THE PROPERTY.			
Wages Councils and other Stat- utory Wages Boards Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail	207,300	16.1	100 <u>7.6</u> 46	spensory bear			
prices	233,300 39,700	18·1 3·1	51,200	100.0			
Total	1,289,800	100.0	51,200	100.0			

The Table which follows shows the estimated numbers of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, as far as reported, in each of the years from 1948 to 1959.

Year	Approximation of Work reported a b	s affected	Estima Amount of in Weekly Wa	of Change Rates of	Overall Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of the Work- people affected at	
HAI	Net Net Decreases		Increases Decreases		the end of the year	
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959*	7,757,000 5,205,500 7,414,000 12,262,000 11,484,000 9,031,500 10,147,000 12,672,500 12,338,000 11,231,500 4,673,000	23,700	£ 1,898,400 1,076,100 2,046,100 6,569,600 4,455,700 2,420,400 3,500,600 5,153,000 6,633,100 5,340,400 3,460,600 1,239,700	£	£ 1,898,400 1,076,100 2,046,100 6,569,600 4,455,700 2,420,400 3,500,600 5,153,000 6,633,100 5,340,400 3,460,600 1,238,600	

* The figures for 1959 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

years.

‡ Workpeople affected by two or more changes in rates of wages during 1959 are counted only once in this column.

§ This heading covers arbitration facilities provided by the State, under, for example, the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and, prior to revocation effective 1st March, 1959, the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945.

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn in column 1 on page 4, the figures in the Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement in rates of wages in any year in comparison with that in other years, and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular, the figures are affected by fluctuations in the strength of organisations, by the establishment of joint councils or statutory wages councils or boards, and by changes in the proportions of men, women and juveniles, and in the numbers employed in different industries or wage grades, etc.

Normal Hours of Work

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1960

During the year 1959 there was a small decrease in the index of normal weekly hours, which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work in the industries and services included in the index of weekly rates of wages. The following Table shows the index (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1958 and of each month in 1959 for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries

All Industries and Services

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1958 December	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
January February March April May. June. July August September October November December	99·7 99·7 99·7 99·6 99·6 99·6 99·6 99·6	99·6 99·6 99·6 99·5(-) 99·5(-) 99·5(-) 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4	99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·7 99·7	99·6 99·6 99·6 99·6 99·6 99·6 99·5(+) 99·5(+)

Manufacturing Industries

Date (end of month)		onth)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1958 December		20.0	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7	
1959					The state of the s		
January			99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7	
February	9000	100 61	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7	
March	1.00	100	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.7	
April			99.6	99.9	99.8	99.7	
May	1	10000	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	
June		Q10.00 Q	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	
July			99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	
August			99.5(+)	99.6	99.6	99.5(+)	
September			99.5(-)	99.6	99.6	99.5(+)	
October		7	99.5(-)	99.6	99.6	99.5(+)	
November		100 mm	99.5(-)	99.6	99.6	99.5(+)	
December			99.5(-)	99.6	99.6	99.5(+)	

It is estimated that during 1959 about 357,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of about 1½ hours a

The next Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours were reported as changed in each of the years 1948 to 1959 and the aggregate net amount of the changes.

Year			Approximate Number whose normal ho	Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in		
			Increased	Reduced	Weekly Hours	
1948			OTTOMO CLIMATE A CO.	616,000	-1,834,000	
1949			3,500	1,017,000	-1,471,000	
1950			108,500	1,500	+ 105,500	
1951			1,100	10,000	- 26,000	
1952		WE.	2,500	56,000	- 164,000	
1953			STATE OF THE PARTY OF	300	- 1,000	
1954				199,000	- 318,400	
955			The state of the s	179,400	- 249,300	
956			T STORTE DOLLER	20,600	- 36,900	
957			CONTRACTOR PROPERTY	434,100	-1,038,400	
958			A STATE OF THE RESERVE OF THE RESERV	348,000	- 648,700	
959*		944		357,000	- 469,800	

Hourly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of pay. The series which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures for the index of weekly wage rates by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours is described as the index of hourly rates of wages. The Table in the next column shows the index (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1958 and of each month in 1959 for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only.

* The figures for 1959 are provisional and subject to revision.

All Industries and Services

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1958 December	116.6	116.6	118-4	116.7	
January January February March April May June July August September October November December	116·6 116·9 117·0 117·0 117·1 117·1 117·3 117·5(-) 117·6 117·7 117·8	116·6 117·0 117·0 117·2 117·3 117·3 117·6 117·9 118·4 118·4 118·6 118·7	118·5(-) 118·7 118·8 118·9 119·0 119·2 119·5(+) 119·8 119·8 119·9 120·0	116·7 117·0 117·1 117·2 117·2 117·2 117·4 117·6 117·8 117·8 117·9 118·1	

Manufacturing Industries

Date (end of month)		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1958 December	ores sur		116.3	115.5(-)	116.7	116.2
1959				di politi		
January			116-4	115-6	116.7	116.2
February	40.11	5.0	116.4	115.7	116.8	116.3
March	(Figure 1)		116.6	115.8	117.0	116.5(-)
April		100	116.7	116.0	117.2	116.6
May	Service S	15/31	116.8	116.2	117.3	116.7
June	DE SE	80	116.9	116.3	117.3	116.8
July	EN ATTER LE	-	116.9	116.3	117-4	116.8
August			117.3	116.7	117.9	117-2
September			117.4	117.6	118.4	117.4
October	OF FRE		117.4	117.6	118.5(+)	117-4
November	865 Pho		117.5(+)	117.9	118.6	117.6
December			117.7	118.1	118.9	117.8

As there was a small decrease in the index of normal weekly hours during 1959 the increases in the index of hourly wage rates during this period (nearly 1½ per cent. for all industries and services and just over 1½ per cent. for manufacturing industries only) are slightly higher than those of the index of weekly wage rates quoted earlier in this article. in this article

General

The figures for the indices of weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours and hourly rates of wages quoted in this article 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 weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours and hourly rates of wages respectively since June, 1947. For this purpose the appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the following factors:—

Vitabal Sala Labrata	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
Manufacturing industries only	1·545 1·517	1·598 1·631	1·687 1·708	1·561 1·545
Normal Weekly Hours All industries and services Manufacturing industries only	0·980 0·986	0·980 0·984	0·981 0·986	0·980 0·985
N. C	1·577 1·539	1·631 1·657	1·719 1·732	1·593 1·568

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that these figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

Principal Changes in 1959

Principal Changes in 1959

During the year 1959 the movement in wage rates as measured by the index of weekly rates of wages, the number of workers affected by changes in rates and the aggregate amounts of such changes, were considerably lower than in recent years, mainly due to the fact that in many of the more important industries and services, e.g., coal mining, shipbuilding, engineering and allied industries, cotton, railway services, road passenger transport, local authorities' services (England and Wales), there were no general increases in weekly wage rates. On the other hand, by the end of the year the movement for a shorter working week appeared to be gathering momentum, and the number of workers who were already benefiting from a reduction in their normal weekly hours, or for whom a reduction operative from a future date had been agreed, was the highest since the immediate post-war years. In addition there were a number of claims for increases in wage rates and reductions in working hours outstanding at the end of the year.

In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the principal

In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the principal changes in rates of wages and hours of work which took place during 1959 or had been agreed by the end of the year to become operative

in 1960.

Agriculture. In December the Agricultural Wages Board reached a decision to increase minimum rates for agricultural workers in England and Wales by 4s. a week from February, 1960, and to reduce the normal working week by one hour from 47 to 46 hours.

Food and Tobacco. The minimum rates established by the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry in England and Wales (multiple bakers) were increased in June by 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women; a new agreement between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied

Workers now provides for rates higher than those specified by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) for workers employed in the smaller bakeries. Increases of 6s. a week for men and 5s. for women adopted in May by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Palician Lindwith Wages women adopted in May by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry were given statutory effect under the Wages Councils Act in August. Workers employed in biscuit manufacture received increases in February of 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women, and increases of the same amounts were introduced in July in the tobacco manufacturing industry in which there was also a later agreement to operate a reduction in the normal working week from 44 to 42 hours, without loss of pay, from the end of February, 1960. In the food manufacturing industry workers were awarded a reduction in the normal working week from 45 to 44 hours in May and wage rate increases of 6s. 6d. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women followed in December; for workers covered by agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group there was a similar reduction in hours but increases in December were of 6s. and 4s. Operatives on daywork in the flour milling industry were granted a reduction in hours (44 to 42) in September.

Chemicals and Allied Industries. For workers whose wage rates

Chemicals and Allied Industries. For workers whose wage rates are regulated by agreements of the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council shift differentials were increased in May by Joint Industrial Council shift differentials were increased in May by ½d. or ¼d. an hour according to shift-system. In July there was an increase of ½d. an hour in the shift allowance for employees of constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, and further negotiations resulted in an agreement, to operate from January, 1960, for a reduction in working hours from 44 to 42 for dayworkers, with equivalent adjustments for shiftworkers and compensating increases in all hourly rates so that there is no loss of pay. From July weekly shift differentials in the drug and fine pay. From July weekly shift differentials in the drug and fine chemical manufacturing industry were increased by 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. or 4s., according to system. Rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry were increased in June by 6s. a week for men and by 4s., 4s. 3d. or 4s. 9d. for women, according to type of work and period of employment. In soap, candle and edible fat manufacture there were increases from

November of 5s. or 4s. 6d. a week, according to classification of employer, for men and of 4s. or 3s. 6d. for women.

Metal Manufacture. In March basis hourly and shift rates in the pig iron and iron and steel industries were adjusted by amounts equivalent to a weekly increase of 5s. 6d. for adult workers; fluctuating flat-rate additions to wages based on the official index of retail prices generally showed no change, increases in the course of

the year being offset by decreases of equal amount.

Engineering and Electrical Goods. In December the Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry con-

from 44 to 42½ hours without loss of pay in January, 1960.

Metal Goods. Statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages
Council Act for male workers in specified occupations in stamped or pressed metal-wares manufacture were increased in January by 6s. 8d. or 7s. 4d. a week, and those for other adult workers by 1½d. an hour. In November minimum hourly time rates adopted by the Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Manufacturing Industry were increased by 3d. and 2d. for men and women respectively.

Textiles. Wool textile workers in Scotland received increases in Lanuary of 6s. a week for room and 4s. 6d. for workers and firstland.

January of 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women, and further revisions were agreed, effective from November, to bring scheduled wage rates more into line with actual earnings. Wage rates in the Yorkshire wool textile industry were advanced in April by 2 per cent. Workers engaged in flax preparing and spinning in Northern Ireland were awarded a 5 per cent, increase in basic rates from February. Increases of 2d, an hour for men and 1½d, for women were introduced in November for workers employed in rayon yarn production. In those sections of the textiles industry operating sliding-scale arrangements, movements in the official index of retail prices resulted in a bonus increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in the shilling on retail prices resulted in a bonus increase of ½d. in the shilling on basic wages for Midlands hosiery manufacturing operatives and a net bonus increase of 2½ per cent. on earnings for workers employed in carpet manufacture; in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing and the Scottish hosiery manufacturing and finishing industries, increases under these arrangements were offset by decreases of the same amount, but in addition workers in a large section of the Scottish hosiery manufacturing industry were awarded a basic rate increase of 5s. a week effective by agreement from March

Clothing. Wages regulation proposals for increased rates submitted by the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring, Wholesale Mantle and Costume, Shirtmaking and Corset Wages Councils in Great Britain were given statutory effect during November and December; the increases in each case were of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. an hour for women in general minimum time rates, and of 3½d. and 3d. in piecework basis time rates. In Northern Ireland corresponding hourly increases from December in statutory rates for shirtmaking were 3d., 2½d. or 1d. according to occupation, 4½d. and 2½d. At the National Conference of the Boot and Shoe Industry in November it was agreed that as from March, 1960, minimum rates should be increased by 5s. a week and working hours reduced from 45 to 43½.

Bricks, Pottery, Cement, etc. In pottery manufacture an award

Bricks, Pottery, Cement, etc. In pottery manufacture an award became operative in March increasing the general percentage addition to earnings from 12½ per cent. to 15½ per cent. Basic rates for cement workers were increased by 2d. an hour in October, and in the same month minimum rates for adult male workers in and in the same month minimum rates for adult male workers in the cast stone and cast concrete products industry in England and Wales were increased by 1½d. an hour. In the Fletton brick industry minimum hourly rates were increased by 1¾d. in August and by a further 2¼d. at the end of September. The minimum time rate determined by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries for adult male workers was increased by 1¾d. an hour in December.

Timber, Furniture, etc. District minimum rates in the saw-milling industry were increased by 1d. an hour with effect from

May for machinists and sawyers, and from July for labourers. In the furniture manufacturing and allied industries the supplementary cost-of-living allowance was increased by ½d. an hour (adult male workers) in April and decreased by the same amount in October, but in July the special allowance payable to adult male timeworkers on the basic rate was increased from 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., with proportional amounts for women and juveniles.

Printing. In the general printing industry in Great Britain, and in periodical and newspaper production, other than certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland, negotiations between representatives of the employers and workers under the independent chairmanship of Lord Birkett resulted in an agreement providing for the reduction of the standard working week for dayworkers from 43½ to 42 hours and a 4½ per cent, increase in basic minimum grade rates. The agreement was working week for dayworkers from 43½ to 42 hours and a 4½ per cent. increase in basic minimum grade rates. The agreement was subsequently ratified by the unions with the exception of that representing the stereotypers and electrotypers, and was operative from 6th August, the date of resumption of work following the stoppage which had commenced on 18th June. Cost-of-living bonus arrangements in the industry were affected by fluctuations in the retail prices index during the year; in the general group, prior to the basic increase already referred to, the weekly bonus had been decreased by 1s. for men and 9d. for women, and in the national and Scottish newspaper groups a 2s. increase for adult workers was offset by a later decrease of the same amount.

Construction. In building and civil engineering construction**

Construction. In building and civil engineering construction sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices resulted in increases from February of 1d. an hour for adult workers and of proportional amounts for younger workers. A claim for a further increase of 4d. an hour for building trade workers in England and Wales was rejected by the Industrial Court in May, but later there was agreement to operate from October, 1960, a standard working week of 44 hours all year round in those areas where hours are at present 46½ in summer. Standard hourly rates for journeymen and mates in the electrical contracting industry in England Wales and Northern Industry was increased in July by England, Wales and Northern Ireland were increased in July by 1d. and \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. respectively in the London area, and by 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour followed in August for journeymen electricians and armature winders in Scotland.

Electricity Supply. An agreement in the electricity supply industry was concluded in December reducing normal weekly working hours from 44 to 42 without loss of pay from February,

Transport and Communication. In July statutory minimum rates payable to road haulage workers were increased by 5s. a week, and rates negotiated for operating and ancillary grades employed by British Road Services by 5s. 2d. Under revised incremental scales adopted in September for London Transport Executive bus, trolleybus and coach drivers, maximum rates become payable after one year's service instead of two years' service as previously. For Post Office manipulative and engineering grades revised has scales

one year's service instead of two years' service as previously. For Post Office manipulative and engineering grades revised pay scales were authorised in March implementing the general 3½ per cent. increase payable from 1st December, 1958, under the terms of a central pay settlement in the non-industrial civil service.

Distributive Trades. Increases of 6s. a week for male assistants and 4s. for female assistants operated as the result of negotiations affecting retail co-operative societies (July), and employers who are party to agreements of the Joint Committees for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in England and Wales and in Scotland (August) and to agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales (September); increases of 7s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Scottish Retail Meat Trade (November). At the end of the year there were outstanding proposals to increase statutory minimum the Scottish Retail Meat Trade (November). At the end of the year there were outstanding proposals to increase statutory minimum rates in the retail bespoke tailoring (England and Wales), newsagency, tobacco and confectionery (England and Wales),* food (England and Wales),* and bread and flour confectionery (England and Wales)* trades, and Wages Regulation Orders had been issued increasing statutory rates in the retail furnishing and allied trades, and the drapery, outfitting and footwear, bookselling and stationery, food (Scotland), and bread and flour confectionery (Scotland) trades from dates in January and February, 1960. In the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales normal weekly working hours were reduced in August from 45 to 44, and weekly increases of 6s. 6d. for men and 5s. for women operated from December. Workers employed in the distribution of petroleum had their hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay from January, 1960, under the terms of an agreement reached in November.

November.

Public Administration. Manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland were awarded increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men and 4s. 1d. for women in January, with retrospective effect to 1st November, 1958. Weekly increases in miscellaneous "M" rates authorised in May for non-skilled workers in Government industrial establishments in Great Britain were of 2s. (London) or 3s. (Provinces) for men, and of 1s. 8d. or 2s. 6d. for women, payable retrospectively from the beginning of April; arising out of a revision of the basis for determining "M" rates agreed on the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for these establishments, authorisation of further increases of 4s. for men and 3s. 4d. for women followed in September, these increases being payable from women followed in September, these increases being payable from the beginning of July.

the beginning of July.

Miscellaneous Services. In February statutory minimum remuneration for men and women employed in licensed non-residential establishments was increased respectively by 7s. and 5s. 6d. a week, and for those employed in industrial and staff canteens by 6s. 6d. and 5s.; in July statutory rates were revised on a new hourly basis for workers employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, resulting in increases of 7s. and 5s. a week. Statutory rates for boot and shoe repairers were increased in October by 5s. a week for men, and for women by 5s. or 3s. 9d. according to type of work.

* Wages Regulation Order since issued.

STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The number of stoppages of work* in progress in the United Kingdom in 1959, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 2,085 (including 12 which had continued from 1958) as compared with 2,639 (including 10 which continued from 1957) in 1958.

Stoppages in progress in 1959 resulted in the loss of about 5,250,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, as compared with 3,462,000 working days lost during 1958 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1959 was about 644,000† including nearly 124,000 workers who were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1958 was about 524,000 workers including about 67,000 who were indirectly involved.

Industrial Analysis

In the following Table, the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1959 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1958. The figures for each industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily add up to the rounded totals for all industries at the bottom of the

		1959‡		1958			
Industry Group§	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Dayslost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For-		E 825920]			3053030	Econocial A	
estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1,292	189,800†	362,000	1,963	700 248,600†	1,000 450,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of	5	1,700	8,000	1	11	1	
Non-Metalli-	I HOUSE	S. S. C. O.			15 TO 8	tuel sixed	
ferous Mining Products	14	2,300	4,000	5	700	2,000	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	9	4,900	73,000	3	300	1	
Metal Manufac- ture	44	30,500	71,000	35	10,100	34,000	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	78	23,300	315,000	97	22,100	336,000	
Engineering	111	29,400	97,000	75	15,600	74,000	
Vehicles Other Metal In-	135	157,600†	465,000	84	72,800†	160,000	
dustries	26	3,500	14,000	11	2,300	4.000	
Textiles	14	4,900	55,000	18	2,000	10,000	
Leather, etc	1	100			_	A	
Clothing Food, Drink and	11	700	2,000	11	3,700	10,000	
Tobacco Manufactures of	13	4,300	9,000	10	5,600	18,000	
Wood and Cork	13	900	5,000	12	1,600	10,000	
Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	7	123,400	3,509,000	6	1,300	4,000	
turing Industries Building and	11	4,900	7,000	13	2,600	5,000	
Contracting	170	21,300	118,000	178	26,900	151,000	
Gas, Electricity and Water	4	5,200	5,000	7	1,400	5.000	
Transport, etc	88	30,400	96,000	83	100,400	2,116,000	
Distributive	SHOULE ST	Books	Marine de	cris teresas	ene long	Add ad	
Trades	11	800	4,000	10	3,500	67,000	
Other Services	15	4,200	29,000	7	1,800	2,000	
Total	2,073	644,200†	5,250,000	2,629¶	524,100†	3,462,000	

There were 556 fewer stoppages of work in 1959 than in 1958. The decrease was more than accounted for by a substantial drop in the number of stoppages in the coalmining industry. There were some increases, mainly affecting the vehicles and engineering industries.

Over 120,000 more workers were involved and over one and three-quarter million more working days lost through stoppages in progress in 1959 than in stoppages in progress in 1958. These increases were more than accounted for by the increased number of workers involved and working days lost in the printing industry. There was also a marked increase in the vehicles industries during 1959. On the other hand, the position in three other major industries was substantially better in 1959 than in 1958. Thus, in the transport industry and the distributive trades there were, in 1959,

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures given for 1959 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Some workers, largely in the coalmining and vehicles industries were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the year's totals. During 1959 the net numbers of individuals involved were approximately 135,000 in coalmining, 88,000 for vehicles and 503,000 for all industries combined. Figures for 1958 were approximately 165,000 for coalmining, 53,000 for vehicles and 406,000 for all industries combined.

† The figures for 1959 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

|| Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

no stoppages of the same magnitude as the stoppage of road passenger transport workers in the Greater London area and of porters and other workers employed in Smithfield Market in 1958. In coalmining, too, the reduced incidence of stoppages in 1959 was accompanied by a marked fall in the number of workers involved and the number of working days lost during that year.

Principal Stoppages of Work in 1959

By far the largest stoppage of work, judged by the number of workers involved and the number of working days lost, was that involving 120,000 workers in the printing industry in various districts in Great Britain. The stoppage, which lasted from 18th June to 5th August and resulted in a loss of about 3,500,000 working days, was caused by a breakdown in negotiations concerning claims for increased wages, a forty-hour working week, and other terms and conditions of employment. Work was resumed under pre-stoppage conditions pending ratification by union members of a revised agreement negotiated by representatives of employers and workers

RETAIL PRICES

A review of changes in retail prices between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960, will be given in the March issue of this GAZETTE.

under the chairmanship of Lord Birkett. A stoppage of printing ink workers which began soon after the start of the printing stoppage, lasted from 29th June to 5th August, involved 2,500 workers and caused the loss of 58,500 working days. It was caused by the issue of dismissal notices to certain workers who had adopted a policy of non-co-operation in support of a claim for increased wages and reduced hours. Work was resumed under pre-stoppage conditions pending ratification by union members of an agreement similar to that in the printing trade.

In the motor and aircraft industries over 338,000 working days In the motor and aircraft industries over 338,000 working days were lost through 17 stoppages each accounting for the loss of 5,000 or more working days. In most of the larger stoppages in the motor industry, relatively small numbers of workers were directly involved, but comparatively large numbers of non-strikers were thrown out of work at the establishments concerned because of the effects of the stoppages. Thus, in January a one-week stoppage of work caused by the rejection by the employer of an "accident-free" bonus directly involved 200 Rimningham crane drivers and climates and led to good involved 200 Birmingham crane drivers and slingers, and led to some 6,000 other workers being rendered idle at the same establishment. 6,000 other workers being rendered idle at the same establishment. Twenty-four thousand working days were lost before work was resumed on 24th January. The matter in dispute was eventually referred by the parties concerned to the Industrial Court, which ruled that the claim for an "accident-free" bonus of 45s. per month had not been established. In February, a 10-day stoppage of nearly 300 door assemblers at Dagenham in protest against the continued employment of a non-union worker led to nearly 9,300 other workers being thrown out of work at the same footen; with a total employment of a non-union worker led to nearly 9,300 other workers being thrown out of work at the same factory, with a total loss of 69,000 working days. About the same time, a six-week stoppage of over 200 Birmingham car workers occasioned by the refusal of electricians to work with a non-unionist and the subsequent refusal of other craftsmen to work on machines serviced by supervisory staff caused 1,500 other workers to be indirectly affected, and a total of 35,000 working days to be lost. At Oxford, a stoppage lasting from 16th July until 13th August was caused by the dismissal of a chief shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct. The stoppage directly involved nearly 3,600 car workers, and caused the loss of over 27,000 working days. A settlement was eventually achieved under the auspices of the Ministry.

The largest stoppage in the aircraft industry took place in Belfast The largest stoppage in the aircraft industry took place in Belfast where 5,400 workers stopped work between 10th August and 20th August in support of a work-sharing plan as an alternative to dismissals. Nearly 44,000 working days were lost before work was resumed pending negotiations. In London, the dismissal of a shop convenor for alleged industrial misconduct led to a stoppage directly involving 2,100 aircraft workers. The stoppage lasted two weeks and over 26,000 working days were lost before work was resumed, pending negotiations, on 24th April. Nearly 1,600 operatives at a Hertfordshire factory of the same firm lost nearly 16,000 working days through a stoppage in sympathy with the London workers. days through a stoppage in sympathy with the London workers.

Only four of the stoppages in the coalmining industry involved losses of 5,000 or more working days. By far the largest of these was a sympathetic stoppage in support of a small number of miners who had gone on strike in protest against the forthcoming closure of their colliery at Alloa. The sympathetic stoppage affected 19,800 miners in various parts of Scotland between 22nd and 27th June, and caused a loss of 42,000 working days.

In the shipbuilding industry, there were seven demarcation stoppages in each of which an aggregate of 5,000 or more working days were lost. The largest of these stoppages occurred at Birkenhead where 1,850 boilermakers stopped work on 27th April to support a demand for alternative work for men who withdrew assistance to shipwrights engaged on work claimed by platers. A further 2,650 shipyard workers became indirectly involved, and an

aggregate of 201,500 working days was lost before the stoppage ended on 1st July. Another of these stoppages exemplified the difficulties caused by the extension of prefabrication techniques. It occurred in a Clydeside shipyard and arose over the allocation of steel erection and fairing work between shipwrights and boiler-makers. Discussions under the Ministry's auspices led to a resumption of work on 23rd February and to the settlement of the dispute on 17th April

The only large stoppage in the textile industry took place at Paisley where 1,500 workers employed in cotton spinning were involved between 21st May and 26th June in protest against the suspension of two workers alleged to be restricting their output. Over 36,500 working days were lost before work was resumed.

At Sheffield, 2,500 drivers and conductors of buses and trams stopped work on 19th October in protest against the carrying of standing passengers on large capacity vehicles. When the stoppage ended on 4th November, pending review by the National Joint Industrial Council of national provisions concerning standing passengers, 36,000 working days had been lost.

Nearly half the days lost in the metal manufacturing industries were attributable to a single stoppage at Port Talbot in protest against the dismissal of a clerical worker for alleged inefficiency. Although this stoppage lasted only four days up to 24th February, it affected 10,900 workers and caused the loss of 25,000 working days.

Although only 11,000 days were lost during September and October by 2,000 workers engaged in the manufacture and delivery of oxygen and other gases who were involved in a stoppage of work concerning a pay claim, the stoppage had wide repercussions on a number of other industries. The effects are not reflected in the statistics above. These are always limited to establishments which are parties to the disputes covered.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1959

The total number of workpeople (other than seamen) whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in Great Britain during 1959 was 1,125. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen serving on vessels registered in the United Kingdom which were reported during the year was 124.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in this article are provisional. Corrected figures for accidents reported under the Factories Act 1937, will be published in the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE.

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 prior to that date. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

along the day in the	Num- ber	on Top heart the local and	Num- ber
Mines and Quarries		Other Clothing	1
	13920	Paper and Paper Coating	
Coal Mines: Underground	330	Printing and Bookbinding	3
	22	Other Paper Manufacture	9 3 3 7
0.1 0	3	Milling	
Miscellaneous Mines	4	Food	11
Quarries	30	Drink and Tobacco	7
Quartes		Electrical Stations	11
TOTAL	389	Leather	1
		Rubber	4
Factories		Glass	3
	7	Other Processes	10
Cotton Wool and Carpets	4	Wl 1 Di	1 1 1 1 1
		Works and Places under ss.	
	4	105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937	
Textile Finishing	3	Building Operations	171
Brick Making and Other Clay	EN SA	Works of Engineering Con-	1/1
Products (except Pottery)	3		47
Pottery	3	Docks, Warehouses and Ships.	26
Lime, Cement and other Minerals	10	Docks, warehouses and simps	20
Iron Extraction and Conversion	26	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	577
Metal Casting	11	20112, THE TOTAL ACT	-
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extru-		A THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF TH	
sion and Forging	26	Railway Service	G. ST.
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	18	PANELS OF THE PAREL BOTH BOTH THE	10/15/20
Locomotive Building and Repair-	0.000	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	9
ing	1	Engine Drivers, Motormen	10
Engine-Building and Repairing.	10	Firemen	6
Boiler Making	8	Guards (Passenger)	3
Constructional Engineering	7	Labourers	6
Non-Rail Vehicles (Manufacture		Mechanics	200
and Repair)	16	Permanent Way Men	56
Shipbuilding and Repairing and	22	Porters	20
Ship Breaking	33 8	Shunters	14
Miscellaneous Machine Making Other Metal Manufacture and	0	Other Grades	30
Repair	9	Contractors' Servants	5
Electrical Engineering	9	TOTAL	150
Wooden Furniture	1	IUIAL	159
Saw Milling and Plywood and	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	1 125
Boards	9	Total (excluding Seamen)	1,125
Other Woodwork and Cork	6		1000
Miscellaneous Chemical Manu-		Seamen	1
facture	9		65
Petroleum and Oil Refining	4	Trading Vessels	59
Paints and Varnish and Soap	2		OKE OF LEE
Coal Gas. Coke Ovens and	23500	TOTAL	¥124
			14
Patent Fuel	16		

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1959

The total number of cases reported in Great Britain during 1959 under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 504, of which 11 were fatal. During the year, 62 cases of lead poisoning were reported. Reported cases of anthrax numbered 6, of epitheliomatous ulceration 225, and of chrome ulceration 172.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in this article are provisional.

A SERVICE STRUCTURES	Cases	Deaths	1500 11 (<u>11 1</u> 80 (60)) 241 (8.) 150 (60)	Cases	Deaths
Lead Poisoning			Anthrax		
Operatives engaged in :			Wool	1	
S14' 634 1	-		Handling of		
Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering	2	_	Horsehair Handling and Sorting	10-10	ALL THE
Shipbreaking	14		of Hides and Skins	4	
Printing	1	-	Other Industries	1	1
Other Contact with				-	Total Land
Molten Lead White and Red Lead	14		TOTAL	6	1
Works	A STATE OF				
Pottery	_				
Vitreous Enamelling	-	-			
Electric Accumulator	14		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin		
Paint and Colour Works	5		Cancer)		1000
Coach and Car Painting	-	_			
Shipbuilding	-	_	Pitch and Tar	189	-
Paint used in other Industries	4		Mineral Oil	36	10
Other Industries	8		TOTAL	225	10
Painting of Buildings	_				
TOTAL	62	12			
	\$15000 E	ESTREET			
Phosphorous Poisoning Carbon Bisulphide	-	- 10 m	Chrome Ulceration		
Poisoning	-	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Manufacture of		
Mercurial Poisoning	2	_	Bichromates	85	-
Arsenical Poisoning Manganese Poisoning	1		Dyeing and Finishing	OF S	STATE A
Aniline Poisoning	25		Chrome Tanning	80	10129
Chronic Benzene Poison-		THE PARTY	Other Industries	7	100
_ ing	1	-		100,000	CIOL AL
Toxic Anaemia Toxic Jaundice	-	-	TOTAL	172	·
Compressed Air Illness	10	1	Grand Total	504	11
Compressed An Illiess	10	LANGE BELL	Grand Ional	304	11

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF **STATISTICS**

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 96, 1959, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 1s. net (£1 2s. 9d. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations and by Boards of nationalised industries. It brings together statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for the year 1938 and for each of the years 1949 to 1958. Some of the Tables include figures for the early months of 1959. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office. by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1959 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population, Vital Statistics and Public Health; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Balance of Payments; National Income and Expenditure; Public Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain (under "Public Health"); distribution of total man-power, estimated numbers of employees industrial accidents in Great Britain (under "Public Health"); distribution of total man-power, estimated numbers of employees, numbers registered as unemployed, employment vacancies unfilled, average weekly earnings and average hours worked weekly, index of weekly wage rates, trade unions, and industrial stoppages (under "Labour"); British Railways: average weekly earnings (under "Transport and Communications"); and the interim index of retail prices, from 1948 to 1956, and the index of retail prices, from 1956 onwards (under "Prices").

A list of Tables which appeared for the last time in Annual Abstract No. 95 (1958), including the analysis by industry of the occupied population, and other revisions in the contents of this issue of the Abstract, is given in the introduction. A new Table has been introduced:— local authorities; gross loan debt outstanding.

A Table on the estimated number of employees now shows separately the number of married women. The Tables on the distribution of total man-power for Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been amalgamated to give United Kingdom totals. The statistical Tables in the Abstract are supplemented by an Index of Sources, showing the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken or to which reference may be made. The Abstract contains also a general index and a Table of units of measurement

THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT **SERVICE**, 1956-1959

A Report by the National Youth Employment Council on the work of the Youth Employment Service, 1956–1959, has been presented to the Minister of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). The National Youth Employment Council, which have separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales, advise the Minister on questions of policy affecting the administration and development of the Youth Employment Service. The present Report covers the period from 1st April, 1956, to 31st March, 1959. A brief summary of the Council's last Report, relating to the period 1953–1956, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1957, page 12.

page 12.

The introduction to the Report notes that the three previous Reports of the Council described the establishment and development of a comprehensive Youth Service under the terms of the Employment and Training Act, 1948. During the last three-year term of office of the Council the process of consolidation continued parallel with the further development and improvement of the Service. There was continued growth in the Service, particularly in the service to the older school-leaver.

In the latter part of the period both the Council and the Central Youth Employment Executive were increasingly preoccupied with

In the latter part of the period both the Council and the Central Youth Employment Executive were increasingly preoccupied with the problems of the "bulge". The Council say that, whilst the general employment situation for young persons was satisfactory during the greater part of their term of office, they must express concern at the increasing difficulty experienced by young people in obtaining apprenticeships and other openings offering systematic training in industry. It is their earnest hope that the recommendations made by the Carr Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1958, page 95) may be fully carried out by industry, with the help and stimulus of the Industrial Training Council which industry itself has now set up.

The Report contains three chapters, of which the first two are devoted to a general review of the work of the Youth Employment Service during the three-year period, and a brief account of the main functions undertaken by the Service. The third chapter discusses the difficulties facing the Youth Employment Service as the numbers of young persons leaving school increase to a peak in 1962.

the difficulties facing the Youth Employment Service as the numbers of young persons leaving school increase to a peak in 1962.

The general review of the Youth Employment Service contains sections on administration, the work of inspection and survey of offices and facilities offered by the Service which is carried out by inspectors of the Central Youth Employment Executive, and the staffing needs and future plans and the training of officers for the Service. There is also a note on the problem of making the Service better known to the public. better known to the public.

Youth Employment Officers

In connection with the staffing of the Service, the Report says that, in the final analysis, the success of the Youth Employment Service depends on the quality of the individual Youth Employment Officer. The Council express appreciation of the admirable work done by the Youth Employment Officers, but they are not satisfied that the training which the new entrant at present receives is in all cases adequate, nor are they satisfied that the salary and prospects offered by authorities oney string the Service are at present such as offered by authorities operating the Service are at present such as will continue to attract men and women of the right calibre. The Report adds that the Council are concerned about the ability of the Service under existing conditions to recruit extra staff of the requisite calibre to meet the needs of the "bulge", or even to

In reviewing the various separate aspects of the work of the Youth Employment Service, the Report says that it is now accepted that vocational guidance is the most important single function of the Service. The personal interview that the child has with the Youth Employment Officer is the crucial point in the process of vocational guidance. To meet the child's need to learn more about particular careers before coming to this interview the Central Executive careers before coming to this interview the Central Executive produces or approves a wide range of careers literature for issue to schools. A recent addition to this literature was a termly "Careers Bulletin" for schools, the first issue of which was made in January, 1959. Reference is also made to the task of advising and assisting handicapped young persons in their search for suitable employment. This task has continued to grow, and the Council say that they have been gratified to note the extension of the facilities offered, following the report of the Piercy Committee on the rehabilitation, training and resettlement of disabled persons.

Placing Young People in Employment

With regard to the second function of the Service, the placing of young persons in employment, the Report says that during the three years covered by the Report the Service has continued to make good progress in the task of placing young people in jobs suitable to their capabilities and dispositions. Other sections of the Report deal with the "follow-up" by the Service after young persons have found their first jobs, the Training Allowances Scheme which the Council think has adapted itself successfully to changing conditions, the examination of the Youth Employment Service carried out early in 1957 by a sub-committee of the Select Committee on Estimates, and the work of the Sectish and Welsh Advisory Committees of the the work of the Scottish and Welsh Advisory Committees of the

The Problems of the "Bulge"

In the third chapter, discussing the future problems of the Youth Employment Service, the Report points out that, owing to the "bulge" of school-leavers and the end of National Service, the number of men available for civilian employment during the next "DIRECT READ FIGURES"

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ten years will increase by about a million; and it comments that whether the country will be able to absorb such an increase will depend on the state of the economy. If expansion is not at a rate sufficient to absorb the additional number of workers available, the brunt is likely to be borne by such groups as married women and older workers rather than by young people. Young people would be likely to suffer in comparison with adults only if a continued recession were to lead to a cessation of recruitment by firms in the

recession were to lead to a cessation of recruitment by firms in the interests of existing employees.

The Report notes that, as the "bulge" develops, the placing of school-leavers may be expected to impose an increasing burden on the Youth Employment Service. A particularly difficult problem with which the Service will be faced in the coming years will be the placing in employment of the young person whose disposition, or lack of ability, makes him a less attractive "employment proposition" to employers who are able to be more selective than they have been in the past.

Lack of Training Opportunities

Lack of Training Opportunities

The Council express greater concern, however, over the prospects during the next few years of school-leavers finding employment of the right kind, and, in particular, employment that offers suitable training opportunities to those capable of benefiting from them. In welcoming the decision to set up the Industrial Training Council on the lines recommended by the Carr Committee, the Report adds that local action in each individual area of the country will be necessary to supplement the action which that Council and the national joint bodies in the different industries are taking at national level. "The provision of suitable training opportunities for the extra number of school-leavers over the next few years", the Report says, "represents the central problem of the 'bulge', though industry, through the National Joint Advisory Council, has stressed that the training of young workers in industry is its own responsibility. As a Council we cannot remain indifferent to the success or otherwise of industry's efforts in this field." otherwise of industry's efforts in this field."

Appendices to the Report contain statistical Tables including one giving an analysis by industry and occupation of the number of young persons entering employment during the three years under review. Other Tables set out a return of the advisory and placing work during the period 1st February, 1956, to 31st January, 1957, and a record of school-leavers and other persons advised and assisted during the period 1st February, 1957, to 31st January, 1959.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 893), price 1s. 0d. net (1s. 2d. including postage). The Report covers the period 1st July, 1958, to 30th June, 1959.

As regards scientific manpower, it has not been considered necessary in this Annual Report to do more than comment on the main findings of the Committee on Scientific Manpower, which are the subject of a separate Report (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 435).

GAZETTE, page 435).

The Council note with satisfaction that the proportion of scientists taking up employment in industry has increased, as they hoped it would do, and that the share taken by defence, both in industry and Government departments, has fallen. Whilst the annual supply of newly-qualified scientists and engineers, and the rate of growth in their employment, has exceeded the expectations of 1956, the Council see no indications that the universities and collected of advanced technology are training in total more qualified. colleges of advanced technology are training in total more qualified scientists than will be needed, even though there may be problems scientists than will be needed, even though there may be problems and employment difficulties among particular groups. These difficulties may well apply more in the field of biology than in other branches of science. The Advisory Council, therefore, suggest that young people who are thinking of taking up biology should be advised that, in their own interests, they should consider obtaining supporting qualifications either in mathematics or in one of the physical sciences.

of the physical sciences.

In a section on space research the Report refers to the Prime Minister's announcement on 12th May, 1959, that the Government, acting on the advice of the Advisory Council, had authorised a programme for the design and construction of instruments to be carried in a series of earth satellites, and referring to the scope for joint action with the United States, the Commonwealth and other countries. The Prime Minister also announced that design studies were being put in hand for the adaptation of British military rockets. were being put in hand for the adaptation of British military rockets for a possible future satellite programme. Resulting from the visit of a team of experts led by Professor Massey to Washington, the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration has agreed to provide space in a series of satellites to be launched over a period of three to four years for a number of British instruments designed to carry out a scientific programme under the general supervision of the British National Committee for Space Research. Agreement also was reached during the visit for United Kingdom participation in a joint United States-Canadian programme of atellite experiments in the ionosphere.

The British National Committee is the body primarily concerned

with the proposed programme of experiments. In addition, the Report states, a Steering Group under Sir Edward Bullard has been appointed to co-ordinate the United Kingdom space research programme as a whole. The membership includes Professor Massey and other nominees of the Royal Society as well as

The Council draw attention to certain principles which they believe should underlie British participation in space research. While they believe that carefully designed experiments using earth satellites can contribute to the answer of a number of important scientific problems, and in many cases may well prove the most economic method of obtaining the required data, they consider that

the cost of venturing into space with lunar, planetary or solar probes would be too great for this country's resources and would not be likely to yield results commensurate with the cost. The Council believe that British science and technology have much to contribute in the field of space research but that the United Kingdom's contribution should be part of an internationally-based approach. They therefore consider that every effect should be pared.

Kingdom's contribution should be part of an internationally-based approach. They therefore consider that every effort should be made to establish such an international co-operative effort and for this reason welcome the agreements reached with the United States and Canada as a step towards this goal.

The Report notes that the setting up of a National Lending Library of Science and Technology has now reached a stage when the Council can regard their responsibilities towards its launching as satisfactorily concluded. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Five-Year Plan (1959–64) makes provision for this library to be in full operation by 1962. A suitable site has been found at Thorp Arch, near Boston Spa in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Good progress has also been made in meeting the growing need for translations of Russian scientific literature. The lending library unit is now sponsoring cover-to-cover translations of eight Russian periodicals, and is hoping to extend this service.

The Report draws attention to the increasing support for research projects in British universities and other research institutions given in recent years by foreign organisations, principally Government agencies and charitable foundations in the United States of America. Information supplied by the United States Authorities indicates that such support is at present about £1½ millions a year. Support from charitable foundations is mainly given in the form of money grants, and from the Government agencies is mainly in the form of contracts for specific research projects. The Council's inquiries show that, almost without exception, the freedom of the research worker is not hindered in his work or in the publication of his results by the terms of the contract and security considerations.

With regard to oversea scientific relations, the Report refers to the work of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Science Committee and to the two committees under the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, one for Scientific and Technical Personnel and the other for Applied Research, which support programmes for the promotion of scientific education and research including fellowship schemes, seminars, co-operative research projects, and a research grants scheme. A sub-committee for oceanographic research has been set up, and a small study group of distinguished scientists has been asked to review the whole field of scientific effort in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation countries, the result of which study, it is hoped, will enable western science to develop on the most useful lines.

The Council welcome the Government's decision to set up an are the council welcome the countries.

The Council welcome the Government's decision to set up an Overseas Research Council under a Committee of the Privy Council, and express the hope that the new Council will not only advise Ministers on the type of assistance that is most needed, but will also help to focus interest on the need for the application of scientific research in and for oversea territories.

The Report contains the usual Appendices showing the numbers of graduate teachers of science and mathematics in schools, the numbers of first degrees and diplomas awarded by British universities in pure science and technology faculties, and Government expenditure on civil research.

ment expenditure on civil research.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Information is given below concerning a scheme which has been drawn up for training and recruiting young persons for industry. Similar information about other schemes was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 438.

Gardeners and Groundsmen in Local Authority Parks and Gardens (England and Wales)

(England and Wales)
A scheme to provide for the systematic training of young persons as gardeners and groundsmen in Local Authority Parks and Gardens has been agreed by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers). There will, however, be slight variations in detail by some Local Authorities to meet local circumstances. The agreed arrangements are as follows:—

The scheme is administered by the Apprenticeship and Examinations Committee of the National Joint Council. The Committee is representative of Local Authorities, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the National Union of Public Employees. Provincial sub-committees examine applications for registration of apprentices

Workers, and the National Union of Public Employees. Provincial sub-committees examine applications for registration of apprentices and advise the Apprenticeship and Examinations Committee as to the adequacy of the facilities for training provided by the Local Authority concerned. The Apprenticeship and Examinations Committee maintains a central register of apprentices.

The normal age of entry to apprenticeship is 16, preferably with one of the following qualifications:—(a) Entrance Examination of the Local Government Examinations Board; (b) General Education Section of the Entrance Examination of the Institute of Park Administration; (c) General Certificate of Education with passes at Ordinary level in two subjects, one of which must be English. The period of apprenticeship is 5 years. Older entrants may, however, be accepted up to the eighteenth birthday, having regard to their education or any special qualifications. Such older entrants

will serve a shortened period of apprenticeship of not less than three years. It is the intention that all apprenticeships should be completed at age 21. Every entrant will serve a probationary period of six months, which will be included in the period of apprenticeship. All apprentices will be indentured on a form prescribed by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Western)

The Apprenticeship and Examinations Committee has drawn up a syllabus of training in horticulture, covering soils, manures and a syllabus of training in horticulture, covering soils, manures and fertilisers, botany, weed control, grass, drainage, propagation, pruning, potting and transplanting, insects, fungus diseases, glass management, cultivation, recreation and ornamental grounds. During each of the first three years of the 5-year apprenticeship, the apprentice will be released during working hours to attend day classes at a Technical College for one day or equivalent a week (130 hours) for the winter session; for the summer period, one half day a week will be devoted to practical demonstrations and (130 hours) for the winter session; for the summer period, one half-day a week will be devoted to practical demonstrations and visits to other Parks Departments and horticultural establishments (200 hours). In addition, there will be two two-hour sessions per week at evening classes (100 hours). The apprentice will study for the qualifying examination for promotion to the grade of Certificated Gardener (Class II)

The scheme provides for the transfer of the apprentice to another Local Authority, if considered necessary, with the consent of the Guardian. It also provides that any disputes between the parties arising out of the interpretation or application of the apprenticeship shall be referred to the Apprenticeship and Examinations Committee, who have power to cancel the Indenture or take such other action as they consider necessary. It is suggested that a senior member of the staff (probably a horticultural assistant) be charged with the responsibility of directing apprenticeship training.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Factories (Ionising Radiations) Special Regulations

Revisions to the draft Regulations, issued in July, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 285), for the protection of workers engaged in operations involving the production, emission or use of sealed sources of ionising radiations are contained in the Second Preliminary Draft of the Factories (Ionising Radiations) Special Regulations, published by the Ministry of Labour on 11th January. Copies can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

The original draft included a general invitation to industry, associations and any others concerned, to make comments on the proposed Regulations. A large number of suggestions were received. These have been carefully considered and the new draft includes amendments arising from these observations. The proposed Regulations were submitted before publication to the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee.

In the new draft of the Regulations, the Schedule, specifying the maximum permissible radiation doses, has been remodelled taking account of the views of the Medical Research Council and the revised recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection. It has been simplified by restricting it to certain ionising radiations which are ordinarily met with in industrial work with sealed sources. It is considered that this revised Schedule contains the essential requirements as to permissible limits relating to sealed sources used in industry at present, but this question will be kept under review.

The Regulations propose a number of revised definitions. One brings within the scope of the Regulations certain machines which are not intended to produce ionising radiations but which in fact do so. Another makes it clear that a sealed source consists of the radioactive substance and the bonding or container which seals it.

There are new provisions dealing with tests for personal exposure and medical supervision, with the examination of persons employed in the processes, and the procedure to be adopted where workers employed in the processes move from one factory to another. Fuel elements used or intended to be used in a nuclear reactor will not be covered by these Regulations, which also exclude from their application ionising radiations used for medical purposes in factories rooms specially set apart.

The industrial use of ionising radiations is specialised and expanding. It is the intention that this use should be covered by comprehensive Regulations to safeguard the health and safety of persons employed. Comments on the new draft are requested by 15th April, 1960. When these have been considered, the statutory procedure for making the Regulations will be carried out.

Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1958

The annual report on "Electrical Accidents and their Causes. 1958", has been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net (5s. 5d. including postage).

The report points out that, although it is just fifty years since the Electricity Regulations were made, they still provide an adequate legal basis for the prevention of accidents on premises covered by the Factories Acts, because it has always been possible to interpret them in terms of the current state of electrical engineering science and practice. The Report comments that in 1907, the year immediately before the Regulations were drafted, it is interesting to note that there were already 264 accidents during the year of which note that there were already 264 accidents during the year, of which 8 were fatalities. In 1958 the number of accidents had risen only to 714, including 38 fatalities. Although the 1958 figures leave no room for complacency, they might well have been expected to be much higher when one considers the enormous increase in electrical supply and inclusions. upply and industrial use since that time.

The Report, which is illustrated with diagrams and photographs, contains detailed analyses of the numbers of electrical accidents contains detailed analyses of the numbers of electrical accidents reported in 1958; the main figures have already been given in the Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1959, page 292). Of the 714 electrical accidents which were reported under the Factories Acts, 127 were welders' conjunctivitis or "eye-flash". "Unfortunately", the Report records, "the decrease in the number of accidents in 1957 has not been maintained, and this is particularly noticeable when the figures for electrical accidents excluding eye-flash are compared for the two years, there having been 527 accidents in 1957 and 587 accidents in 1958." Tables in the Report analyse reported accidents by occupation and by causation.

The Report contains much information of interest and use to The Report contains much information of interest and use to public supply engineers and all industrial users on the subject of electrical safety. One chapter refers particularly to developments during 1958 in electricity supply, high-voltage distribution switch gear and transformers, and the use of modern radio techniques. Discussing problems connected with electricity supply, the Report points out that, although modern governor gear is very reliable, experience has shown that it is not infallible. An interesting and important example of the application of modern radio techniques. important example of the application of modern radio techniques is the use of television equipment whereby a camera is located in a position which would be unsafe for a human operator.

Dealing with fire fighting and fire protection in electrical generating stations, the Report discusses fire risks with particular reference to the equipment rather than the class of premises in which it is installed. Dangers of fire arising from the use of electrical apparatus in the maintenance of large modern aircraft, and recent developments

in electrical floor heating and night storage heating systems, are

The design and use of limit switches and interlocks is examined in a section of the Report dealing with safety. Typical electrical accidents are described and special emphasis is laid on those arising from contact with overhead electrical supply lines.

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1958

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways on the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1958 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 4d. including postage).

net (4s. 4d. including postage).

The statistics given in the Report are based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, the London Transport Executive, and certain minor railway undertakings which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission on 1st January, 1948, and also on reports upon certain accidents made after Inquiries by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. There has been no change in recent years, before and after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis for the reporting of accidents, and all the statistics for 1957 and for earlier years contained in the Report are comparable, except those for the years 1940–1945, when a modified form of reporting, covering fatalities and serious injuries only, was form of reporting, covering fatalities and serious injuries only, was in force. All accidents to passengers or other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "minor". Serious injuries are defined as "amputations of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an analysis are absenced as a serious of serious or se eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1958 was 130, compared with 176 in 1957, 171 in 1956, and an annual average of 183 during the period 1951–1955. The numbers injured totalled 14,510 in 1958, 15,538 in 1957, 15,519 in 1956, compared with an annual average of 16,637 in the years 1951–1955. Of the railway servants injured in 1958, 1,490 were seriously, and 13,020 were slightly injured.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway) and failures of rolling stock, track and structures; (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (i.e., those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). The total of 130 railway servants who were killed in accidents in 1958 included five killed in train accidents, 117 in movement accidents and 8 in non-movement accidents. Of those seriously injured, 28 sustained their injuries in train accidents, 467 in movement accidents and 995 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for minor injuries were 90, 1,492 and 11,438 respectively.

Detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1958 are given in the Report, which also contains brief summaries of the 15 train accidents which were the subject of Inquiry, notes on other accidents, and a review of the year. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics

The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1958, has recently been issued by the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage). The statistics given in the Digest have been obtained from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Coal Board; they relate to cases of pneumoconiosis in the mining and quarrying industries during 1958.

An introductory note to the Digest points out that pneumo-An introductory note to the Digest points out that pneumo-coniosis is the result of many years of exposure to dust in the mining and quarrying industries. The majority of cases now being diagnosed relate to men in the older age groups and are the product of dust conditions of many years ago, before the present arrange-ments for dust suppression were in operation. Increases in numbers of new certifications are mainly attributable to increasing awareness of the disease, as a result of which workers are showing a greater readiness to be X-rayed. Mass miniature radiography and other readiness to be X-rayed. Mass miniature radiography and other X-ray surveys at the collieries chosen for research on pneumoconiosis have undoubtedly contributed to this awareness. Rises in figures of certifications in any area should not, therefore, necessarily be taken as an indication that the true prevalence of the disease is increasing. The Digest gives an outline of legislation relating to pneumoconiosis, a term which since 1943 has included silicosis and asbestosis, and explains some of the terms used in the Tables of

The Digest contains statistics for the year 1958 giving the numbers of medical boardings and of diagnoses of pneumoconiosis under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, analysed, for each of the industries, according to the percentage assessment of disablement and by age-groups of claimants, and of letters of advice issued as to the dust conditions under which work ought to be continued. In the case of coal mining, separate figures are given for each

National Coal Board area, together with statistics of the employ-National Coal Board area, together with statistics of the employment of men suffering from pneumoconiosis. Statistics are also given of the numbers of certifications dealt with in 1958 under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925–1945, in respect of deaths and disablement in connection with compensation or benefit schemes relating to silicosis or pneumoconiosis. Other Tables in the Digest contain statistics of awards and cessations during 1958 of disablement allowances granted under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, together with analyses by age and by industry of the number of allowances in force at 31st October, 1958. Figures are also given of the number of death benefit awards made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme.

Safety in the Use of Abrasive Wheels

The latest booklet in the new series on safety, health and welfare (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1959, page 174), No. 4, entitled "Safety in the Use of Abrasive Wheels", has now been

published.

The booklet, which is illustrated by photographs and diagrams, describes the characteristics of abrasive wheels, and deals with the safety aspects of their use, storage and mounting. It points out that most accidents caused by the breakage of abrasive wheels are avoidable if there is appreciation of the risks involved in their use and of the safety precautions which should be taken. Because the risk of breakage is inherent in every abrasive wheel, protection against "bursts" is necessary. For this purpose wheel guards are essential. Types of guards, materials for their construction and additional 'precautions which should be taken are described. Advice is given on precautions which should be taken to prevent injuries resulting from contact with a wheel while it is in motion. Numerous eye injuries are caused by particles thrown off from the wheel or from the work being ground. The booklet draws attention to the need for the provision of suitable goggles or effective screens, or of both.

The booklet points out that advice and information on the legal requirements of the Factories Acts and of the Regulations made under the Act affecting the use of abrasive wheels is freely available

from Factory Inspectors.

This publication can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. net (4s. 5d. including postage).

Miscellaneous Mines in Great Britain

The Ministry of Power have prepared a list of miscellaneous The Ministry of Power have prepared a list of miscellaneous mines (i.e., mines other than coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay) in Great Britain, giving the names and addresses of owners, the names and addresses of mines, and the minerals worked. Copies of the list, giving particulars of nearly 200 mines, may be obtained on application to the Ministry of Power, Safety and Health Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1, price 5s. net, including postage. The list will be revised annually.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION INTO DISPUTE AT SHELL SITE, SOUTH BANK, LONDON

On 24th December, 1959, the Minister of Labour appointed, under the Conciliation Act, 1896, Mr. Roy M. Wilson, Q.C., to be Chairman, and Mr. D. K. Rollit, O.B.E., and Mr. W. D. Goss, O.B.E., to be members of a Committee of Investigation to enquire O.B.E., to be members of a Committee of investigation to enquite into the causes and circumstances of the dispute concerning the terms and conditions of employment of members of the Electrical Trades Union employed by F. H. Wheeler and Co. Limited, at the Shell Centre Site, South Bank, London, S.E.1, and to make recommendations. The Committee began its work in London on Monday, 11th January, 1960.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Contracting Out of New Graduated Pension Scheme: Appeals Procedure

On 12th December, 1959, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Appeals and References) Regulations, 1959. These Regulations came into operation on 18th December, 1959. The preliminary draft Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1959, page 336) and, subject to certain recommendations, approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 49 (Session 1959–60). The effect of the Regulations, which embody the alterations recommended by the Committee is breadth as a second property of the Regulations. 1959–60). The effect of the Regulations, which embody the alterations recommended by the Committee, is broadly as set out in the article on page 336 of the September, 1959, GAZETTE. Earlier Regulations dealing with the appointment of the Registrar of Non-Participating Employments, the procedure for contracting out and the conditions under which occupational schemes may be recognised for this purpose, came into operation on 13th November, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1959, page 439). Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 2119) and the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 49), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, prices 3d. (5d. including postage) and 6d. (8d. including postage), respectively.

Reciprocal Arrangements between the **United Kingdom and Canada**

On 21st December, 1959, Her Majesty in Council made the Family Allowances and National Insurance (Canada) Order, 1959. The Order gives effect to the arrangements announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance

of Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 17th December, 1959, by which people coming from Canada to the United Kingdom will qualify more quickly for family allowances, unemployment benefit and retirement pensions in this country from 1st January, 1960.

Families from Canada will begin drawing family allowances immediately if they have become ordinarily resident in this country. People aged 70 or over who claim retirement pensions after a prescribed period of residence in this country will be allowed to count each week of residence in Canada as a National Insurance contribution paid in this country. Thus, in the extreme case, a man who left this country at the age of 18 and stayed in Canada till the age of 69 can return to this country and begin drawing a retirement pension after one year's residence.

retirement pension after one year's residence.

These new arrangements will enable people coming to this country from Canada to qualify for the United Kingdom benefits involved as quickly as people going to Canada from the United Kingdom can already qualify for the corresponding Canadian benefits.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1959 No. 2216) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

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

The Sixth Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee was held in Geneva from 19th to 30th October, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1959, page 366). The Session was attended by tripartite delegations from 20 of the 21 countries, including the United Kingdom, which are members of

In addition to the General Report, which was discussed in plenary session, the agenda included two technical items, namely International Migration of Labour in the Construction Industry, and Young Workers in the Construction Industry. On the former subject the Committee adopted a Resolution expressing the view that the international migration of workers should be regulated by intergovernmental agreements or arrangements, relating to migrants generally or restricted to workers in the construction industry, and that employers' and workers' organisations in the countries of emigration and immigration should be consulted about the details of the agreements. The Resolution also referred to the need for the interchange of information, training facilities and the practical application of the general principles laid down in the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 97 concerning Migration for Employment, Article 6. The Conclusions adopted concerning young workers in the construction industry stated that it is essential to ensure greater stability in the industry if young workers are to be young workers in the construction industry stated that it is essential to ensure greater stability in the industry if young workers are to be attracted to it and that employers' and workers' organisations and Governments, each in so far as they may be concerned, should take appropriate measures to assess periodically the need for additional workers in the industry and to attract and retain young workers by arranging for their recruitment, induction and training and providing such conditions of work and possibilities of advancement as will encourage young workers to make a life career in the industry. In accordance with the normal practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

the International Labour Office.

Report on 43rd Session of International **Labour Conference**

The Minister of Labour has presented to Parliament the Report by the delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 43rd Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Geneva from 3rd to 25th June, 1959. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 923), price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage). The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir Guildhaume, who has represented the United Kingdom at sessions of the Conference for over 20 years, was on this occasion attending in that capacity for the last time. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was the Employers' delegate, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was the Workers' delegate.

Four new international instruments were adopted at the 43rd Session of the Conference. Three of these were Conventions concerning the conditions of work of fishermen and one was a

Recommendation providing for the organisation of health services in places of employment. The Report says that "the will to reach agreement through negotiation and compromise on issues which were often controversial, which these results reflect, was an encouraging feature of the Session". The main provisions of these instruments and other points made in the Report are summarised below.

Conditions of Employment for Fishermen

The first of the Conventions adopted provides that with certain exceptions children under fifteen years of age shall not be employed or work on fishing vessels, and that young persons under the age of eighteen shall not be employed as trimmers or stokers on coalburning fishing vessels.

The second Convention states that no person shall be employed

on a fishing vessel unless he provides a medical certificate attesting to his fitness for the work. Those under twenty-one years of age are to be medically examined once a year and older persons as the appropriate authority decides. The Report explains that the United Kingdom delegates did not vote for this Convention as in their view "there was no sufficient reason of an industrial or social

nature, for providing for annual medical examinations for young persons between 18 and 21 years of age, nor for the periodical examination of older fishermen generally ".

The third Convention provides for articles of agreement to include certain specified particulars to be signed by the owner of the vessel (or his representative) and by the fisherman. It also provides for the maintenance of employment records for fishermen and for a record of his services in regard to each voyage or venture to be available to each fisherman or entered in his Service Book. Provision is made for national law, collective agreements to determine the circumstances in which a fisherman dual agreements to determine the circumstances in which a fisherman may be discharged or demand discharge.

Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment

The Recommendation on the Organisation of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment enumerates the functions of such services, having first stated that their role is essentially preventive. The list of functions includes surveillance within the undertaking of all factors which may affect the health of workers and advice in this respect to management and to workers or their representatives in the undertaking; pre-employment, periodical and special medical examinations; training of first-aid personnel and supervision and maintenance of first-aid equipment; education of works personnel in health and hygiene; compilation and periodic review of relevant statistics and research in occupational health. The United Kingdom Government, Employers' and Workers' delegates all voted in favour of this Recommendation.

Other Matters

Two subjects were also discussed for the first time with a view to the adoption of international regulations at the 1960 Conference; they were the Protection of Workers against Ionising Radiations, and Consultation and Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations at the Industrial and

Four Resolutions were adopted on questions not on the agenda of the Conference, including one calling for an expansion of the operational activities of the International Labour Organisation.

The Report summarises the decisions and debates at the Conference, which was attended by delegations from 75 of the 80 Member States and from 15 non-metropolitan territories, including tripartite observer delegations from three British non-metropolitan

Minister of Labour's Address

The then Minister of Labour, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., addressed the Conference during the debate on the Director General's Report. Mr. Macleod, in view of the 40th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation, which was celebrated during the Conference, reaffirmed the support which the United Kingdom has given consistently to the Organisation since its establishment. He said that the most obvious single change in the work of the Organisation during the forty years of its existence was the shift Organisation during the forty years of its existence was the shift in the balance of its activities towards the service of the economically underdeveloped countries. In connection with the Organisation's programme to meet the needs of these countries, the Minister stressed, in particular, progress with the programme of workers' education. The Minister went on to speak of the place of voluntary organisations in the United Kingdom and said that he hoped the International Labour Organisation would spread its net as widely as possible to allow non-official as well as official bodies to help the work of social progress.

Political Issues

Political Issues

Two issues again gave rise to serious controversy. These were the questions of the credentials of the Hungarian delegation and that of Communist employer membership of Conference committees. In 1958 the announcement, during the Conference, of the execution of Mr. Imre Nagy and his colleagues had resulted in such an upsurge of feeling against the Government of Hungary that the Conference, deprived as it was of any other means of expressing its revulsion, rejected the credentials of the whole of the Hungarian delegation. "It was hoped", the Report says, "that, in the absence of any such event this year, it would be possible to follow the lead given in the interval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to defer taking a decision on the Hungarian credentials until that body itself took such a decision. Unfortunately, this hope was belied. The feelings aroused against the Hungarian Government had not subsided sufficiently to permit any such course, and our proposal to the Conference . . . , to link the postponement of a decision with condemnation of the past actions of the Hungarian Government and the expression of hope for a more co-operative (78720)

attitude on its part, was rejected; the whole Hungarian delegation, Government, employers and workers, was excluded from the Conference, and in protest at this the Eastern European bloc temporarily left the Conference."

Commenting on this, the delegates say that if the political and legal issues are to be confused, and if the International Labour Organisation is to be used as a political organisation, its future may well be in danger. "Nothing is more needed today," they add, "than influences that may help to draw the nations of the world together. The International Labour Organisation can make a substantial contribution to this end, so long as it does not permit itself merely to reflect the divisions and conflicts that exist outside it."

For a number of years a majority of the Employers' Group have

itself merely to reflect the divisions and conflicts that exist outside it."

For a number of years a majority of the Employers' Group have rejected requests by Communist employers for participation in committees of the Conference, and this question again aroused controversy. The delegates register disappointment that proposals submitted by the Governing Body to resolve the difficulties were not accepted by the Conference as they stood. They also express regret that when amended proposals were adopted by the Conference the decision was not accepted by all sides in a spirit of compromise. "The Conference was entitled to expect that its decision would be respected, that all parties would try to make the best of it, and that some time would be allowed to pass and some experience to be gained before the procedural discussion was again taken up." The delegates express the hope that at future sessions this expectation will be realised.

The Report records the strength and value of the collaboration

The Report records the strength and value of the collaboration between the countries of the British Commonwealth which once again existed at this session of the Conference.

Appendices to the Report

Appendices to the Report set out the texts of the Conventions, the Recommendation and the Resolutions adopted by the

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Leather and Footwear Industries in Italy

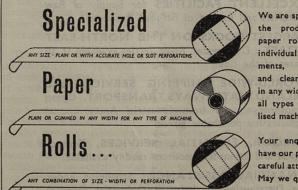
The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertakes The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertakes a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of September, 1958, which have been taken from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

ochs at	Average daily hours of work	Average monthly hours of work	Average hourly earnings
Tanning and leather industry	7.8	169.5	s. d. 2 3
Footwear manufacture	7.9	158.0	1 9

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing, and wages equalisation. Employers' contributions to social security schemes in the leather industry in 1957, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 43 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the footwear industry was

47 per cent. of earnings.

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



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Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Leather, Leather Goods, and Footwear **Industries in Germany**

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

The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work average hourly earnings and average weekly carrieds in the

The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in the leather, leather goods and footwear industries. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11·76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used; amounts have been rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Tables the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 52 per cent. of the total labour force engaged in the leather, leather goods and footwear industries. 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.

Leather

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male Workers:		s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	36.9	4 3	196 7
Semi-skilled	36.9		182 8
Unskilled	37.0	4 0 3 3	147 10
Average	36.9	2 4	184 4
Female Workers:			COLUMN DE
Skilled	34.1	3 3	145 10
Semi-skilled	36.9	2 10	124 10
Unskilled	35.7	2 7	113 3
Average	35.7	2 9	120 7
Average all Workers	36.7	3 9	170 3

Leather Goods

	Average	Average	Average
	Weekly Hours	Hourly	Weekly
	of Work	Earnings	Earnings
Male Workers: Skilled	36·4 36·1 37·6 36·4	s. d. 3 11 3 5 2 8 3 9	s. d. 181 0 152 8 122 4 170 1
Female Workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	32·8	2 11	131 1
	35·3	2 6	113 3
	36·1	2 2	93 6
	35·5	2 5	160 0
Average all Workers	35.8	2 11	129 10

Footwear

er in ei-mienn	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male Workers:	A100 S00,000 V	s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	35.9	4 4	193 10
Semi-skilled	36.0	4 4 3 8	162 3
Unskilled	36.6	2 6	109 8
Average	36.0	3 11	172 3
Female Workers:			bitaco contesto
Skilled	35.0	3 6	149 11
Semi-skilled	34.9	3 0	130 1
Unskilled	34.6	2 5	104 9
Average	34.8	2 11	124 11
Average all Workers	35.3	3 4	145 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. The average total contribution appears to approximate to 15 per cent. of wares

per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute 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.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in November

GENERAL SUMMARY

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1960

During November the number in civil employment is estimated have increased by 21,000 to 23,257,000. Increases occurred in

During November the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 21,000 to 23,257,000. Increases occurred in distribution, in nearly all manufacturing industries, especially engineering, and in professional services; the largest reductions occurred in seasonal industries, especially agriculture and fishing, building and contracting and hotels and catering.

The Employment Exchanges filled 99,000 vacancies in the three-week period ended 2nd December. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 2nd December was 251,000; this was 6,000 more than in November.

The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 21st November was 1,764,000, which was 258,000 more than three months ago and 400,000 more than a year ago. In the same week the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 29,500; this was the same as at the end of October and 130,000 less than a year previously. There were 421,000 persons registered as unemployed on 7th December, of whom 410,000 were wholly unemployed and 11,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 16th November and 7th December, unemployment fell by almost 10,000, the reduction being entirely among the wholly unemployed.

The main changes were in the seasonal industries, unemployment increasing by 2,800 in fishing, almost entirely among temporarily stopped workers, and decreasing by 2,900 among persons not classified by industry including 1,000 school leavers, 1,800 in the distributive trades, 1,600 in transport and communication and 1,200 in hotels and catering. Manufacturing as a whole fell by 3,200.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in December was 1.9 per cent.; in November it was 2.0 per cent., and in December, 1958, it was 2.4 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 222,000—54 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of November was 24,210,00

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

(End of Month) Thousands											
	Nov., 1958	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Change during Nov., 1959						
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,043 15,231 7,812	23,203‡ 15,320‡ 7,883	23,236‡ 15,320‡ 7,916	23,257 15,310 7,947	+ 21 - 10 + 31						
Wholly Unemployed§	483	402	414	413	- 1						
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	52 535	11 413	11 425	11 424	- "1						
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	594 580 14	551 536 15	547 532 15	540 525 15	- 7 - 7 						
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,126 16,161 7,965	24,157‡ 16,147‡ 8,010	24,197‡ 16,151‡ 8,046	24,210 16,136 8,074	+ 13 - 15 + 28						

* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1959.

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

‡ Amended figure.

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

(End of Month)

marketta la la C	114 0) 11	2011111)	Line Colo	Г	housands
Industry or Service	Nov., 1958	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Change during Nov., 1959
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	998 846	1,029 810	1,015 804	980 801	- 35 - 3
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and	537 550 1,224	546 562 1,257	548 566 1,262	550 570 1,268	+ 2 + 4 + 6
Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,799 857 636 932 1,580	2,833 860 642 939 1,615	2,848 864 642 940 1,627	2,865 869† 643 938 1,634	+ 17 + 5 + 1 - 2 + 7
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,115	9,254	9,297	9,337	+ 40
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	1,499 376 1,681 2,999 4,232 525 772	1,514‡ 374 1,665 2,966 4,289 520 782	1,514‡ 374 1,657 2,989 4,285 520 781	1,501 374 1,649 3,035 4,280 520 780	- 13 - 8 + 46 - 5 - 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,043	23,203‡	23,236‡	23,257	+ 21

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 November, 1958, and September, October and November, 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 second from the exercises in the same different control of the same from the in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual

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 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—210,000 Wool—206,000. Other textiles—453,000. ‡ Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

. 41 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	#171		(End	of Mo	nth)			1 1			(7	Thousands)
Banking Cor.	20000	М	ales	330		Fem	ales	PEI MA	and Cal	To	otal	Control S
Industry	Nov., 1958	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Nov., 1958	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Nov., 1958	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959
Mining, etc. Coal Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	751·5 245·3 64·3 30·4 35·6 21·6 14·6 78·8	714·8 250·2 64·8 30·6 36·1 21·1 14·8 82·8	709·3 250·6 64·7 30·7 36·2 21·1 14·8 83·1	705·7 251·7 64·9 30·8 36·5 21·2 14·8 83·5	18·9 75·7 7·0 38·2 12·5 5·3 1·4 11·3	18·9 76·0 7·4 37·8 12·5 5·0 1·4 11·9	18·9 76·5 7·4 38·0 12·5 5·0 1·4 12·2	18·9 76·9 7·4 38·2 12·6 5·0 1·4 12·3	770·4 321·0 71·3 68·6 48·1 26·9 16·0 90·1	733·7 326·2 72·2 68·4 48·6 26·1 16·2 94·7	728·2 327·1 72·1 68·7 48·7 26·1 16·2 95·3	724·6 328·6 72·3 69·0 49·1 26·2 16·2 95·8
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.	386·3 20·0 195·0 28·7 25·3 29·3 28·9 34·6 24·5	391·3 19·7 199·2 29·2 24·7 29·8 29·2 34·8 24·7	391·9 19·7 199·2 29·4 24·6 30·0 29·3 34·9 24·8	392·7 19·7 199·9 29·5 24·6 29·9 29·3 34·9 24·9	148·9 0·6 52·6 37·2 12·7 12·8 18·3 7·2 7·5	153·2 0·7 54·1 38·5 12·3 12·9 19·6 7·7 7·4	154·5 0·7 54·3 39·1 12·2 13·1 19·8 7·8 7·5	155·2 0·7 54·5 39·6 12·1 13·1 19·8 7·8 7·6	535·2 20·6 247·6 65·9 38·0 42·1 47·2 41·8 32·0	544·5 20·4 253·3 67·7 37·0 42·7 48·8 42·5 32·1	546·4 20·4 253·5 68·5 36·8 43·1 49·1 42·7 32·3	547·9 20·4 254·4 69·1 36·7 43·0 49·1 42·7 32·5
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	485·8 22·2 204·9 95·8 8·3 19·4 41·8 93·4	495·1 21·9 209·8 96·5 8·5 19·5 42·7 96·2	498·6 21·9 211·5 97·2 8·5 19·5 42·9 97·1	502·8 22·0 213·4 97·9 8·5 19·6 43·3 98·1	63·5 0·5 18·7 13·7 0·8 1·5 8·2 20·1	65·6 0·5 18·8 14·1 0·8 1·6 8·9 20·9	66·5 0·5 19·0 14·4 0·8 1·6 9·0 21·2	66·7 0·5 19·1 14·3 0·8 1·6 9·0 21·4	549·3 22·7 223·6 109·5 9·1 20·9 50·0 113·5	560·7 22·4 228·6 110·6 9·3 21·1 51·6 117·1	565·1 22·4 230·5 111·6 9·3 21·1 51·9 118·3	569·5 22·5 232·5 112·2 9·3 21·2 52·3 119·5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,642·1 186·1 74·4 33·9 32·8 91·9 24·2 43·3 47·4 83·0 561·1 160·0 40·2 38·0 75·0 26·7 11·8 112·3	1,643·5 179·2 71·8 36·2 34·0 90·2 24·3 43·1 49·5 77·2 563·0 159·7 36·4 79·8 27·5 12·1 119·8	1,647·3 177·1 71·6 36·3 34·1 90·6 24·3 43·7 49·9 76·6 565·5 159·9 39·7 36·4 80·8 27·7 12·3 120·8	1,653·4 177·4 71·5 36·5 34·2 91·0 24·3 44·2 50·3 76·5 567·4 160·1 39·9 36·5 81·4 27·9 12·4 121·9	463·3 9·1 4·4 5·2 3·7 20·6 3·9 7·8 11·3 7·5 126·1 50·7 19·2 21·1 66·7 27·0 8·2 70·8	484·4 8·8 4·2 5·5 3·8 21·0 7·5 130·2 52·2 20·0 19·8 73·5 28·0 8·2 78·1	491·4 8·7 4·2 5·5 3·8 21·2 3·6 8·2 12·0 7·6 131·7 52·7 20·3 20·0 75·4 28·4 8·2 79·9	496·3 8·7 4·2 5·4 3·8 21·4 3·6 8·4 11·9 7·6 132·9 53·2 20·6 20·3 76·3 28·8 8·5 80·7	2,105·4 195·2 78·8 39·1 36·5 112·5 28·1 51·1 58·7 90·5 687·2 210·7 59·4 59·1 141·7 53·7 20·0 183·1	2,127·9 188·0 76·0 41·7 37·8 111·2 27·9 51·1 61·5 84·7 693·2 211·9 59·7 56·2 153·3 55·5 20·3 197·9	2,138·7 185·8 75·8 41·8 37·9 111·8 27·9 61·9 84·2 212·6 60·0 56·4 156·2 56·1 20·5 200·7	2,149·7 186·1 75·7 41·9 38·0 112·4 27·9 52·6 62·2 84·1 700·3 213·3 60·5 56·8 157·7 56·7 20·9 202·6
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	1,017·8 271·1 255·0 213·5 129·6 66·3 77·8	1,040 · 9 295 · 7 261 · 2 202 · 4 139 · 8 64 · 8	1,044·3 298·6 261·1 201·9 141·4 64·3 72·4	1,049·5 302·1 261·1 201·7 143·7 64·0 72·3	172·1 39·3 44·9 33·9 42·7 4·7	181·8 42·8 46·9 32·3 48·2 5·2	183·3 43·3 47·0 32·4 48·9 5·2	184·3 43·8 47·0 32·5 49·4 5·2	1,189 · 9 310 · 4 299 · 9 247 · 4 172 · 3 71 · 0 81 · 8	1,222·7 338·5 308·1 234·7 188·0 70·0 76·2 7·2	1,227·6 341·9 308·1 234·3 190·3 69·5 76·3 7·2	1,233·8 345·9 308·1 234·2 193·1 69·2 76·2 7·1
Carts, Perambulators, etc. 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	4·5 330·6 24·2 24·2 34·2 29·7 28·9 31·5 157·9	4·6 338·5 24·5 24·6 34·5 30·5 29·2 31·8 163·4	4·6 339·8 24·5 24·7 34·6 30·6 29·2 32·0 164·2	4·6 342·4 24·7 24·9 34·8 30·8 29·4 32·2 165·6	2·6 175·4 15·7 16·5 5·7 9·9 30·0 17·5 80·1	2·6 179·9 16·1 17·0 5·7 10·0 29·7 18·0 83·4	2·6 182·3 16·3 17·1 5·7 10·1 30·1 18·3 84·7	2·5 184·6 16·5 17·4 5·7 10·2 30·6 18·6 85·6	7·1 506·0 39·9 40·7 39·9 39·6 58·9 49·0 238·0	518·4 40·6 41·6 40·2 40·5 58·9 49·8 246·8	522·1 40·8 41·8 40·3 40·7 59·3 50·3 248·9	527·0 41·2 42·3 40·5 41·0 60·0 50·8 251·2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91·8 59·9 9·2 15·6 7·1	91·4 59·1 9·2 16·1 7·0	91·4 59·2 9·2 16·1 6·9	91·4 59·2 9·1 16·1 7·0	57·3 33·0 8·1 14·0 2·2	56·5 32·9 7·7 13·9 2·0	57·3 33·4 7·9 14·0 2·0	57·9 33·8 8·1 14·0 2·0	149·1 92·9 17·3 29·6 9·3	147·9 92·0 16·9 30·0 9·0	148·7 92·6 17·1 30·1 8·9	149·3 93·0 17·2 30·1 9·0
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	373·4 44·3 32·4 88·2 26·1 19·7 2·6 8·0 5·3 34·2 3·9 16·7 6·6 8·6 57·0 19·8	376·2 42·4 31·7 91·0 27·8 19·4 2·6 8·2 5·3 34·2 4·0 17·3 6·6 8·5 57·2 20·0	377·5 41·9 31·8 91·1 28·2 19·5 2·6 8·3 5·3 34·4 4·0 17·4 6·7 8·4 57·7 20·2	379·1 41·4 31·8 91·6 28·5 19·7 2·7 8·5 5·3 34·6 4·0 17·5 6·7 8·5 58·0 20·3	80.7 59.9 105.3 8.1 24.7 4.4 8.9 8.4 15.6 13.2 26.5 11.3	474·2 78·3 56·6 109·9 9·0 23·9 4·0 8·9 8·3 15·4 13·5 18·7 26·2 11·5	477·4 79·1 56·8 110·3 9·0 24·1 4·1 8·9 8·4 4·3 15·5 13·6	480·4 78·9 56·7 111·0 9·1 24·3 9·1 8·4 87·2 4·4 15·7 13·6 19·3 26·6 11·8	847·6 125·0 92·3 193·5 34·2 44·4 7·0 16·9 13·7 118·0 8·6 32·3 19·8 27·3 83·5 31·1	850·4 120·7 88·3 200·9 36·8 43·3 6·6 17·1 13·6 119·9 8·3 32·7 20·1 27·2 83·4 31·5	854·9 121·0 88·6 201·4 37·2 43·6 6·7 17·2 13·7 120·8 8·3 32·9 20·3 27·4 84·0 31·8	859·5 120·3 88·5 202·6 37·6 44·0 7·0 17·6 13·7 121·8 8·4 33·2 20·3 27·8 84·6 32·1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	37·1 24·3 8·3 4·5	37·6 24·0 8·6 5·0	37·7 24·2 8·7 4·8	37·7 24·2 8·8 4·7	26·5 6·7 14·7 5·1	27·7 6·6 15·4 5·7	27·6 6·7 15·5 5·4	27·6 6·7 15·4 5·5	63·6 31·0 23·0 9·6	65·3 30·6 24·0 10·7	65·3 30·9 24·2 10·2	65·3 30·9 24·2 10·2
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	168·7 65·4 10·6 9·3 5·9 8·8 54·0 14·7	168·8 65·8 10·9 9·6 5·8 9·1 54·1 13·5	168·7 65·7 11·0 9·6 5·8 9·0 54·2 13·4	169·0 65·7 11·2 9·7 5·7 9·0 54·3 13·4	419·2 174·4 76·0 66·6 10·6 31·5 56·4 3·7	424·8 174·7 77·6 67·9 10·5 31·7 59·0 3·4	425·3 174·2 78·0 68·1 10·5 31·8 59·3 3·4	426·4 174·1 78·2 68·6 10·6 31·8 59·7 3·4	587·9 239·8 86·6 75·9 16·5 40·3 110·4 18·4	593·6 240·5 88·5 77·5 16·3 40·8 113·1 16·9	594·0 239·9 89·0 77·7 16·3 40·8 113·5 16·8	595·4 239·8 89·4 78·3 16·3 40·8 114·0 16·8
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	505·2 30·4 103·7 21·0 30·2 44·8 17·1 43·5 25·6 49·0 67·8 20·3 33·3 18·5	508·9 30·1 105·7 20·2 30·0 46·3 15·7 42·7 26·2 50·3 67·9 20·4 34·8 18·6	507·6 30·1 105·1 20·3 29·8 45·1 16·8 42·7 26·5 50·4 67·6 20·4 34·4 18·4	507·6 30·0 105·1 20·2 29·9 44·6 16·7 42·6 26·7 50·8 67·8 20·6 34·2 18·4	402·4 7·7 82·0 40·3 21·1 17·3 5·1 71·2 52·1 36·3 15·8 14·5 16·2 22·8	406·1 7·7 84·7 42·4 20·9 18·4 4·9 69·5 50·3 36·3 15·4 11·4 17·4 23·8	408·0 7·6 84·8 43·2 20·9 18·0 5·1 71·0 50·5 36·2 15·4 14·5 17·2 23·6	406·2 7·5 85·9 41·3 21·2 17·7 5·2 50·6 36·7 15·7 14·6 17·0 23·6	907·6 38·1 185·7 61·3 51·3 62·1 22·2 114·7 77·7 85·3 83·6 34·8 49·5 41·3	915·0 37·8 190·4 62·6 50·9 64·7 20·6 112·2 76·5 86·6 83·3 34·8 52·2 42·4	915·6 37·7 189·9 63·5 50·7 63·1 21·9 113·7 77·0 86·6 83·0 34·9 51·6 42·0	913·8 37·5 191·0 61·5 51·1 62·3 21·9 111·8 77·3 87·5 83·5 35·2 51·2 42·0

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued (End of Month)

(Thousands)

			(Linu	0) 1110	10010)						(1)	TO ASCITACIO)
an application of the problem of		Ma	les			Fem	ales	BEE	RON N	Tota	11111	
Industry	Nov.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Nov.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Nov.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Nov.,
	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	224·0	228·6	230·4	230·7	62·1	63·6	64·4	64·8	286·1	292·2	294·8	295·5
	76·3	78·3	78·4	78·5	11·5	12·0	12·1	12·0	87·8	90·3	90·5	90·5
	95·0	98·0	99·4	99·8	35·2	35·9	36·5	37·0	130·2	133·9	135·9	136·8
	20·1	19·7	19·8	19·5	3·3	3·8	3·8	3·8	23·4	23·5	23·6	23·3
	18·6	18·8	18·9	19·1	6·5	6·4	6·5	6·5	25·1	25·2	25·4	25·6
	14·0	13·8	13·9	13·8	5·6	5·5	5·5	5·5	19·6	19·3	19·4	19·3
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	375·5	382·5	384·3	385·6	205·4	208·9	211·5	213·0	580·9	591·4	595·8	598·6
	77·1	78·0	78·1	78·5	21·5	22·1	22·2	22·2	98·6	100·1	100·3	100·7
	5·7	6·2	6·3	6·5	2·6	3·4	3·8	3·9	8·3	9·6	10·1	10·4
	23·0	24·2	24·5	24·6	31·4	31·5	31·7	32·1	54·4	55·7	56·2	56·7
	19·7	20·1	20·3	20·4	28·5	28·5	29·1	29·3	48·2	48·6	49·4	49·7
	99·2	101·5	101·8	101·8	25·9	26·2	26·4	26·5	125·1	127·7	128·2	128·3
	150·8	152·5	153·3	153·8	95·5	97·2	98·3	99·0	246·3	249·7	251·6	252·8
Other Manufacturing Industries	171·9	179·1	180·5	182·2	113·8	118·2	119·8	121·1	285·7	297·3	300·3	303·3
	78·0	81·1	82·1	83·1	34·8	36·5	36·8	37·2	112·8	117·6	118·9	120·3
	13·3	13·6	13·6	13·8	4·2	4·0	4·1	4·2	17·5	17·6	17·7	18·0
	8·2	7·6	7·5	7·5	8·3	7·9	7·8	7·7	16·5	15·5	15·3	15·2
	11·4	11·9	12·0	12·0	19·0	19·2	19·8	19·9	30·4	31·1	31·8	31·9
	5·0	5·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	6·5	6·6	6·8	11·4	11·8	11·9	12·1
	7·2	7·7	7·5	7·4	2·5	3·1	2·9	2·9	9·7	10·8	10·4	10·3
	48·8	51·9	52·5	53·1	38·6	41·0	41·8	42·4	87·4	92·9	94·3	95·5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,055 · 5	6,132 · 6	6,150 · 6	6,175 · 8	2,859 · 8	2,920 · 9	2,945 · 8	2,961 · 4	8,915 · 3	9,053 · 5	9,096 · 4	9,137-2
Building and Contracting	1,293 · 8	1,308 · 8	1,308 · 8	1,295 · 8	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	1,357 · 7	1,372 · 7	1,372.7	1,359 · 7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	334·9	332·1	331·8	332·3	41·4	42·0	42·0	42·0	376·3	374·1	373·8	374·3
	119·7	114·6	114·2	114·4	14·3	14·5	14·5	14·5	134·0	129·1	128·7	128·9
	181·8	183·8	184·0	184·3	24·9	25·3	25·3	25·3	206·7	209·1	209·3	209·6
	33·4	33·7	33·6	33·6	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	35·6	35·9	35·8	35·8
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	199·2	195·5	193·6	192·5	48·3	46·4	45·8	45·6	247·5	241·9	239·4	238·1
	19·0	20·6	19·5	19·0	2·4	2·8	2·6	2·6	21·4	23·4	22·1	21·6
Distributive Trades	1,203 · 9	1,214.0	1,219 · 3	1,223 · 9	1,321 · 6	1,278 · 4	1,296 · 3	1,337.6	2,525 · 5	2,492 · 4	2,515.6	2,561.5
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	123·4	124·5	125·1	125·8	37·8	37·9	38·3	38·2	161·2	162·4	163·4	164·0
	74·4	76·9	76·4	76·5	30·4	30·5	30·7	31·0	104·8	107·4	107·1	107·5
	137·7	136·9	136·6	137·2	64·4	64·3	67·0	66·1	202·1	201·2	203·6	203·3
	304·6	306·5	304·9	304·7	319·6	314·9	313·7	314·4	624·2	621·4	618·6	619·1
	176·7	179·2	179·8	181·1	116·3	115·5	115·9	119·6	293·0	294·7	295·7	300·7
	368·3	371·4	378·1	380·5	711·7	673·5	688·9	725·0	1,080·0	1,044·9	1,067·0	1,105·5
	18·8	18·6	18·4	18·1	41·4	41·8	41·8	43·3	60·2	60·4	60·2	61·4
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	57·4	57·0	56·5	56.6	66·3	63·0	62·4	61 · 8	123·7	120·0	118·9	118·4
	35·0	36·1	35·5	35.5	40·7	42·3	41·0	41 · 1	75·7	78·4	76·5	76·6
	169·8	174·2	172·8	168.8	489·7	498·1	491·9	483 · 1	659·5	672·3	664·7	651·9
	30·4	31·0	30·6	30.5	96·6	95·6	94·4	94 · 2	127·0	126·6	125·0	124·7
	10·5	10·3	10·3	10.2	32·9	32·6	32·3	32 · 1	43·4	42·9	42·6	42·3

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour 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 only (i.e., they exclude

time in Great Pritain in week ended 21st November 1959

12 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Operat	tives on Shor	rt-time .		Operatives	Operatives (excluding n				
1000 - 000 100	Estimated total number of	total the week			luding persons the whole we	s stood off æk	workers) on Overtime					
Industry	operatives covered by returns	Number (000's)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours lost	Average number of hours lost	Number (000's)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime worked (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked			
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts, etc., for Motors and Aircraft Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing, etc. Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) Tailoring Dressmaking Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery Paper and Board Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries	242 55 307 425 173 81 16 39 90 1,214 740 474 695 263 136 85 671 98 74 161 96 63 42 417 167 57 91 585 192 88 377 77 77 77 214 201	1·4 1·0 0·1 2·8 1·3 0·9 0·2 0·2 0·1 2·3 1·5 0·8 3·7 2·8 0·9 1·1 4·0 0·3 0·2 0·6 1·7 0·6 0·5 8·8 3·8 3·7 2·6 1·7 0·6 1·7 0·6 1·7 0·6 1·7 0·6 1·7 0·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1·7 1	618 818 818 9 818 10 11 8 8 9 11 12 7 8 8 12 10 11	1·4 1·0 0·1 2·8 1·4 0·9 0·2 0·2 0·1 2·4 1·6 0·8 3·8 2·8 1·1 0·1 4·4 0·3 0·6 0·6 0·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1	9 6 1 1 26 14 9 1 1 1 23 16 7 40 31 7 10 1 60 4 4 7 21 8 9 84 39 5 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6½ 6 13 9½ 10 9½ 10 9½ 10 10 10 11 8 9 10 14 11 15½ 10 12 12½ 14½ 9 10 7 16½ 8 7 13½ 8½ 7 13½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8	67·1 66·3 67·9 112·2 27·7 29·0 2·4 15·3 35·6 469·9 312·8 157·1 263·8 111·9 51·9 58·2 126·9 27·5 123·9 6·6 6·3 44·3 12·8 22·8 9·1 37·2 15·8 20·5 10·5 171·1 68·2 31·3 153·0 25·5 98·3 66·3 32·1	640 47 644 949 263 223 21 124 300 3,675 2,527 1,148 1,886 726 416 413 1,004 160 929 46 39 363 66 185 65 173 75 12 48 1,307 497 214 1,226 256 745 549 261	97989121-21-22 8888776878677685874454777880 181-28			
Rubber	5,819	28.1	81/2	29.5	306	101/2	1,764 · 1	13,704	77			

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

(78720)

Unemployment at 7th December, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th November and 7th December, 1959, were as follows:-

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
16th November	299,423	13,047	110,430	7,647	430,547
7th December	296,419	11,490	106,232	6,742	420,883
Dec. (-)	- 3,004	- 1,557	- 4,198	- 905	- 9,664

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 7th December represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th November was $2 \cdot 0$.

The total of 420,883 at 7th December includes 59,229 married

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 7th December 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 Un (including	employed Casuals)			
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed 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	52,750 3,832 18,675 2,522	69,109 4,058 34,073 2,443	165,955 3,406 50,957 1,675	287,814 11,296 103,705 6,640	8,605 194 2,527 102	296,419 11,490 106,232 6,742
Total	77,779	109,683	221,993	409,455	11,428	420,883
Region			Ma	les		
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	10,967 5,565 3,537 2,984 2,268 3,788 8,923 5,732 9,555 3,263	12,265 6,158 4,892 3,037 3,239 4,685 11,329 7,451 15,413 4,698	21,460 12,272 10,392 7,598 7,932 12,318 26,535 18,822 38,528 13,504	44,692 23,995 18,821 13,619 13,439 20,791 46,787 32,005 63,496 21,465	587 96 193 647 297 571 938 1,314 3,982 174	45,279 24,091 19,014 14,266 13,736 21,362 47,725 33,319 67,478 21,639
Great Britain	56,582	73,167	169,361	299,110	8,799	307,909
	D produ	reviol/s	Fem	ales	10 10 11	
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	4,574 1,824 1,282 1,333 1,081 1,243 3,802 1,501 3,321 1,236	5,866 3,005 2,861 2,051 1,769 2,035 6,149 3,089 7,142 2,549	3,687 3,321 3,344 2,719 2,274 3,042 9,007 5,493 14,028 5,717	14,127 8,150 7,487 6,103 5,124 6,320 18,958 10,083 24,491 9,502	320 92 89 328 117 183 659 387 342 112	14,447 8,242 7,576 6,431 5,241 6,503 19,617 10,470 24,833 9,614
Great Britain	21,197	36,516	52,632	110,345	2,629	112,974

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 7th December, 1959.

Region	register	nber of pered as une December	mployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and S.E Eastern and Southern	45,279 24,091	14,447 8,242	59,726 32,333	1.3	0.7	1.1		
South-Western	19,014	7,576	26,590	1.6	1.0	1.4		
Midland North-Midland	14,266	6,431	20,697	1.0	0.9	1.0		
E. and W. Ridings	21,362	5,241 6,503	18,977 27,865	1.4	1.1	1.3		
North-Western	47,725	19,617	67,342	2.5	1.7	2.2		
Scotland	33,319 67,478	10,470 24,833	43,789 92,311	3·6 4·8	2.7	3.3		
Wales	21,639	9,614	31,253	3.1	3.3	4·3 3·3		
Great Britain	307,909	112,974	420,883	2.2	1.5	1.9		
Northern Ireland	25,042	8,888	33,930	8.3	5.1	7.1		

^{*} See footnote in next column.

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 7th December, 1959, was 454,813, including 320,246 men, 12,705 boys, 114,687 women and 7,175 girls. Of the total, 442,615 (including 8,443 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 12,198 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 7th December, 1959, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
1011	W	holly Unen	nployed (inc	cluding Cas	suals)
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	18,203 13,330 13,007 20,173 45,134 30,664 60,057	1,138 860 618 289 432 618 1,653 1,341 3,439 908	13,421 7,460 6,897 5,882 4,798 5,974 18,315 9,460 22,926 8,572	706 690 590 221 326 346 643 623 1,565 930	58,819 32,14 26,308 19,722 18,565 27,111 65,745 42,088 87,987 30,967
Great Britain	287,814	11,296	103,705	6,640	409,455
Northern Ireland	23,448	1,214	8,089	409	33,160
United Kingdom	311,262	12,510	111,794	7,049	442,615
		Temp	orarily Stop	pped	
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	580 96 190 636 287 562 929 1,287 3,864 174	7 -3 11 10 9 9 27 118	313 90 82 326 113 177 643 364 334 85	7 2 7 2 4 6 16 23 8 27	907 188 282 975 414 754 1,597 1,701 4,324 286
Great Britain	8,605	194	2,527	102	11,428
Northern Ireland	379	1	366	24	770
United Kingdom	8,984	195	2,893	126	12,198
		Total Regis	tered as Un	employed	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain Northern Ireland	44,134 23,231 18,393 13,966 13,294 20,735 46,063 31,951 20,731 296,419 23,827 320,246	1,145 860 621 300 442 627 1,662 1,368 3,557 908 11,490 1,215 12,705	13,734 7,550 6,979 6,208 4,911 6,151 18,958 9,824 23,260 8,657 106,232 8,455	713 692 597 223 330 352 659 646 1,573 957 6,742 433	59,726 32,333 26,590 20,697 18,977 27,865 67,342 43,789 92,311 31,253 420,883 33,930
United Kingdom	2000011	10 707	111 10-		THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY.

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 7th December, 1959.

Development Area	perso	ers of unen ns on regis December,	ters at	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
North-Eastern West Cumberland Scottish	28,067 1,465	8,505 573	36,572 2,038	3·7 3·5	2.8	3·5 3·5		
South Wales and	39,730	14,465	54,195	5.2	3.5	4.6		
Monmouthshire Wrexham	14,378 914	6,632 493	21,010 1,407	2·8 3·2	3.5	3.6		
South Lancashire North-East Lanca-	2,298	1,595	3,893	2.2	3.1	2.5		
shire Merseyside	629 18,959	682 5,270	1,311 24,229	1·2 4·8	1.8	1.4		
Total, All Develop- ment Areas	106,440	38,215	144,655	4.0	3.0	3.7		

^{*} Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1960 NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE

Regions and Principal Towns

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 7th December, 1959, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th November, 1959.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 7th December, 1959

as com-pared with 16th Nov.,

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

	over	18	over	18	over	1959
ondon and South-Eastern	44,134	1,145	13,734	713	59,726	- 2,947
London (Administrative County)	20,116	281	6,146	179	26,722	- 1,613
Acton	149	7 5	51 55	3 5	210 245	- 49 - 13
Brighton and Hove	2,215	56	625 427	23 36	2,919 1,236	+ 18 + 22
Chatham Croydon	712 847	61 8	170	8	1,033	- 107
Dagenham Ealing	357 275	16 16	151 88	4	528 380	- 122 - 64
East Ham	285 178	9 8	94 62	8 6	396 254	- 96 - 47
Harrow	324	11	191	13	539 125	- 87 - 25
Hayes and Harlington	81 427	3 5	36 101	5 9	542	- 16
Ilford	476 799	18 16	72 122	9 6	575 943	+ 7 + 14
Tottenham	644 217	15	215	16	890 285	- 20 - 32
West Ham	888	27	249	14	1,178	- 225
Willesden	562	26	255	3	846	Mie Sala
stern and Southern Bedford	23,231	860 19	7,550 109	692	32,333	- 229 + 7
Bournemouth	1,306	19	460 58	10 5	1,795 314	+ 22
Ipswich	375	12	151	21	559 437	- 89 - 66
Luton Norwich	319 1,343	16 18	89 325	11	1,697	- 32
Oxford	239 2,095	14 65	74 753	7 24	334 2,937	+ 18 - 142
Reading	410 253	18	211 65	6 2	645 325	- 41 - 70
Southampton	2,365	78	561	31	3,035	+ 345
Southend-on-Sea Watford	941 195	12 5	205 72	13	1,171 275	_ 58
outh-Western	18,393	621	6,979	597	26,590	- 570
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,384	75 11	771 269	58 8	4,288 976	- 129 - 146
Gloucester	432 1.937	16 114	261 1,023	23 67	732 3,141	- 110 + 57
Plymouth Swindon	231	21	195	15	462	- 31
idland	13,966	300	6,208	223	20,697	- 1,731
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	3,362	72	1,198	39	4,671	- 980 - 7
Coventry	1,316	37	723 44	26	2,102 134	- 95 - 1
Smethwick	195	5 19	56 738	12	256 2,417	- 12 - 139
Stoke-on-Trent	1,648 568	13	195	2 3	778	- 98
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	212 614	3 11	51 380	8	1,013	- 4 - 77
Worcester	316	_	87	-	403	- 46
orth-Midland	13,294 594	442 41	4,911	330 12	18,977	- 256 - 39
Chesterfield Derby	953	15	455	9	1.432	- 24
Grimsby Leicester	1,475	50	113	20 8	1,658 1,380	+ 112 - 73
Lincoln	469 402	20 24	131	18	638	+ 5 - 15
Northampton	323	1	145	16	2,906	+ 8 - 243
Nottingham	2,240 243	28 10	622	14	408	+ 14
Scunthorpe	151	8	447	25	631	- 141
ast and West Ridings Barnsley	20,735	627	6,151	352 24	27,865	- 972 - 12
Bradford	1,050	16	185	3	1,254	- 62 - 43
Doncaster	859	22	399	20	1,300	- 80 - 44
Halifax Huddersfield	297 523	5 10	232 187	3	537 720	- 92
Hull Leeds	4,088 2,820	99	697 440	23	4,907 3,309	- 54 - 118
Rotherham	663 2,213	9 35	242 612	18 24	932 2,884	- 53 - 264
Wakefield	443	19	119	11 6	592	- 51 - 26
York	671	15	125			100 T
orth-Western Accrington	46,063	1,662	18,958 149	659	67,342	- 1,486 + 23
Ashton-under-Lyne	332	10 30	117 657	19	1,083	+ 25 - 26
Birkenhead	1,668	104	734	26	2,532 1,174	- 33 - 156
Blackburn	1,821	16 39	742 926	35	2,821	+ 17
Bolton Burnley	965	12 5	315	9 3	1,301	- 157
Bury	172 283	23	49 232	16	221 554	- 32 - 28 - 63
Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	15,132	699	3,585	195	19,611	I 751
Manchester(inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	1,155	125	1,069	31 7	7,818	+ 108
Preston	735	17	358 64	11	1,121 461	- 107
St. Helens	926	47	970	20	1,963	+ 29 + 12
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,500	12	302	12	1,826	- 32
Stockport Wallasey	882	22 87	288 541	19	1,201	+ 61 - 78
Warrington	553 775	11 20	599 179	10 7	1,173	- 78 - 1 - 128
Wigan	1 113	20	1119	1	901	120

has on (a) al sello o	Re	Number gisters at	rs of Pers	sons on ember, 1	959	or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as compared with 16th Nov., 1959
Northern	31,951	1,368	9,824	646	43,789	- 1,083
	439	15	301	13	768	- 37
	606	8	258	7	879	+ 8
	1,362	54	326	8	1,750	- 38
	1,422	53	614	12	2,101	- 29
	1,247	75	571	20	1,913	- 270
Middlesbrough(inc.South Bank)	1,670 3,895 2,729 1,158 4,160	38 104 61 71 208	725 985 441 404 1,148	49 49 18 24 53	2,482 5,033 3,249 1,657 5,569	- 376 + 17 - 317 + 3 - 180
Quay)	504	13	111	4	632	- 45
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	63,921	3,557	23,260	1,573	92,311	+ 867
	2,859	34	741	17	3,651	+ 40
	906	36	155	18	1,115	+ 49
	2,289	48	549	17	2,903	+ 42
	4,747	94	853	46	5,740	- 21
	18,615	1,017	4,979	169	24,780	- 665
	1,477	122	765	40	2,404	- 176
	1,586	150	996	29	2,761	- 126
	1,147	18	904	8	2,077	- 8
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	20,731	908	8,657	957	31,253	- 1,257
	2,898	51	453	38	3,440	+ 5
	773	22	199	17	1,011	+ 8
	645	12	194	19	870	- 32
	1,146	48	511	15	1,720	- 44
	1,666	42	659	48	2,415	- 43
Northern Ireland	23,827	1,215	8,455	433	33,930	+ 943
	7,745	209	3,544	77	11,575	+ 242
	2,135	104	437	22	2,698	+ 84

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1959

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in 1939 and 1946 to 1959, and monthly figures for 1959.

	1 183	G	reat Britain			ALCO DE			
- şas	WhollyUn (inclu ding	nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	65 51 9	bas 8 year			
39	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800			
46	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900			
477	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600			
10	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000			
49	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000			
50	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100			
51	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400			
52	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500			
53	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000			
54	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800			
55	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500			
56	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100			
57	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200			
58	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900			
59	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100			
59:									
12th Jan	403,890	146,071	49,809	21,016	620,786	666,509			
9th Feb	404,093	145,044	39,250	20,276	608,663	652,807			
9th Mar.	363,733	137,142	31,833	17,837	550,545	591,349			
13th Apr	349,776	136,537	30,167	14,273	530,753	568,105			
11th May	318,162	125,796	25,990	10,595	480,543	518,298			
15th June	278,311	107,149	20,894	6,957	413,311	449,468			
13th July	272,612	101,297	15,404	5,480	394,793	429,321			
17th Aug	299,048	114,798	8,318	4,798	426,962	461,177			
14th Sept	285,341	108,828	7,184	3,710	405,063	437,763			
12th Oct	293,076	114,425	8,446	3,089	419,036	451,963			
16th Nov	304,040	115,377	8,430	2,700	430,547	463,534			
7th Dec	299,110	110,345	8,799	2,629	420,883	454,813			

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944 and 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 19th October, 1959, (the last date on which a count was taken), was 695,337, compared with 715,825 at 20th April, 1959.

employed at 21st December, 1959, was 56,093, of whom 48,816 were males and 7,277 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as un-	44,847	6,819	51,666
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,969	458	4,427
Total	48,816	7,277	56,093

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current 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 7th December, 1959. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (8,799 males and 2,629 females) or unemployed casual workers (7,714 males and 275 females).

Duration of						Groups						
Unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total
80 - 1000 2-19			Ma	ales	Supplement of the second		Females					
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 " 2 " " " 4 " 4 " " 6 " 6 " " 8 " 8 " " 13 " 13 " " 26 " 26 " " 39 " 39 " " 52 " 52 " " " 104 Over 104	2,222 1,583 1,763 1,422 873 1,308 1,405 345 157 191	1,766 1,306 1,697 1,237 1,007 1,677 1,495 547 314 429 84	14,633 9,922 14,151 10,278 8,402 14,556 15,164 6,913 4,749 9,240 4,102	6,382 4,737 6,959 5,961 5,087 9,706 11,259 6,122 4,658 9,837 6,985	3,463 2,854 4,967 4,876 4,487 9,742 12,234 7,524 6,070 12,512 10,036	28,466 20,402 29,537 23,774 19,856 36,989 41,557 21,451 15,948 32,209 21,207	1,488 1,028 1,119 793 531 801 602 124 60 88	1,174 843 1,249 998 718 1,204 849 205 104 135 40	5,457 4,347 6,935 6,076 4,751 8,004 7,634 3,319 1,956 2,347 787	2,703 2,244 3,792 3,267 2,692 4,812 4,368 2,065 1,298 2,445 1,277	845 793 1,317 1,158 1,120 2,030 1,990 1,001 723 1,474 890	11,667 9,255 14,412 12,292 9,812 16,851 15,443 6,714 4,141 6,489 2,994
Total	11,269	11,559	112,110	77,693	78,765	291,396	6,634	7,519	51,613	30,963	13,341	110,070

0,01104		LEE	0-	2 22 27	,102	0,985	10,0.	20 2	1,207			40	787	1,277		890	2,994
Total		11,269	11,559	112,	,110	77,693	78,70	55 29	1,396	6,634	7,5	519	51,613	30,963	13	,341	110,070
Figures for the n	nain	age-gro	oups an	d "dur	ration'	' catego	ories are	e given	in the	Table b	elow fo	r each	Region	and De	evelopi	ment A	rea :—
		14/2		lales	Y. 100	50 East 10	destines ave	males		Fig. 1		ales		Females			
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	24	Under	20 and	40 and		Under	20 and	40		77.1	20 and	1	1		20 and		
in vocas		20	under 40	over	Total	20	under 40	40 and	Total	Under 20	under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	under 40	40 and over	Total
\$ 1 2 A 1 S pe 43		1 62 %	155	200,1			Lacrons		Per	ions		21			. Dones	inds box	20118-22
				Lon	don and	South-E	And And Res	0.7 9	Reg	Jons							
8 or less		2.229	10,194	9,903	1			2015	10.254	1.064	1		-	1 Souther		1	
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	338	3,677	7,158 8,218	22,326 11,173 10,287	174 20	5,057 1,024 215	3,915 1,525 729	10,354 2,723 964	1,264 300 71	4,421 1,729 888	5,194 4,356 4,928	6,385	920 311 39	2,025 893 287	1,848 1,138 653	4,793 2,342 979
Total		2,633	15,874	25,279	43,786	1,576	6,296	6,169	14,041	1,635	7,038	14,478	4 20 10	1,270	3,205	3,639	8,114
		7 (20		1300,3540	South-	Western		. 9					Mid	land		1000000	TOTAL STATE OF THE
8 or less	unusia inte	846	2,774	3,920	7,540 5,223	804	1,807	1,489	4,100	517	2,927	2.565		411	1,734	1,237	2 292
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	255 85	1,450 796	3,518 4,288	5,223 5,169	327 44	948 281	1,136 608	2,411 933	112 34	970 864	2,565 2,108 3,510	3,190 4,408	93 27	718 335	762 784	3,382 1,573 1,146
Total	••	1,186	5,020	11,726	17,932	1,175	3,036	3,233	7,444	663	4,761	8,183	13,607	531	2,787	2,783	6,101
				today tripo (aliques	North-	Midland						Ea	st and W	est Ridin	gs		0.003
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	•	579 191	2,568 1,272	2,347 2,070	5,494 3,533	466 152	1,343 532	1,032 658	2,841 1,342	814 332	4,089 2,078	3,284 3,293	8,187 5,703	560 172	1,588	1,104	3,252 1,730
Over 26 Total		830	1,049	3,290 7,707	4,399	659	281	610	932	95	1,701	4,819	6,615	45	426	841	1,312
	000		1 4,000	1,707	100000	\$ 100 m	2,136	2,300	5,115	1,241	7,868	11,396	20,505	777	2,795	2,722	6,294
				I de la constant	14 200	Western	1						Nort	hern			MANUAL INC.
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		2,232 1,101 417	8,890 4,844 4,637	7,557 5,961 9,575	18,679 11,906 14,629	1,197 316 79	4,362 2,602 1,288	4,382 2,682	9,941 5,600	1,417 788	6,116 3,614	4,007 4,004	11,540 8,406	909 414	2,371 1,889	1,290 1,137	4,570 3,440
Total		3,750	18,371	23,093	45,214	1,592	8,252	9,104	3,407	$\frac{285}{2,490}$	3,551	6,580	10,416	1,405	5,249	3,409	2,053
				\$1000,000 1900,000 1900, AV 2	Scot	tland							Wa	les			
8 or less	•••	3,911	11,936	8,149	23,996	2,261	5,556	2,609	10,426	1,067	3,471	2,847	7,385	1	1,723	1,025	3,779
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	1,925 762	7,848 7,505	7,503 12,985	17,276 21,252	953 213	4,682 3,166	2,334 2,680	7,969 6,059	543 192	2,238 2,010	2,970 5,551	5,751 7,753	544	1,569 1,141	1,025 1,051 1,246	3,164 2,553
Total		6,598	27,289	28,637	62,524	3,427	13,404	7,623	24,454	1,802	7,719	11,368	20,889	1,741	4,433	3,322	9,496
		2	15.9	7 (ct. 10)	540.0				Develop	ment Are	as				1000	distant.	and the second
				115 JE7	North-	Eastern	1002 1034 1002 1000 1002 1000			(a) 12 i i	E I	South W	/ales and	Monmou	thshire	0 B), 80.2 V/	
8 or less		1,138	5,203	3,215 3,222	9,556	699	1,898	990	3,587	702	2,392 1,478	1,683	4,777	684	1,189	639	2.512
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	663 260	3,130 3,228	5,494	7,015 8,982	307 60	1,588 886	915 845	2,810 1,791	321 117	1,478 1,455	1,685 3,803	3,484 5,375	322 115	1,044 915	660 972	2,512 2,026 2,002
Total	••	2,061	11,561	11,931	25,553	1,066	4,372	2,750	8,188	1,140	5,325	7,171	13,636	1,121	3,148	2,271	6,540
		N C N	1 Das	April 1	West Cui	mberland							South La	ncashire			Mitoe :
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	903	81 58	252 130	106 146	439 334	42 46	114 110	52 59	208 215	127	358 198	253 266	738 513	73 26	311 346	153 173	537 545
Over 26 Total		13	178 560	722	1,434	98	288	171	557	19	297	688	1,004	10	239	222	471
ats, so make to	1000 ERO	132	300	55		1/25/02/	200	1/1	331	195	853	1,207	2,255	109	896	548	1,553
eleveri orali (o		Ins n/	4 15	liet sie.	Merse								Wrex	ham			949MM
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	1,109 740 282	3,668 2,322 2,407	2,000 1,743 3,120	6,777 4,805 5,809	463 121 32	1,522 894 332	842 612 376	2,827 1,627 740	60 27 11	134 114 100	87 97	281 238	45 18	100	57 69	202 170
Total		2,131	8,397		17,391	616	2,748	1,830	5,194	98	348	284 468	395 914	70	232	191	493
		1000	-16024	ogka sa	Scott	tish	14 19000	100			***	No	rth-East 1	Lancashir			olsor b
8 or less		2,489	7,079	4,125	13,693	1,025	3,112	1,429	5,566	12	92	182	286	12	88	267	262
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	1,311 569	5,035 5,711	3,995	10,341 14, 4 53	421 115	2,874 2,082	1,374 1,856	4,669 4,053	=	33 36	108 160	141 196	3 1	22 17	267 116 126	367 141 144
Total	STATE OF T	1200	17 005	16 000	20 405	1 - 1 -	0.050	1 600					THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	The second second			CATALOG RELLA

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.. 4,369 17,825 16,293 38,487 1,561 8,068 4,659 14,288

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 7th December, 1959. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Forester Total Males Ference Total	del a	demail :		Great Britai	n						
Industry	Who unemp (inclu casu	olly oloyed oding	Tempo	orarily		Total	1		ited Kingdo (all classes)		
20 1 (601) 200 1 1001 1001 1001 1001 1001 1001	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	15,344 11,623 437 3,284	2,655 2,612 30 13	4,157 109 11 4,037	213 209 2 2 2	19,501 11,732 448 7,321	2,868 2,821 32 15	22,369 14,553 480 7,336	24,294 16,132 552 7,610	3,073 3,026 32 15	27,367 19,158 584 7,625	
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	7,770 6,628 646 223 273	270 191 9 9 61	25 24 — 1	7 2 - - 5	7,795 6,652 646 224 273	277 193 9 9 66	8,072 6,845 655 233 339	8,026 6,660 824 253 289	280 194 9 10 67	8,306 6,854 833 263 356	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	9,221 420 1,936 477 856 714 234 607 889 364 283 1,103 959 379	6,379 87 796 726 691 256 80 940 1,396 60 248 317 535 247	46 —10 —12 —11 —10 ————————————————————————————	161 1 7 51 28 6 — 17 9 — 36 2 3 1	9,267 420 1,946 477 868 725 234 617 889 364 283 1,104 960 380	6,540 88 803 777 719 262 80 957 1,405 60 284 319 538 248	15,807 508 2,749 1,254 1,587 987 314 1,574 2,294 424 567 1,423 1,498 628	9,838 463 2,063 486 919 817 235 651 964 386 298 1,129 1,026 401	7,305 92 870 801 784 337 82 1,002 1,562 67 297 327 566 518	17,143 555 2,933 1,287 1,703 1,154 317 1,653 2,526 453 595 1,456 1,592 919	
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.	4,046 322 328 70 1,684 221 424 423 368 105 101	1,830 13 52 13 412 414 496 102 244 47 37	2 - - 1 - 1 - - -	17 ————————————————————————————————————	4,048 322 328 70 1,685 221 425 423 368 105 101	1,847 13 52 13 417 424 497 103 244 47 37	5,895 335 380 83 2,102 645 922 526 612 152 138	4,141 322 335 72 1,750 225 425 430 374 106 102	1,861 13 55 13 424 425 498 103 246 47 37	6,002 335 390 85 2,174 650 923 533 620 153 139	
Metal Manufacture	6,116 2,778 530 1,716 350 742	895 356 48 247 119 125	1,128 512 132 471 8 5	31 12 — 19 —	7,244 3,290 662 2,187 358 747	926 368 48 266 119 125	8,170 3,658 710 2,453 477 872	7,320 3,322 664 2,217 362 755	933 368 48 270 119 128	8,253 3,690 712 2,487 481 883	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	12,675 403 719 309 187 395 174 501 254 2,656 1,441 386 1,290 436 85 869 393 273 864 488 552	5,059 49 142 121 47 62 16 44 118 587 98 177 326 282 168 412 202 202 1,089 297 502	692 1 37 4 2 8 - 31 - 58 55 - 37 1 450 - 3 1 44 450 - 3 44 450 - 3 450 - 4	253 -21 -8 -3 -1 -4 -1 -4 -2 -204 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	13,367 404 756 313 189 403 174 532 254 2,714 1,496 386 1,327 437 437 437 437 437 437 437 43	5,312 49 163 129 47 65 16 45 118 591 99 177 330 284 168 616 203 320 1,091 298 503	18,679 453 919 442 236 468 190 577 372 3,305 1,595 563 1,657 721 253 1,935 596 596 593 1,958 787 1,059	13,791 409 772 320 203 466 178 539 261 2,769 1,504 386 1,416 443 87 1,356 404 276 932 500 570	5,484 49 167 131 47 92 25 46 131 605 99 178 334 318 169 624 203 321 1,120 314 511	19,275 458 939 451 250 558 203 585 392 3,374 1,603 564 1,750 761 256 1,980 607 597 2,052 814 1,081	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	13,497 12,490 1,007	316 242 74	121 116 5	8 8	13,618 12,606 1,012	324 250 74	13,942 12,856 1,086	14,479 13,448 1,031	335 261 74	14,814 13,709 1,105	
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4,342 1,602 210 1,454 380 600 96	932 359 98 394 27 28 26	32 13 1 17 1 1 —	1 = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	4,374 1,615 211 1,471 381 600 96	933 360 98 394 27 28 26	5,307 1,975 309 1,865 408 628 122	4,817 1,660 217 1,851 389 601 99	977 366 99 410 27 29 46	5,794 2,026 316 2,261 416 630 145	
Metal 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	4,328 269 84 228 347 176 98 3,126	2,004 103 106 138 147 267 88 1,155	87 4 4 18 — — 3 58	41 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 14 19	4,415 273 88 246 347 176 101 3,184	2,045 105 108 140 149 267 102 1,174	6,460 378 196 386 496 443 203 4,358	4,492 284 89 252 355 180 103 3,229	2,054 107 108 140 151 270 103 1,175	6,546 391 197 392 506 450 206 4,404	
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	6,390 283 1,915 747 1,118 474 141 293 49 134 100 239 721 176	6,570 114 2,028 1,196 855 155 245 604 41 241 121 425 486 59	486 — 60 17 37 1 — 59 25 1 22 1 262 1	405 1 91 88 42 8 16 94 9 25 3 4 20 4	6,876 283 1,975 764 1,155 475 141 352 74 135 122 240 983 177	6,975 115 2,119 1,284 897 163 261 698 50 266 124 429 506 63	13,851 398 4,094 2,048 2,052 638 402 1,050 124 401 246 669 1,489 240	7,806 303 2,333 957 1,190 476 163 398 77 184 131 286 1,127 181	8,800 122 2,643 1,619 941 166 390 777 79 321 129 960 588 65	16,606 425 4,976 2,576 2,131 642 553 1,175 156 505 260 1,246 1,715 246	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	691 434 190 67	354 126 185 43	58 28 2 2 28	37 9 23 5	749 462 192 95	391 135 208 48	1,140 597 400 143	773 480 195 98	415 148 219 48	1,188 628 414 146	

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 6,652 males unemployed includes 1,401 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

The second secon	2000	record or		Great Britai	in				Wines see by medium		
Industry	unemp (inclu		Tempo	orarily ped	all boy	Total	1	Uı	nited Kingd (all classes)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,136 220 362 597 81 160 84 112 520	3,809 301 987 488 396 846 75 319 397	649 25 41 342 1 9 199 131	479 25 44 190 8 32 126 24 30	2,785 245 403 939 82 169 283 113 551	4,288 326 1,031 678 404 878 201 343 427	7,073 571 1,434 1,617 486 1,047 484 456 978	2,845 246 412 942 104 173 289 118 561	5,016 342 1,133 713 789 997 220 376 446	7,861 588 1,545 1,655 893 1,170 509 494 1,007	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified.	4,465 1,498 637 1,085 95 1,150	1,134 201 308 479 5	217 72 127 — 1	262 13 246 1 2	4,682 1,570 764 1,085 96 1,167	1,396 214 554 480 7	6,078 1,784 1,318 1,565 103 1,308	4,939 1,678 770 1,094 99 1,298	1,419 215 567 485 7	6,358 1,893 1,337 1,579 106	
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3,406 1,356 1,073 164 204 372 237	638 131 210 98 31 114 54	52 26 16 2 — 7 1	12 -9 1 -1 1	3,458 1,382 1,089 166 204 379 238	650 131 219 99 31 115 55	4,108 1,513 1,308 265 235 494 293	3,691 1,518 1,149 179 207 393 245	664 133 226 103 31 115 56	4,355 1,651 1,375 282 238 508 301	
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified. Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	2,383 570 240 244 620 709	1,735 359 310 323 163 580	59 48 — — 7 4	14 2 7 — 1 4	2,442 618 240 244 627 713	1,749 361 317 323 164 584	4,191 979 557 567 791 1,297	2,515 624 255 247 655 734	1,834 364 353 333 172 612	4,349 988 608 580 827 1,346	
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,703 1,223 197 132 213 57 591 290	1,633 473 101 82 452 56 269 200	61 -43 -1 13 -2 2	29 5 2 4 11 1 2 4	2,764 1,223 240 133 226 57 593 292	1,662 478 103 86 463 57 271 204	4,426 1,701 343 219 689 114 864 496	2,866 1,246 245 146 236 59 599 335	1,698 488 104 88 478 59 274 207	4,564 1,734 349 234 714 118 873 542	
Construction	61,178	514	195	1	61,373	515	61,888	68,812	557	69,369	
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	3,077 1,519 1,184 374	228 99 119 10	20 7 8 5		3,097 1,526 1,192 379	228 99 119 10	3,325 1,625 1,311 389	3,248 1,582 1,256 410	234 102 122 10	3,482 1,684 1,378 420	
Transport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	26,465 4,025 2,946 3,165 7,452 2,794 380 4,043 1,660	2,355 273 967 82 137 36 60 555 245	264 4 37 19 135 26 — 13 30	20 2 5 - 2 1 - 10	26,729 4,029 2,983 3,184 7,587 2,820 380 4,056 1,690	2,375 275 972 82 139 37 60 565 245	29,104 - 4,304 3,955 3,266 - 7,726 2,857 440 4,621 1,935	28,403 4,195 3,213 3,309 7,936 3,250 384 4,411 1,705	2,457 288 987 86 142 38 65 604 247	30,860 4,483 4,200 3,395 8,078 3,288 449 5,015 1,952	
Distributive Trades	28,222 6,405 15,077 3,267 3,473	16,700 2,032 14,062 235 371	137 35 77 21 4	287 46 227 6 8	28,359 6,440 15,154 3,288 3,477	16,987 2,078 14,289 241 379	45,346 8,518 29,443 3,529 3,856	30,261 6,926 16,099 3,589 3,647	18,214 2,239 15,320 252 403	48,475 9,165 31,419 3,841 4,050	
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,977	793	7	6	2,984	799	3,783	3,122	854	3,976	
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	4,895 231 1,371 172 2,253 189 679	6,202 133 1,567 220 4,015 47 220	23 -3 -13 3 4	27 12 	4,918 231 1,374 172 2,266 192 683	6,229 133 1,579 220 4,028 48 221	11,147 364 2,953 392 6,294 240 904	5,116 244 1,430 175 2,361 211 695	6,741 138 1,698 249 4,361 58 237	11,857 382 3,128 424 6,722 269 932	
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	31,962 3,755 2,846 712 14,085 780 320	27,221 1,675 429 534 15,797 1,559 486	183 23 24 9 56 1	294 27 5 10 147 7	32,145 3,778 2,870 721 14,141 781 324	27,515 1,702 434 544 15,944 1,566 493	59,660 5,480 3,304 1,265 30,085 2,347 817	33,650 3,886 2,977 829 14,741 816 347	29,301 1,767 446 561 16,691 1,671 532	62,951 5,653 3,423 1,390 31,432 2,487 879	
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services	3,402 528 461 1,348 3,725	542 33 441 4,328 1,397	9 12 6 16 23	2 1 9 57 22	3,411 540 467 1,364 3,748	544 34 450 4,385 1,419	3,955 574 917 5,749 5,167	3,611 590 505 1,446 3,902	593 35 489 4,989 1,527	4,204 625 994 6,435 5,429	
Public Administration	19,823 9,301 10,522	2,793 1,726 1,067	98 10 88	24 3 21	19,921 9,311 10,610	2,817 1,729 1,088	22,738 11,040 11,698	20,891 9,731 11,160	3,058 1,895 1,163	23,949 11,626 12,323	
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,938	210	-	-	2,938	210	3,148	3,078	215	3,293	
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	18,060	17,116	8,799	2,629	18,060 307,909	17,116	35,176 420,883	19,737 332,951	18,083	37,820 454,813	

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,714 males and 275 females in Great Britain and 8,147 males and 296 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 11th November and 2nd December, 1959, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour 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.

	11th No	eks ended evember, 159	2nd De	eks ended cember, 59	Total Number of Placings, 4th Dec.,
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1958, to 2nd Dec., 1959 (52 weeks)
	95,853 16,126 56,254 12,816	97,063 28,252 74,355 45,421	53,935 8,309 30,167 6,568	98,335 31,245 71,457 49,793	935,240 210,866 535,673 201,345
Total	181,049	245,091	98,979	250,830*	1,883,124

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the three weeks ended 2nd December, 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 2nd December, 1959.

			during thre			Nur		cancies remai December, 1		l 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	1,024	311	842	36	2,213	20,142	1,121	217	272	21,752*
	411	183	23	4	621	2,795	1,006	36	25	3,862
	288	172	8	2	470	2,337	970	12	8	3,327
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,236	367	2,385	402	4,390	1,015	659	2,462	1,762	5,898
	1,101	95	497	131	1,824	1,372	416	1,025	919	3,732
	1,623	250	290	63	2,226	2,123	812	524	433	3,892
	4,904	780	2,862	428	8,974	10,648	3,177	6,343	2,975	23,143
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc	3,569	522	1,293	206	5,590	7,439	2,328	2,575	1,503	13,845
	1,335	258	1,569	222	3,384	3,209	849	3,768	1,472	9,298
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	2,832	87	76	10	3,005	636	131	23	48	838
	2,108	151	522	67	2,848	5,836	616	1,201	437	8,090
	1,647	510	1,105	237	3,499	2,538	1,905	2,754	1,989	9,186
	1,476	274	1,569	368	3,687	1,521	1,523	6,952	5,760	15,756
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) Woollen and Worsted	383	71	644	60	1,158	497	364	2,909	1,479	5,249
	428	43	312	52	835	427	535	1,839	1,216	4,017
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	113	37	93	34	277	136	292	382	549	1,359
	338	174	1,347	589	2,448	600	1,010	8,766	6,934	17,310
	976	172	341	54	1,543	969	569	652	1,144	3,334
	1,084	450	306	85	1,925	1,636	1,197	679	657	4,169
	587	205	778	298	1,868	839	889	1,469	2,825	6,022
	407	94	451	143	1,095	353	322	953	1,357	2,985
	180	111	327	155	773	486	567	516	1,468	3,037
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. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	893	153	746	139	1,931	1,010	566	1,507	1,028	4,111
	16,867	940	181	57	18,045	15,207	2,402	294	456	18,359
	998	30	91	30	1,149	730	194	110	110	1,144
	3,022	236	463	158	3,879	10,343	958	1,654	541	13,496
	4,691	2,005	6,020	2,286	15,002	5,962	7,549	11,182	12,802	37,495
	217	75	250	148	690	891	612	850	1,213	3,566
	651	111	1,738	196	2,696	1,798	1,213	4,529	1,889	9,429
	3,218	611	6,936	664	11,429	4,667	2,038	15,958	4,619	27,282
	291	60	219	28	598	306	224	602	207	1,339
	1,514	79	4,113	145	5,851	1,234	294	6,459	814	8,801
	157	82	542	176	957	167	210	1,447	1,099	2,923
Public Administration	1,918	102	706	84	2,810	4,921	390	1,888	406	7,605
	917	49	520	44	1,530	3,468	117	1,356	200	5,141
	1,001	53	186	40	1,280	1,453	273	532	206	2,464
Grand Total	53,935	8,309	30,167	6,568	98,979	98,335	31,245	71,457	49,793	250,830*

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the three weeks ended 2nd December, 1959, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		rls er 18	Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southand Wales	6,435 3,397 5,072 2,800 4,119 7,788 2,877 4,131	21,590 16,912 9,496 13,544 7,951 6,746 9,467 3,586 3,206 5,837	2,080 886 430 832 395 525 1,120 479 1,050 512	10,157 3,874 1,561 5,101 2,242 3,272 2,505 743 808 982	8,807 3,219 1,568 2,382 1,546 1,978 5,196 1,528 2,861 1,082	26,509 9,197 3,470 6,887 4,503 4,890 10,257 1,826 2,815 1,103	1,078 722 439 848 392 315 875 458 984 457	13,028 5,303 2,551 6,377 5,533 4,857 6,814 1,746 2,718 866	26,628 11,262 5,834 9,134 5,133 6,937 14,979 5,342 9,026 4,704	71,284 35,286 17,078 31,909 20,229 19,765 29,043 7,901 9,547 8,788
Great Britain	53,935	98,335	8,309	31,245	30,167	71,457	6,568	49,793	98,979	250,830

^{*} This figure includes 18,778 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 21st November 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 pay-roll 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 during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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 discharged 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 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 21st November, 1959

The second second second	es en cor seamle and le signedant Sine					T. ANTENNA	Particular specific for the same and a same								
Industry	me	ber of E ents per nployed ning of	100 l at	Charg Lo er	mber of ges and sses per nployed ning of	other 100 1 at	Industry	me er	ber of E ents per nployed ning of	100 at	Char Lo er	mber of ges and sses per nployed ning of	other 100 l at		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	T.		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.1.	2.8	2.2	Textiles	3.0	4.1	3.6	2.6	3.5	3.1		
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.9	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	4.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.6		
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2·1 2·1 2·5	3·1 3·3 3·4	2·6 2·4 2·7	1·8 1·2 1·9	2·6 2·6 3·4	2·3 1·6 2·2	Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	3.3	4·3 3·2	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.2		
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.8	Linen and Soft Hemp	3·2 5·5 5·4	3·5 8·8 5·9	3·4 7·6 5·6	2·3 2·4 3·3	2·7 4·0 4·1	2·6 3·4 3·7		
Manufactures	3.4	4.5	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.1-	Rope, Twine and Net	1.7	3.3	2.7	1.3	3.6	2.7		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.5	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	Carpets	2.6	4.3	3.4	1·2 2·9 1·5	1.8	2.4		
Works	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	Narrow Fabrics	2·4 3·3 2·3	3·8 5·2 3·4	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.3		
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	2.0	4.9	3.7	1.8	2·3 3·6 2·3 2·7	2.8	Other Textile Industries	3.4	4.5	3.8	1.8	2.3	2.0		
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.1	3.6	2.3	2.4	3.7	2.5	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.4	2.7		
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	0.5	3.5	0·7 2·2	0.5	2.2	0.8	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.9	3.9	2.3	2.0	3.7	2.3		
Metal Manufacture	2.3	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	1.6	Leather Goods Fur	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.2		
Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling,	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	9.3	1.1	Clothing	2.1	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.7		
Iron Foundries	3.1	3.9	1.9	1·0 2·3 0·4	1·6 4·8 1·4	1.0	Tailoring	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.3	3.0		
Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	0·6 1·0 2·6	1·8 1·9 2·2	0·7 1·1 2·5	0.6	1 .8	0·4 0·7 1·7	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	3.5	3.0	3.1	1.9	2.8	2.8.		
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.9	4.0	3.1	1.6	2.3	2.1	Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2·0 2·1 1·8	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.6		
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	4-1	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.1	Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.0	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.1	1:9		
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2·0 2·4 1·7	1·8 2·3 2·8	1·9 2·4 1·8	2·1 1·8 1·5	1·5 3·3 2·0	2·1 2·0 1·6	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.3	4.8	3.3	2.3	5·4 3·9	3.6		
Small Tools Stationary Engines	2·2 1·5	4·0 2·8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.9	Bread and Flour Confectionery	2.9	4·8 3·6	3·6 3·1	2.8	3·5 8·1	3·1 6·2 3·3		
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	3.1	5.4	3.4	1.9	2·2 2·6 2·3 2·5 2·8	2.0	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	3.2	5·7 3·0	4·2 2·0	2.8	4·1 4·4 2·2	3.3		
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.1-	Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	1·5 1·9 2·8	4·3 4·3 7·6	2·0 3·4 5·8	1.9	6.8	1.9		
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	1.7	3.4	2.1.	1.6	2.8	1.8	Other Food Industries	2·7 1·9 3·4	7·2 5·2 4·2	4·5 2·5 3·8	2·1 2·0 1·6	7·3 5·9 3·2 3·2	5·4• 3·5 1·9		
atus Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	3.0	3·1 5·3	2.0	1·0 2·3	1.7	1·2 3·1-	Other Drink Industries Tobacco	2.6	3.9	3.0	2·3 3·1 1·3	5.3	2·7 3·8 1·7		
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	2·2 2·4 3·0	4·3 6·8 4·7	3·3 4·3 3·7	1·3 1·5 2·0	2·9 3·5 3·8	2·2 2·3 2·7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.6	4.1	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.7		
Vehicles	2.1	3.7	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.8	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	2.8	3·7 4·5	2.9	2.7	4·2 3·0	2.9		
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages	2.4	3.8	2°6 2°1	1·2 1·9	2.6	1·4 2·1	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	2·4 2·0 4·0	3.5	2·9 2·2 3·9	2·0 3·6 3·0	4·6 3·8	3.7		
Manufacture and Repair of Air-	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.7	Manufactures	2.0	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.8		
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.4	5.1	3.9	1.8	4.0	2.4	Paper and Printing	1.6	3.4	2.2	1.3	2.7	1.8		
Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc	1.0	2.3	1.1	1·5 1·4 2·9	2·4 2·0 3·9	1.6	Paper and Board	1.6	2·4 7·1	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.3		
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.9	3.3-	Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing etc.	3·7 2·9 2·3	4.8	4·9 4·0 3·0	0·6 2·6 1·8	3:7	3.2		
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.1	4.8	3.7	2.3	3.5	2.7	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	2·2 3·2 3·7 2·9 2·0 2·5	1·5 3·2 2·4 1·2 1·8		
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	2.7	4.4	3.4	1.6	3·2 2·8 2·5 1·8	2·4 2·1 2·3	There I walls it mayir a			11 100	10-60	ich sa	NO. ELON		
wire and wire Manufactures	2·8 2·1 2·6	4·4 3·2 3·0 5·5	2·9 2·3 4·1	1.4	1.8	1.5	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.3	4.7	3.9	2.4	3.7	2.9		
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	3.4	5·5 5·6 4·9	4.1	1.9 2.6 2.7	3·8 3·9 3·8	2·8 3·1 3·1	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	3·4 2·5 1·3	4.4	3.7	2.1	3.3	2.5		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.9	3.9	2.6	1900			loys, Games and Sports Re-	-	2.8	2.0	1.2	3.5	1.7		
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	1.9	3.9		1.8	2.8	2.2	quisites	2.3	4·3 7·2	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.3		
Watches and Clocks	1.9	4.1	2·6 2·9 2·4 2·8	1.8	2·9 2·5 2·6 3·4	2.2	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.9		
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	1·2 1·9 2·3	4·8 2·9 4·4	2.4	1·9 2·0 1·5	2.6	2·2 2·2 2·3 2·0	All the above Industries	2.3	4.0	2.8	1.8	3.4	2.3		
	SIG COL	19 57 77	W. 1657	DESC. 206	15/13/29		7 87 99, 7050 4054, 22, 276 0019 10 10	95 9550	(HORPE O	3,000	12/2/2017	THE PERSON NAMED IN			

^{*} Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification".

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th November was 644,400, compared with 648,300 for the four weeks ended 31st October and 689,600 for the four weeks ended 22nd November, 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 November, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with October, 1959, and November, 1958. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for							
romes yestee to see	books during 4 weeks ended 28th November, 1959	4 weeks ended 31st October, 1959	4 weeks ended 22nd November, 1958						
Northern (Northumberland) and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	42,700 94,400 128,900 49,800 98,300 51,000 94,500	- 200 - 300 - 900 - 600 - 600 - 500 - 100	- 3,400 - 4,400 - 7,300 - 5,900 - 3,800 - 6,000 - 7,800 - 400						
England and Wales .	566,300	- 3,200	- 39,000						
Scotland	78,100	- 700	- 6,200						
Great Britain	644,400	- 3,900	- 45,200						

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 1,770 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 5,180; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,410. During the four weeks of October there was a net decrease of 4,740.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in November and in October, 1959, and November, 1958. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

beingmen 300,0		November, 1959	October, 1959	November, 1958
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	100	7·40 8·69	7·67 9·30	7·40 8·61
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	::	5·52 8·51	5·66 8·90	5·51 8·47

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.84 tons in November, compared with 3.79 tons in the previous month and 3.63 tons in November, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·37 tons in November; for October, 1959, and November, 1958, the figures were 1·35 tons and 1·32 tons, respectively.

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 18th December, 1959, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £9,965,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 18th September, 1959, the corresponding figure was £9,312,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 19th December, 1958, it was £12,675,000.

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th December, 1959, was £6,040,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1959, was £4,760,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th December, 1958, it was £4,560,000.

Comparison of the figures for the December, 1959, quarter with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates and other improvements 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, 1959, page 254).

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 December, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 17th November, 1959, and 16th December, 1958. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to

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		Sickness	1224 119	Industrial Injury								
AND THE PARTY OF T	15th Dec., 1959	17th Nov., 1959	16th Dec., 1958	15th Dec., 1959	17th Nov., 1959	16th Dec., 1958						
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Lastern outhern outh-Western Midland Sorth Midland Last and West Ridings North-Western Northern Cotland Vales	85·0 73·9 45·2 33·6 52·1 74·9 52·7 80·6 152·2 64·2 117·2 65·0	92·1 77·5 46·4 35·0 53·7 79·4 56·5 84·7 157·1 65·6 117·5 67·1	89·5 75·7 44·1 36·6 51·3 76·0 54·4 81·9 153·5 64·8 121·9 65·4	3·4 3·3 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·3 5·1 7·2 7·6 8·4 7·4	3·6 3·6 2·2 1·6 2·6 4·7 5·4 8·2 8·1 7·9 9·0 8·1	3.2 3.1 2.0 1.6 2.3 3.9 4.8 7.3 6.9 7.0						

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) 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 December, 1959, represented 4·5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 2nd December the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,802, consisting of 14,869 men and 933 women (of whom 8,330 and 443, respectively, were in employment). During the period 12th November to 2nd December, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 300. The number of vacancies unfilled at 2nd December was 3,144.

^{* &}quot;No change" is indicated by three dots.
† The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour 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

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 7th December was 4,514; this figure included 3,362 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,152 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th November and 7th December, 1959 (3 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 17th Nov	ember				4,443
,,	notified during period					442
"	filled during period		2000	Wolse	plus!	62
,,,	cancelled or withdrawn					312
,,	unfilled at 7th December	r				4,511

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st December, 1959, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of Employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§ Saturday Afternoon	35,340 13,584 6,643 2,402 2,464	1,358 345 257 633	2,166 781 710 —	38,864 14,710 7,610 3,035 2,465
Work	730 430 211	26 42 2	- 13 8	756 485 221
Total	61,804	2,663	3,679	68,146

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 7th December, 1959.

-	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	759	97	856
at end of period	1,335	189	1,524
during period	599	79	678

Up to 7th December, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 107,971, including 3,058 blind persons.

* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Acts in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 271 persons employed on double day shift systems involving work on Sundays or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Acts.

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 2,948,400 in September, 1959, an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 2.1 per cent. compared with September, 1958.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in September, 1959, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.9 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 2.8 per cent. higher than in September, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in September was 1.5 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 2.5 per cent. higher than in September, 1958.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 594,972 in August, 1959, compared with 599,008 in the previous month and 558,029 in August, 1958. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 28,413 at the end of August, compared with 28,722 at the end of the previous month and 20,045 at the end of August, 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 November, 1959, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,658,000. This was about 0·2 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 2·4 per cent. higher than in November, 1958. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in November was 12,222,000, an increase of 0·1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 2·0 per cent. compared with November, 1958.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November was about 3,670,000, compared with 3,272,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,833,000 at the middle of November, 1958.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during October, 1959, was 105,905, compared with 102,004 in the previous month and 104,966 in October, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 51,238 working days. The total number of working days lost in October by persons wholly unemployed was 2,541,928, while 1,228,963 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November, 1959, was 134,730, of whom 32,137 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 118,110 and 29,619 at the beginning of the previous month and 101,974 and 17,551 at the beginning of November, 1958.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of November, 1959, was 230,605, compared with 197,061 at the end of the previous month and 431,807 at the end of November, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 43,001, 38,367 and 71,774.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 12th December, 1959, was 62,104, compared with 60,732 at 14th November and 65,918 at 13th December, 1958.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of October, 1959, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 54,607, compared with 53,096 at the end of the previous month and 75,950 at the end of October, 1958. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 8,134 at the end of October, compared with 7,567 at the end of September and 9,528 at the end of October, 1958.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of October, 1959, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 27,695, compared with 26,329 (revised figure) in September and 36,907 in October, 1958. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for October numbered 17,669, or $1 \cdot 3$ per cent. of all members, the same percentage as in the previous month, compared with $1 \cdot 7$ per cent. in October, 1958.

WAGES, RETAIL PRICES, DISPUTES, ETC.

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in December

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1960

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 December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £61,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 354,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in food manufacture, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, building brick and allied industries in England and Wales, and the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers and workers employed in shirt, collar, tie, etc., making in Northern

Weekly increases of 6s. 6d. for men and 4s. 6d. for women became payable to workers in the food manufacturing industry. For employees of firms operating agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group there were weekly increases of 6s. and 4s. for men and women respectively. The minimum basic time rate for adult male workers established by the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries was increased by 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour. In the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and

Wales new minimum rates were agreed resulting in increases of 6s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. for women.

Iron and steel workers received small increases under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. General minimum time rates fixed by the Shirtmaking Wages Council in Northern Ireland were increased by 3d. an hour for male workers and by $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d., according to occupation, for female workers.

Of the total increase of £61,000, about £49,000 resulted from of the total increase of £61,000, about £49,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £7,000 was the result of Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; about £4,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours for dayworkers in the printing ink and roller manufacturing industry were reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to 42.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours in 1959

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 4 to 6 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1959," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	7 Dec.	Skilled male and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases of 2s. a week (7s. to 9s.) in the lead rate paid above the minimum adult rate for male and female grade 1 workers, and of 1s. (3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for male workers and 3s. to 4s. for female workers) for grade 2 workers. Rates after change: male workers, grade 1 168s. 6d. a week, grade 2 164s., female workers, grade 1 129s. 6d., grade 2 124s. 6d.
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	28 Dec.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys.
	South and West Durham	7 Dec.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1d. a shift (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys under 18.
UF ALCOHOLDANS	Great Britain (13)	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Dec.	Workers employed in silica and moulding sands quarrying	Increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male workers, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. Existing job differential rates for able-bodied adult male workers to be maintained as plussages to the new minimum basic rate. Minimum basic rates after change: adult male timeworkers 3s. 9½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5d. at 20.
of the Later S	Cleveland (14)	7 Dec.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·2d. a shift (10s. 1·2d. to 10s. 2·4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (5s. 0·6d. to 5s. 1·2d.) for boys under 18.
Feb. M. tobou I	Cumberland	28 Dec.	Iron-ore workers	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 ½d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	6 Dec.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased \dagger by $1\cdot 3d$. a shift (8s. $4\cdot 1d$. to 8s. $5\cdot 4d$.) for men, by $0\cdot 97d$. (6s. $3\cdot 08d$. to 6s. $4\cdot 05d$.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0\cdot 65d$. (4s. $2\cdot 05d$. to 4s. $2\cdot 7d$.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	6 Dec.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.36d, a shift (8s. 1.92d, to 8s. 3.28d,) for men, by 1.02d, (6s. 1.44d, to 6s. 2.46d,) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d, (4s. 0.96d, to 4s. 1.64d,) for boys under 18.
Baking	Northern Ireland (21) (254)	30 Dec.	Doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers:— Workers other than Sun- day workers or early morning workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 2s. 6d. a week. General minimum time rates after change for dayworkers, inclusive of "additional payments": Belfast and district 208s. a week, all other areas 202s. 9d.§
	or (1) wood firm the to tops well (10) (10) or the as well (10) or the	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Sunday workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 2s. 11d. a week. General minimum time rates after change for dayworkers: Belfast and district; 236s. 5d. a week, County of the City of Londonderry 230s. 7d., all other areas 229s. 10d.§
	Ciana Trooppor da	minera di sa	Early morning workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of ½d. or 1d. an hour according to period worked. General minimum time rates after change for each hour worked on a week-day between midnight and 6 a.m.: Belfast and district 6s. 10½d. an hour, County of the City of Londonderry 6s. 8½d., all other areas 6s. 7d.§
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (25)	21 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over 166s. 6d. a week, women 18 and over 119s.; youths and boys 61s. 6d. at 15 rising to 141s. at 20 and under 21, girls 61s. 6d. at 15 rising to 87s. 6d. at 17 and under 18.
	0 1 0	AND DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.		

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

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

 † Employees the County of the City of Police and distributions in the contraction of the county of the City of Police and distributions.
- ‡ Embraces the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.
- § These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 35 of this GAZETTE.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1960

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (27)	21 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, cd. 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younge workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 and over 168s. 6d. a week, wome 18 and over 118s. 6d., youths and boys 59s. at 15 rising to 143s. 6d. at 2 and under 21, girls 59s. at 15 rising to 87s. 6d. at 17 and under 18; elsewher—men 164s. 6d., women 116s. 6d., youths and boys 58s. to 140s. 6d., girl
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Scotland (33) (251)	28 Dec.	Male and female workers	58s. to 85s. 6d.* Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over of 1d. for women 19 or over, of ½d., ¾d., 1d. or 1¼d., according to age, fo youths and boys, and of ½d. or ¾d. for girls. General minimum time rate after change include: men 21 or over 3s. 2d. an hour (or 152s. a week of 48 hours), women 19 or over 2s. 3d. (or 108s.); Orkney and Shetland Island
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)‡	6 Dec.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	—1d. an hour less in each case.† Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d. fo shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·65d. to 13·83d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (10·24d. to 10·37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·08d. an hou (6·83d. to 6·91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	6 Aug.	Male and female workers	Increase in basic minimum wage rates of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. resulting in increase ranging from 8s. to 9s. 3d., according to occupation and area, for adult male workers, and of 6s. 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: adult male workers—grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 228s. 3d. a week, Provinces 217s. 9d., grade 2 217s. 9d. 208s. 6d., grade 3 212s. 9d., 203s. 9d., grade 4 210s., 201s. 6d., grade 3 207s. 6d., 199s.; women 21 and over (qualified) 147s. 9d.¶
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland** (42)	6 Dec.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d. fo shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·65d. to 13·83d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (10·24d to 10·37d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·83d. to 6·91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Dec.	Workers employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain†† (43)	7 Dec.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d, a shift (8s. 4.1d, to 8s. 5.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 3.08d, to 6s. 4.05d.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 2.7d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡‡ (43)	6 Dec.	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 increased by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·65d. to 13·83d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d. or by 0·13d. an hour (10·24d. to 10·37d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·83d to 6·91d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡‡	6 Dec.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain‡‡	6 Dec.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for apprentices under 18.
A THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY AND	Great Britain‡‡	6 Dec.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks, and South Lancs. (43)	27 Dec.	Workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d. for men and women 21 and over, by 0·975d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 5·025d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 3·35d.) for those under 18.
tal uses face and	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 28 Dec.	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. 11.8d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 8.85d. to 6s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. (4s. 5.9d. to 4s. 6.6d.) for boys under 18.
	Block Carl		Six-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.1d. for boys under 18.
LANC L of cribin	Great Britain‡‡	6 Dec.	Semi - skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.18d. an hour (13.65d. to 13.83d.).
de la martina de la companya de la c	South Wales and Monmouthshire§§ (43)	6 Dec.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1·2d. a shift (6s. 4·8d. to 6s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 7·8d. to 7s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 2·4d. to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 9·9d. to 3s. 10·5d.) for those under 18.
weed the second	England and Scot- land	6 Dec.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.18d. and hour (13.65d. to 13.83d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.13d. (10.24d. to 10.37d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.08d. (6.83d. to 6.91d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.

* These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 34 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

|| This increase was agreed in December, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those en- gaged in the process of an- nealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4d.) fo men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 3·08d. to 6s. 4·05d.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) for thos under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	6 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1·16d. a shift (8s. 2·02d. to 8s. 3·18d.) for men, by 0·773d. (5s. 5·318d. to 5s. 6·091d.) for youths 18 and under 21, an by 0·58d. (3s. 11·85d. to 4s. 0·43d.) for boys.
Flax and Hemp Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (77) (251)	21 Dec.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 8d. a week for male worker 21 or over, of 3s. 9d. for female workers 18 or over, and of varying amount for apprentices, improvers, learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or overtenters 178s. 9d. a week, under-tenters, during first year of employment after 21 136s. 5d., during second and third years 148s. 4d., thereafter 159s. 9d. dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers) 169s. 5d. spinners, day shift 151s. 7d., night shift 153s. 10d., weavers, during fir 6 months of employment after 21 148s. 4d., thereafter 159s. 9d., other workers 150s. 6d.; female workers 18 or over—spinners, card-cutter weavers, winders, reelers and warpers 109s. 1d., other workers (excepted to the spinners) 100s. 4d.†
bei ac big	Territoria de logo de la composição de l		Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 5s. 8d. a week for male hose-pip weavers, and of 3s. 9d. for female workers; increases in pieceworker guaranteed time rates of 5s. 8d. for male weavers 21 or over, of 3s. 9d. female workers 18 or over, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 8d. or 3s. 1d., according age, for girls. Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—ma hose-pipe weavers on power or hand looms 168s. a week, female worker 110s. 7d.; guaranteed time rates—male weavers 159s. 9d. (after 6 month experience after 21), female workers (except learners) 18 or over 100s. 4d.
Rubber Proofed Garment Making	Great Britain (108) (253)	2 Dec.	Certain male workers	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in general minimum time rates and of 8s. or 8s. 1s according to occupation, in piecework basis time rates for workers oth than makers, machinists or passers, learners or other unspecified worke Rates after change: measure cutters with not less than 4 years' employme after 18 in actual cutting processes including not less than 3 years as measure cutters—general minimum time rates, London district 182s. 5d. a wee other districts 176s., piecework basis time rates 200s. 8d., 193s. 7d., cutter or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen with not less than 3 years' employme after 18 in these categories 175s. 1d., 168s. 8d., 192s. 7d., 185s. 6d., was housemen with not less than 3 years' employment after 18 (all district 162s. 3d., 178s. 6d., packers with not less than 3 years' employment after 159s. 6d., 175s. 5d., porters 21 or over 152s. 2d., 167s. 5d.‡
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (110) (253)	11 Dec.	Male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 or ov and of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., according to age, for younger worke increase of 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.\(\frac{5}{2}\)
	the late of the la	e all in one	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ¾d., 1d. or 1¼d., according to period of employme for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.§
	Northern Ireland (110) (254)	1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Male workers	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specific occupations and for other workers 22 and over, and of 1d., 1½d., 1½d., 1¼d., 1½d., 1½d., 1½d., 1½d., 1½d., 1½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 4½d. an he in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change: general minimum times—special or measure cutters (with 3 years' experience in measure cutting pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than 5 years' experience af 19) 4s. 2d. an hour, other cutters 21 and over (with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting) 4s., other workers 1s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 3s. at 21 and 3s. 8½d. at 22 and over; piecework basis time rate for cutt (other than special or measure cutters) 21 and over with not less than years' experience in cutting 4s. 3½d.
	st in the it was seen of the s	i de nobre edite O Discon para De combiga Monariza Va Sant Proposi	Female workers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for conveyor to machinists, of 1d. for other female workers except learners, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increase $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change includes general minimum time rates—conveyor belt machinists 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour workers except learners 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain (116) (251)		Male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 over, and of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. according to age, for youn workers; increase of 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
	to the manufacture of the state	descriptions (a	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers of than learners, and of ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employme for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.
Umbrella Manufacture	Glasgow	Pay day in week com- mencing 14 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult fem workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after chan male workers 1s. 5d. an hour during first year in the trade rising to 3s. 11 after 6 years; female workers 1s. 5d. during first year rising to 2s. 7 after 4 years.
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Manufacture	England and Wale	COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	Workers employed in the making of building and engineering bricks, etc.	
	England and Wale (certain districts)† (122)		Workers employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	over, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amout for younger workers; pieceworkers to receive equivalent increases which reduced the piece rates by local mutual agreements. Minimum reafter change: male labourers 21 and over 3s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, younger neworkers 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15 rising to 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20; female workers 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. at and under rising to 2s. 10d. at 18. Existing minimum occupational different

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 462 of the December, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 462 of the December, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 462 of the December, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 19th October, 1959, or beginning of first pay period following that date, and were published on page 414 of the November, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 35 of this GAZETTE.

These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 34 of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 2nd November, 1959, or first full pay period following that date, and were published on page 456 of the December, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE. ** These increases apply to workpeople within the purview of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, including pressed, wirecut, and handmade bricks, colliery shale bricks, stock bricks and sandlime bricks (except Fletton bricks and concrete bricks), hollow clay blocks, clay roofing tiles, floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials and clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles. The national agreement establishes minimum rates applicable to adult labourers, juveniles and females; differentials applying as plussages to these rates in respect of semi-skilled and skilled workers, and piecework rates, are determined by sectional Councils (see four succeeding items).

†† Agreements between the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries and the Regional Joint Council for the Clay Industries, the districts affected being the Northern, North Eastern and North Western counties of England, the North and East Midlands, Northamptonshire (except Fletton bricks), North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent district), Gloucestershire and Wales.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Manufacture (continued)	South-East England* (126)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing after 1 Dec.	Workers employed in stock brick manufacture	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 1\frac{1}{4}d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; for male pieceworkers the increase to be merged into piecework calculations to produce an increase of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour on average earnings. Minimum rates after change: male labourers 21 and over 3s. 9\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, younger male workers 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. at 20; female workers 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. at 16 and under rising to 2s. 10d. at 18. Existing minimum occupational differential rates for able-bodied adult male timeworkers continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum rate.
	Southern England† (124–125)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing after 1 Dec.	Workers employed in making building bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sand lime and concrete bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers to receive equivalent increases by adjustment of piecework rates. Minimum rates after change: male labourers 21 and over 3s. 9½d. an hour, younger male workers 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20; female workers 2s. 1½d. at 16 and under rising to 2s. 10d. at 18. Existing minimum occupational differential rates for ablebodied adult male timeworkers continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum rate.
	England and Wales‡ (126)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing after 1 Dec.	Workers employed in sandlime brick manufacture	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1\(^3\)d. an hour for male time workers 21 and over, of 1\(^1\)d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men, 21 and over—autoclave (fillers and drawers) and stackers and loaders and all unspecified occupations 3s. 9\(^1\)d. an hour, younger male workers 1s. 11\(^1\)d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4\(^1\)d. at 20; female workers 2s. 1\(^1\)d. at 16 and under rising to 2s. 10d. at 18. Existing minimum occupational differential rates for able-bodied adult male timeworkers continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum rate.
Slag Production	Great Britain	21 Dec.	Male workers	Increase of 13d. an hour. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 3s. 10dd. an hour, plant unit attendants 3s. 11dd., tar mixer attendants 4s. 03d.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	Week com- mencing 30 Nov.	Journeymen, journeywomen and male and female apprentices	Supplementary payment, previously granted, increased by 2d. an hour (1½d. to 3½d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and supplementary payment, include: journeymen 4s. 7½d. an hour, journeywomen 3s. 1d.
Packing Case Making	Northern Ireland	Pay day in week com- mencing 19 Oct.	Male packing case makers and apprentices	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, and of 1d. for apprentices. Rates after change: journeymen 4s. 5d. an hour, apprentices 1s. 7½d. during first 6 months of employment rising to 3s. 0½d. during fifth year.
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom (163)	16 Nov.	Male and female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 20 and over and for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 and over—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 0½d. an hour, other districts 3s. 10½d., women 18 and over 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d.; youths and boys 2s. 1½d. or 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 6½d. or 3s. 5½d. at 19 and under 20, girls 1s. 11d. or 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 6d. at 17 and under 18.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (176–177)	First full pay period following 16 Dec.	Drivers (tractor)	Grade of driver (tractor) established, at 4s. 7½d. an hour (London) and 4s. 3½d. (Provinces).
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) (184)	First full pay period following 23 Oct.§	Chargehand maintenance crafts- men employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings	Introduction of national scale of differentials over craftsmen's minimum rates on the following scale:—chargehands supervising 2-5 men 3d. an hour, 6-10 men 4d., 11-20 men 5d., over 20 men 6d.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (198)	First pay day next following 7 Dec.	Warehouse and transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of pay of 6s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d., according to age, for youths 18 and under 21, of 2s. 6d. for boys under 18, of 5s. for women 21 and over, of 3s. or 4s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum adult rates after change include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 186s. a week, women 136s., elsewhere 180s., 133s.; motor vehicle drivers (men)—London, from 188s. for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 200s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 191s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere—grade 1 areas, from 181s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons, grade 2 areas, 180s. to 187s. (Outside the London area the rates for drivers of vehicles of over 5 tons carrying capacity are subject to local negotiation.)
Coal Distribution	London Region (221)	Any pay day in week com- mencing 7 Dec.	Transport and other workers	Increase of 8s. (21s. to 29s.) in the daily minimum rate for drivers of mechanical vehicles, horse carmen, trolleymen and loaders paid on a tonnage basis in accordance with the agreed scale of wages for the distribution of fuel.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	5 Oct.	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 6d. an hour or 22s. a week of 44 hours for craft and general grades (6d. an hour or 25s. 6d. a week of 51 hours for make-up artistes, hairdressers in charge and wardrobe supervisors), and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum and standard rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £13 10s. 5d. a week, semi-skilled £12 13s. 11d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £11 16s. 6d., other grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators (manual), property makers, etc.) £13 2s. 2d.,¶ sculptors and modellers £16 1s. 9d. to £18 7s. 7d., according to grade (chargehands 6d. an hour above craft rate, supervising chargehands by day or night (where employed) 1s. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £15 7s. 2d. to £20 1s. 2d., according to occupation and classification of studio; chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £17 11s. 10d., first projectionists £14 17s. 11d., second £13 2s. 2d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc. £10 14s. 6d. to £15 7s. 1d., according to occupation; female cleaners £10 3s. 6d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £8 15s. 1d. to £15 13s. 10d., according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £8 11s. 2d. to £15 13s. 10d., part-time workers (male and female) £4 19s. 10d.; make-up artistes, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs £11 14s. 8d. to £27 14s. 11d., according to occupation.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

Printing Ink and Roller	Great Britain	6 Aug.**	Dayworkers			Normal weekly working hours reduced from 43½ to 42.††			
and Roller Manufacture	(39)	10 12 E 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				received took it return and a character to the control to the cont			

* Agreements of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries and the Joint Industrial Council for the Stock Brick Manufacturing Industry.
† Agreements of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries and the Southern Counties Brick and Tile Joint Industrial Council, the districts affected being the Eastern, Southern, South Eastern and South Western counties of England.
‡ Agreements of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries and the Joint Committee for the Sandlime Brick Manufacturing Industry.
§ These rates were authorised in November, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
| These increases were agreed in December, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
| Extra hourly differentials varying from 1d. to 4d. are payable to specified craft, semi-skilled and general grade workers, and weekly allowances varying from 1s. 3d.
to 3s. 1½d. are payable for tools when supplied by employees in craft grades.
** This change was agreed in December, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1960

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st DECEMBER, 1959 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services Manufacturing Industries only* 117

At 31st December, 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 November.

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 the control of wages are taken into account in the index and the method rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or

I—All Industries and Services

					Al	l wor	kers					
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956 1957 1958 1959	100 107 112 116	101 107 113 117	104 108 113 117	105 108 113 117	105 111 113 117	105 111 113 117	106 111 114 117	106 111 114 117	106 112 115 117	106 112 116 117	106 112 116 117	106 112 116 117
-0.10				1	Deta	iled I	igure	s				
Date			Men		1	Women		Juveniles		All Workers		
1956	Mon	nthly	(04.8		104.2		105 - 5		104 110	

1956 1957 Monthly 1958 1959 averages	110.0 113.8 116.8	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0	111·3 115·8 119·0	110·0 114·0 116·9
1956, March	. 105·5(-) 106·0	103·1 104·6 105·7 106·3	104·2 106·1 107·2 107·5(+)	103·7 105·4 106·0 106·4
1957, March	110.8	107·2 110·0 111·1 112·1	108·9 111·8 112·7 113·7	107·6 110·7 111·5(+) 112·2
1958, March June	113·3 114·5(+) 115·9 116·0	112·7 113·6 114·9 115·8 115·9 116·0	114·4 115·3 116·5(+) 117·7 118·0 118·2	112·7 113·4 114·7 115·9 116·1 116·2
February March April May June July August September	. 116·2 . 116·5(-) . 116·6 . 116·7 . 116·7 . 116·7 . 116·9 . 117·0 . 117·1	116·1 116·5(-) 116·5(+) 116·7 116·7 117·2 117·7 117·7	118·2 118·5(-) 118·6 118·7 118·7 119·0 119·1 119·4 119·5(-)	116·3 116·6 116·7 116·7 116·8 116·8 117·0 117·1 117·2 117·3

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

in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payments-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

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

mad list of Ment in given	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services Manufacturing industries only*	1·545	1·598	1·687	1·561
	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*

					Al	worl	kers	A Chief	191500			
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1957 1958	100 107 112 116	107		108 113	1111	111	111	1112	106 112 114 117	1112	106 112 116 117	112

Detailed Figures Juveniles All Workers Date Men Women Monthly averages

1956, March June September December	::	104·5(+) 105·7 106·1 106·3	102·8 103·9 105·5(+) 106·1	103·8 105·4 106·6 107·0	104·2 105·4 106·1 106·3
1957, March June September December	10	106·8 111·0 111·9 112·2	107·2 110·1 111·2 111·6	107·9 111·2 112·3 112·7	107·0 110·9 111·8 112·1
1958, March June September October November December	::	112·5(-) 112·9 113·7 115·8 116·0 116·0	112·5(-) 113·4 114·1 115·3 115·5(-) 115·5(-)	113·4 114·1 114·8 116·3 116·6 116·6	112·5(- 113·1 113·8 115·7 115·9 116·0
1959, January February March		116·0 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·4 116·5(-) 116·7 116·8 116·8 116·9 117·1	115·4 115·6 115·7 115·9 116·0 116·0 116·3 117·1 117·2 117·4 117·7	116·5(+) 116·6 116·8 116·9 117·0 117·1 117·1 117·4 118·0 118·2 118·4	115·9 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·4 116·4 116·6 116·9 116·9 117·1 117·2

and April, 1959, in those industries and services covered by the halfyearly enquiries was 12½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 11 per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 13 per cent. for earnings and $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for rates of wages.

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 Price 16s. By post 16s. 9d. is given in each case.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 39 or through any bookseller

^{*} 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.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th DECEMBER, 1959

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 110

At 15th December, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th November, 1959, and at 16th December, 1958.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. 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 DECEMBER, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 15th December, 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.

the separate group figures into a	single	an items	muc	•
Group	157	EX FIGURE TH DECEME 1959 7th Januar 956 = 100	FOR ER,	WEIGHT
I. Food		108.7		350
II. Alcoholic drink		98.0		71
III. Tobacco		108.2		80
IV. Housing		129.2		87
V. Fuel and light		119.0	100000	55
VI. Durable household goods	12.00	97.7		66
VII. Clothing and footwear		103 · 1		106
VIII. Transport and vehicles		116.1	TOO ME	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	. 0	113.8	recless	59
X. Services		116.9	300000	58
All items		110.2	¥293)	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 15th December was therefore $110 \cdot 2$, taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of mutton and lamb, eggs, apples and fish were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of butter. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109, compared with 108 for the previous month 108 for the previous month.

As a result of increases in the average prices of coal in London and in the average prices of coke (partly seasonal) in London and the south of England, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 119.

As a result of reductions in the average prices of second-hand cars, the index figure for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 116.

In the seven remaining groups there was little change in the

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

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.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 39 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Rise (+) or Fall (-)

Country	Country Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given		of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria All Items	1958 = 100 Oct., 1959	101.3	Nil	455
Food		100.2	- 0.4	1
Belgium All Items*	1953 = 100 Oct., 1959	110	Nil	1 + 2
Food	The second secon	110	Nil	+ 2 + 2
Finland All Items	OctDec. 1957 = 100 Sept., 1959	105	+ 1	1
Food		105	+ 1 + 2	+ 1 + 2
France (Paris)	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1959	128 - 4	+ 0.8	+ 7.7
Food Germany (Federal	,, ,,	125.9	+ 1.1	+ 6.1
Republic)	1950 = 100		2000	
All Items	Nov., 1959	123	Nil + 2	+ 4 + 9
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100‡ Nov., 1959 1st Jan., 1948 = 100	Dele Sala		100 St 20 St
All Items Luxembourg	Nov., 1959 1st Jan., $1948 = 100$	144	Nil§	- 2
All Items*	Sept., 1959	132-31	- 0.30	+ 0.91
Food	1951 = 100	138.98	- 1.05	+ 1.27
All Items	Nov., 1959	126	+ 1 + 2	+ 5 + 9
Food Norway	1949 = 100	126	+ 2	+ 9
All Items	- Sept., 1959	164	Nil	+ 1
Food Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949	185	- 1	- 5
	= 100	110.0		
All Items Food	Oct., 1959	110·0 112·5	+ 1.3 + 2.0	+ 1·7 + 2·5
Spain (Large Towns) All Items	July, 1936 = 100			
Food	Aug., 1959	865·2 1,134·4	$+1.1 \\ -2.3$	+52·2 +60·9
Switzerland All Items	Aug., '1939' = 100 Nov., 1959	Section (C)		
Food	Nov., 1939	181 · 6 194 · 7	+ 0.2 + 0.4	$-1.3 \\ -4.3$
Other Countries	DESCRIPTION OF STREET		TREESE BY	periodi.
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1959	128·3 123·8	+ 0.3	+ 2·0 + 0·6
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100		- 0.4	+ 0.0
All Items Food	Sept., 1959	104·4 102·98	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.3 \\ -0.46 \end{array}$	- 0.1
India*	1949 = 100		- 0.40	- 1.32
All Items	Oct., 1959	126 131	+ 1 + 2	+ 3 + 4
South Africa, Union	1938 = 100	131	14	7 4
(9 Urban Areas) All Items	Aug., 1959	221.8	Nil	1 0.7
Food		256.0	- 0.5	+ 0.7
United States All Items	1947-49 = 100 Oct., 1959	125.5	+ 0.3	4. 1.9
Food	001., 1939	118.4	+ 0·3 - 0·3	+ 1.8 - 1.3
Sensol malas Lagr	Report of the second of the	market by	a water of	

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

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

‡ A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100, it was 113.6 at November, 1959.

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

|| Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 122. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December in these 138 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 46,100. The aggregate number of working days lost during December at the establishments concerned was about 90,000.

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

	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost
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
Coal Mining	2 1	67 5	69 6	5,900 12,100	10,000 15,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4	2 9	6	3,500 2,200	10,000
Engineering	2	9	9	15,000	22,000
Building and Con-	4	10	14	900	7,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	3	20	23	6,500	18,000
Total, December, 1959	16	122	138	46,100	90,000
Total, November, 1959	20	174	194	53,100	123,000
Total, December, 1958	9	99	108	18,200	41,000

Of the total of 90,000 days lost in December, 72,000 were lost by 43,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 23,100 were directly involved and 19,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in December also included 18,000 days lost by 3,100 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages
Of 130 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during December, 55, directly involving 4,300 workers, lasted not more than one day; 31, directly involving 8,300 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 7,800 workers, lasted three days; 12, directly involving 1,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 15, directly involving 2,600 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 122 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in December, 17, directly involving 7,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 40, directly involving 3,500 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 1,300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 24, directly involving 3,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 37, directly involving 7,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

Principal Stoppages during December

A stoppage of work by about 1,880 workers employed by four Birmingham breweries began on 16th December. It arose out of the failure of the Employers' Association and the Trade Union to agree on the terms of the proposed Wages and Hours Agreement for 1960. The stoppage ended on 18th December and, at a meeting which followed, the Employers Association's revised offer of 14s. 6d. per week increase in wages was accepted. At the Shell Centre Site, South Bank, London, a stoppage of work by 135 electricians arising from a claim for "site" payments, began on 21st October and was still in progress at the end of December, by which time 120 other workers had been rendered idle. (The appointment of a Committee of Investigation is reported on page 12 appointment of a Committee of Investigation is reported on page 12 of this GAZETTE.). On the 8th December about 320 Clydebank workers, employed in boilermaking, stopped work following the dismissal of a shop steward for taking an allegedly unauthorised tea break. The stoppage was still in progress at 31st December.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1959

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1959 with comparative figures for 1958 is given in an article on pages 7 and 8 of the GAZETTE.

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

formation.

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

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 December was 93, compared with 79 in the previous month and 101 in December, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 33 fatal accidents were reported in December, compared with 18 in the previous month and 8 in December, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for December, 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. not affected by these changes.

Mines and Quarries*		Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories		
Coal Mines:	NO SE	Аст, 1937	~	
Underground	17	Building Operations	16	
Surface Other Stratified Mines	4	Works of Engineering Con-		
Other Stratified Mines		struction	1	
Miscellaneous Mines	1	struction		
Quarries		Ships		
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	22	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	54	
Factories				
Cotton	1	Workship Supervisors shall		
Laundries and Dry Clean-		Railway Service		
ing	2	Brakesmen and Goods		
Iron Extraction and Con-	3	Guards Engine Drivers and	3	
version Metal Casting		Engine Drivers and	905	
Poiler Making	2 2	Motormen	2	
Boiler Making Engin-		Motormen Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers	1	
eering	1	Guards (Passenger)	100	
Non-Rail Vehicles (Manu-		Permanent Way Men		
facture and Repair)	4	Porters	5 3	
Shipbuilding and Repair-	•	Shunters		
ing and Ship Breaking	3	Other Grades	3	
Saw Milling and Plywood	1	Contractors' Servants		
and Boards Other Woodwork and	1	A STREET OF STREET OF	-	
Cork	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17	
Miscellaneous Chemical		Total (analysing Common)	93	
Manufacture	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	95	
Petroleum and Oil Re-		-Londing brown or	119	
fining	2	THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF		
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens	1	Seamen		
and Patent Fuel	3	Trading Vessels	2	
Printing and Bookbinding	2	Trading Vessels	31	
Milling Food	2	【 创于包含是120年的自己的内容。2002年120年120年120年120日	0	
Drink and Tobacco	3	TOTAL, SEAMEN	33	
Electrical Stations	1	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	-	
Leather	1	Total (including Seamen)	126	
Other Processes	1	True on less man a nome	-	

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during December under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. The figures in

I. Cases	10	I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in:		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Smelting of Metals		Pitch and Tar	20
Shipbreaking	1	Mineral Oil	2
Other contact with Molten Lead Electric Accumulator Works	2 3	TOTAL,	22
Paint and Colour Works Paint used in Other	1	Chrome Ulceration	
Industries Other Industries	1 1	Manuf. of Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing	12
TOTAL	9	Chromium Plating Other Industries	1
Mercurial Poisoning	1		
Aniline Poisoning	2	TOTAL	30
Compressed Air Illness Anthrax	2	Total, Cases	6
Hides and Skins	1		
Other Industries	•	and of the line seem of the	
TOTAL	1	II Deaths	
Lambert old beginning as on	1	Nil	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th December, 1959.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards:	Notices and Orders:
Industrial Court	Wages Councils Acts
Single Arbitrators, etc 34	Legal Cases Affecting Labour
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner 35

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2754 to 2758. One of the awards is summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. The four latter cases were referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms

and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

Award No. 2757 (8th December).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Workshop Supervisory Staff National Council. Claim: That Workshop Supervisors should be granted four days' additional Bank Holiday leave so as to provide a total of ten days' Bank and Public Holiday leave. Award: The Court found and so awarded that as from 1st January, 1960, the arrangements for Bank and Public Holidays to be applied to Railway Workshop Supervisors shall be as follows:—

Bank and Public Holidays	Payment for work performed	Leave in lieu of work performed
Good Friday Christmas Day (when a week-day)	Day's pay plus three-quarters time extra on time worked	Actail Casting Stell Casting Boiler Making
Christmas Day (when a Sunday)	Time-and-three- quarters	One day's leave with pay at ordinary
Boxing Day Easter Monday Whit Monday August Bank Holiday	Day's pay plus half-time extra on time worked	rate
Plus four other days, to be taken at such times as may be locally agreed	Tarior P. Lapinson	

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During December one award was issued by a single Arbitrator appointed under Section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

The award is summarised below:—

Parties: Liverpool Steam Tugowners' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: To determine the Union's claim that the meal hour break under paragraph 1 as amplified in the Rules for Liverpool Tugboatmen shall be on a properly regulated basis. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that the claim as stated by the Union, that the meal hour break for

gencies of the service.

Liverpool tugboatmen shall be put on a properly regulated basis, had not been established. In addition, an Independent Chairman was appointed under Section 2(1)(c) and (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside over a National Joint Reference Committee set up in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry to consider a difference between the two Sides of the Committee consider as of the Committee and the set of the Scottish Baking Industry to consider a difference between the two Sides of the Committee consider as of the Committee and the set of th between the two Sides of the Committee concerning rates of wages to be paid for any hours in excess of the number normally worked on each shift during the Christmas and New Year holiday period The two Sides of the Committee failed to reach agreement and the Independent Chairman accordingly exercised his powers as an Arbitrator. He awarded that the advanced starting time by the application of the proposals contained in the terms of reference should be recognised as the starting time of the normal shift.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 372 and 373*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 372 (1st December).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Ministry of Transport. Claim: For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for District Officers of H.M. Coastguard.

Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scale of District Officers of H.M. Coastguard shall, with effect from 4th August, 1958, be £606 by £15 to £636 by £20 to £676 by £25 to £701; (b) that the 3½ per cent. increase granted as from 1st December, 1958, under the Central Pay Settlement shall be applied to the above scale; (c) that, if any increase of pay is granted to the Messengerial classes before the review of the pay structure of the Coastguard grades following the survey which is to be undertaken by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit, a consequential increase shall be given to District Officers; (d) that the scale above awarded may fall to be reviewed when a report on the comparable outside rates shall be made by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit. Save as aforesaid the Tribunal Civil Service Pay Research Unit. Save as aforesaid the Tribunal found that the claim was not established.

Award No. 373 (24th December).—Parties: Civil Service Union

* See footnote * in second column on page 39.

and Forestry Commission. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Assistant Forester and Foreman Grades. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Wages Councils Act, 1959 **Notices of Proposals**

During December notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D. (68), dated 1st December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates

revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(63), dated 1st December, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(72), dated 4th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, reducing from 45 to 44 the number of hours worked before overtime is payable, and amending the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.(67), dated 8th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reducing from 45 to 43½ the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

overtime is payable

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal H.M.(53), dated 9th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal X.(53), dated 15th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.B.(53), dated 18th December, for fixing revised general

minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and log rates for male and female workers.

Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P.(71), dated 22nd December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis

time rates for female workers, and reducing from 45 to 43½ the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T.(47), dated 29th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During December the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:—

The Wages Regulation Orders*:—

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order, 1959: S.I.

1959 No. 2071, dated 4th December and effective from 21st
December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain),
prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates
and price work basis time rates for male and formula workers. and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

See page 29.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) (No. 2) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2079, dated 7th December and effective from 4th January, 1960. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2090, dated 8th December and effective from 23rd December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Corset.

Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Corset Wages Council, prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 29.

page 29.

The Wages Regulation (Lace Finishing) (Holidays) Order, 1959:
S.I. 1959 No. 2091, dated 8th December and effective from 23rd December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provision relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) Order, 1959; S.I. 1959 No. 2092, dated 9th December and effective from 28th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.— Ministry of Labour Gazette January, 1960

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2135, dated 14th December and effective from 11th January, 1960. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages

submitted by the Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) (No. 2) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2232, dated 21st December and effective from 25th January, 1960. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (No. 2) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2256, dated 23rd December and effective from 25th January, 1960. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2299, dated 31st December and effective from 1st February, 1960. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery)

female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2300, dated 31st December and effective from 1st February, 1960. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.90), dated 18th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and certain female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.91), dated 18th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain female workers in the Retail Bespoke Branch of the trade.

Further information concerning either of the above proposals

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

Wages Regulation Orders

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.S. (N.58)), dated 3rd December and operative on 16th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 29.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.259)), dated 17th December and operative on 30th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.—See page 27.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 7) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.260)), dated 17th December and operative on 30th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 27.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 8) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.Bk. (N.261)), dated 17th December and operative on 30th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.—See page 27.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.159)), dated 29th December and operative on 11th January, 1960. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Regulation (Amendment)

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.W.M. (N.45)), dated 29th December and operative on 11th January, 1960. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade. workers in the trade.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937—Pump House at Water Board Station—Whether

The plaintiff was employed at a Water Board Pumping Station. This was a large fenced area in which water was brought down to a filter house and, after filtration, passed into a tank where it was chlorinated. It was then put under pressure by the pumps in a pump house and forced along the mains. The plaintiff was injured

in the pump house when his hand was caught in the bite between the belt and pulley of a pumping machine which he was engaged in cleaning. There were guard-rails about three feet high round the machine, but there was no form of close fencing. The plaintiff was working alone at the time of the accident and there was no evidence of how it had happened. The plaintiff claimed damages against his employers, the Water Board, for negligence and breach of the duty under section 13 of the Factories Act, 1937, to fence the machine securely.

of the duty under section 13 of the Factories Act, 1937, to fence the machine securely.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker, who heard the case in the Queen's Bench Division, held that no negligence had been established since the guard-rails provided were the only usual form of fencing for this type of machine in pumping stations and he could not say that it was folly on the part of the Water Board not to provide close fencing. The question decisive of the allegation of breach of statutory duty was whether the pump house was a factory. The relevant part of the definition of "factory" in subsection 1 of section 151 of the Act of 1937 reads as follows "... the expression factory' means any premises in which, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, persons are employed in any manual labour in any process for or incidental to any of the following purposes, namely:—... (b) the altering... [or] cleaning... of any article; or (c) the adapting for sale of any article; ... ". The Lord Chief Justice held that the water was an article which was altered or cleaned by being filtered and chlorinated and that the pumping station was therefore a factory, but that the pump house, being a place used only for putting the water under pressure and not for altering, cleaning or adapting it in any way, was not part of the factory since it came within the terms of subsection 6 of section 151 of the Act of 1937 which are so far as relevant as follows: "where a place situate within the close, curtilage, or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the processes carried on in the factory, that place shall not be deemed to form part of the factory for the purposes of this Act, ... "Longhurst v. Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board. Queen's Bench Division, 19th, 20th and 27th November, 1959.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself,

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts

Appeals to the Commissioner under the industrial injuries. Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 13/59 (18th August, 1958) (i) The claimant had a normal working week of five full days. He claimed benefit for the Saturday in a week in which he had worked for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days. Held that, although in that week he had worked on the number of days on which he normally worked, he had not worked for that number of days. He had therefore not been employed to the "full extent normal" in his case.

(ii) The same claimant's employment was intermittent. In $7\frac{1}{2}$ months during which he had followed it he had had five spells of work, which varied in duration from under two weeks to over six weeks. Held that he escaped the provisions of Section 4(1) of the 1957 Act because his employment was so irregular, and with one exception lasted for periods so short that it was "casual in relation to him".

Decision of the Commissioner

" My decision is that the claimant was entitled to unemployment

"My decision is that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit on 2nd November, 1957.

"The claimant, a man of 64 years of age formerly employed as a civil servant until the end of August, 1955, was employed after a period of unemployment intermittently between March and November, 1957, as an inspector by a company engaged in the distribution of circulars. The normal working week in this employment was a five-day week from Monday to Friday, both dates included. The periods of his employment were from 18th March, 1957, to 4th April, 1957, from 15th April, 1957, to 8th May, 1957, from 22nd July, 1957, to 4th September, 1957, from 30th September, 1957, to 8th October, 1957, and from 21st October, 1957, to 1st November, 1957. He claimed unemployment benefit in respect of Saturday, 2nd November, 1957.

"The local insurance officer disallowed his claim on the ground that, by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the

that, by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], that day could not be treated as day of unemployment because in the week in which that day occurred the claimant 'had been employed to the full extent normal in his case.' To that the claimant replied that although he had worked To that, the claimant replied that, although he had worked

*Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 39.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 39.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 39.

on Friday, 1st November, 1957, he had only worked (and been paid

for) half a day, whereas he was normally employed for five full days.

"On behalf of the insurance officer it is contended that the On behalf of the insurance officer it is contended that the claimant could not have been treated as unemployed on 1st November, 1957, because, for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit, employment for parts of a day must be treated as employment for a whole day. That is, no doubt, true, but I do not think that it follows from that that a man, who in a week has worked for four-and-a-half days and whose normal employment is for five days a week, can be said to have been employed to the full extent normal in his case in that week. The actual words of the regulation are 'For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit— . . . (e) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and...(ii) is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week...but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal

The claimant is shown to have been a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week because he does not ordinarily work on Saturdays, but, unless in the week in question he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case, there is nothing to prevent his receiving unemployment benefit for the

"My attention has been called on behalf of the insurance officer now concerned with this case to Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported), which was concerned with the interpretation of this paragraph. The decision was primarily concerned with a discussion of the meaning of the expression 'a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week,' but in the course of the decision it is said 'If such a discussion the worked in the week in the course of the decision it is said 'If such a claimant has worked in the week in question for the number of days that he has ordinarily worked in a corresponding week during the past year, it seems to me that he has been employed in that week to the full extent normal in his case.' It is to be observed, however, that the Commissioner said 'has worked for the number of days that he has ordinarily worked 'and not 'on the number of days that he has ordinarily worked,' and, although the Commissioner was not concerned on the facts of that case with the distinction between working on a day for normal hours and working for part of a day, it does not seem to me that there is anything in that decision to preclude me from holding that a man cannot be said to have been employed to the full extent normal in his case, if he has worked in the week in question only for half of a day on one of the days on which he normally worked for the whole day. The regulation does not say On the same number of days as those on which he ordinarily works'. In my view, a man who has worked only four-and-a-half days in a week in which he normally works for five whole days cannot be said to have been 'employed' to the full extent normal in his case. context, it seems to me that employed and worked are inter-changeable words. So far as that regulation is concerned, therefore, I do not think it precludes the claimant from making a successful

I do not think it precludes the claimant from making a successful claim for unemployment benefit.

"The insurance officer now conerned with this case, however, has drawn my attention to the National Insurance Act, 1957, section 4(1), which came into force on 5th August, 1957. (See the National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1287].) By that subsection it is provided that 'For the purposes of the principal Act, where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment. Subsection (2) of that section enables regulations to provide for certain excepassuming in favour of the insurance officer's contention that, despite the fact that the period of the claimant's employment ended on 1st November, 1957, his employment had not been terminated and that the break which then occurred was only an indefinite suspension of his employment, such as he had periodically suffered since he commenced it in March, 1957. On that footing, since Saturday, 2nd November, 1957, was a day on which in the normal course he would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment, that day could not be treated by reason of the provisions of section 4(1) of the Act of 1957 set out above, but for the the relevant regulations made pursuant to subsection (2) of that section, as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case because some of the other days in the week on which in the normal course he would so work were not days of interruption of employment. They include a new regulation 7A(3) added to the regulations of 1948 referred to above by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1319], regulation 4. By regulation 7A(3) it is provided that 'Where in any week a person is employed in an employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, if (a) in relation to that person, that employment is casual employment; or . . . that employment shall be treated, as respects that week, as if it had been terminated immediately after its commencement. In other words, as I understand that regulation, the claimant can escape the difficulties imposed upon him by section 4(1) of the 1957 Act set out above by proving that the employment in which he has been engaged is casual employment in relation to him because his employment is deemed to have terminated immediately after the commencement of the week in

The local insurance officer in making his submission to the local tribunal stated the work was admittedly of a casual nature, but the insurance officer now concerned with this case submits that, as the claimant is engaging in it and relies upon it for his livelihood rather than engaging in it as a stop-gap employment, it could not be said to be casual in relation to him.

"It seems to me, however, that, although the claimant (in the weeks in which he worked a full week) worked for a five-day week, the periods of his employment have been so intermittent and at such

irregular intervals that it is right to regard it as casual employment in relation to him. I cannot see that the fact that a man habitually relies on casual employment for a livelihood makes it any the less to mean the same as 'stop-gap.' I agree that the mere fact that a break occurs between two periods of employment does not make the employment casual, but there appear to have been so many breaks of irregular duration in the claimant's employment and his periods of continuous employment have been so short (with the one exception when his employment lasted for just over six weeks) that it seems to me a fair interpretation of the facts to describe his employment as casual employment in relation to him. That being so, his claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 2nd November, 1957, is not defeated by section 4(1) of the 1957 Act set out above. I allow the claimant's appeal.'

Decision No. R(U) 16/59 (2nd February, 1959)

Claimant, who did not normally work on Saturdays, had worked intermittently in the ship repair yards for many years. He claimed benefit for a Saturday during a period when he was without work for fewer than 12 days. Held that "terminated," as used in Section 4, relates to "termination without any intention of resuming the relationship of employee and employer on the next available opportunity." In that sense the claimant's employment had not been terminated. Held, however, that his employment was "casual" in relation to him and therefore fell to be treated as terminated. This was decided by examining his recent employment history, which showed that his employment, when it did occur, lasted only for relatively short periods, and that, when those periods came to an end, he had no certain assurance as to the date on which he would be resuming work. Claim allowed.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that Saturday, 5th April, 1958, can be treated as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"The claimant is a scaler who has been employed in the shipyards for 47 years. He has worked in the Southampton shipyards since at the latest 1939 and has obtained his main spells of employment there with Messrs. J.I.T. From 6th October, 1952, to 1st April, 1958, he was employed by Messrs. J.I.T. for the following periods:

6th October, 1952 — 19th December, 1952

27th December, 1952 — 26th February, 1953

13th July, 1953 — 29th July, 1953

27th October, 1953 — 16th December, 1953

22nd December, 1953 — 10th February, 1954

24th November, 1954 — 28th October, 1955

15th December, 1956 — 15th March, 1956

14th December, 1956 — 15th March, 1957

17th July, 1957 — 14th August, 1957

13th December, 1957 — 1st April, 1958

14th December, 1956 — 15th March, 1957
17th July, 1957 — 14th August, 1957
13th December, 1957 — 1st April, 1958
In addition the record shows that between these spells of employment the claimant has, since March, 1956 (and to a considerable extent before), worked for Messrs. J.I.T. on most Tuesdays and Wednesdays and that this state of affairs was still continuing at the end of June, 1958. During the week ending on Saturday, 5th April, 1958, the claimant was employed on Monday and Tuesday and unemployed on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Friday (being Good Friday) was a paid holiday and the claimant does not normally work on Saturday. After being 'laid off' on 1st April, 1958, the claimant had returned to work for two days a week with Messrs. J.I.T. after a break of only one week which included the Easter holidays.

"The claimant applied for unemployment benefit when his spell of employment from 13th December, 1957, to 1st April, 1958, ended. "The local insurance officer decided that the claim in respect of Saturday, 5th April, 1958, must be disallowed by reason of the provisions of section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (hereafter we refer to this Act as 'the Act of 1957' and to section 4 thereof as 'section 4') but this decision was reversed by the local tribunal; hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned

ction 4 provides as follows:-(1) For the purposes of the principal Act, where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment.

(2) Regulations may prescribe respective circumstances in which, for the purposes of the foregoing subsection—(a) an employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated may be treated as if it had been terminated; or (b) a day which falls during a period when a person's employment in an employed contributor's olloyment is suspended but does not fall to be treated as aforesaid which, apart from the provisions of the regulations, would not fall to be treated as a day of interruption of employment may

fall to be treated as a day of interruption of employment may be treated as such a day.

(3) In subsection (1) of this section—(a) the expression "week" means a period of seven days commencing with the midnight between Saturday and Sunday; and (b) the expression "Sunday", in relation to a person in whose case regulations under paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section eleven of the principal Act have required that some other day is far that the semiprovided that some other day is for the time being to be substituted for Sunday as a day which is not to be treated as a day of

"Regulation 7A of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1319] (hereafter referred to as 'regulation 7A') which was made in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(2) provides (so far as material) as follows:—

as material) as follows:—

'(2) Where a person is employed in an employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated but has been indefinitely suspended, that employment shall be treated as if it had been terminated on the date on which it was suspended if the period of the suspension consists of not less than twelve consecutive weekdays exclusive of any day or days of recognised or customary holiday in connection with the employment which has been suspended.

(3) Where, in any week, a person is employed in an employed

contributor's employment which has not been terminated, if—(a) in relation to that person, that employment is casual employment. that employment shall be treated, as respects that week, as if it had heen terminated immediately after its commencement

'The first question for decision is whether on 1st April, 1958, the rile list question for decision is whether on 1st April, 1958, the claimant's employment was terminated or suspended in the sense in which those words are used in section 4 and regulation 7A. The claimant's representative contends that it was terminated and relied on Decision R(U) 20/57 in support of that contention.

"The distinction between the 'termination' and the 'suspension' "The distinction between the 'termination' and the 'suspension' of employment was formulated by the Umpire in decisions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. It may be well to point out that in these decisions the Umpire did not use the word termination in the sense of termination of the legal obligations of the contract of service. As appears from paragraph 11 of Decision R(U) 20/57 only two hours' notice was required to terminate the legal contract of employment with Messrs. J.I.T. in S. dockyard and the customary notice was doubtless given in those cases in which the Umpire held that the was doubtless given in those cases in which the Umpire held that the was doubtess given in those cases in which the Umpire held that the employment had been suspended and not terminated. The Umpire used the word 'terminated 'as meaning 'finally discharged without any intention of resuming the relationship of employer and employee on the next available opportunity'. See Umpire's Decision 16000/21

"By the words 'on the next available opportunity' the Umpire clearly meant an opportunity which would occur after an interval of unemployment which was not longer than the employee would normally be prepared to accept before taking employment elsewhere. mally be prepared to accept before taking employment elsewhere.

"The claim dealt with in Decision R(U) 20/57 had been allowed

by the local tribunal on the ground that the claimant had not lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a by the local tribunal on the ground that the claimant had not lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute within the meaning of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The claimant had been discharged within 12 days of 18th March, 1957 (the day on which the stoppage of work began) and, as stated in paragraph 8 of the decision, the question was whether he could escape the effect of the '12 days rule' which was established by the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts and which has been held in decisions of the Commissioner to have been intended by the legislature to be applied to cases under the National Insurance Act, 1946. The rule is that an employee whose employment has been indefinitely suspended less than twelve weekdays (exclusive of recognised or customary holidays) before the day on which a stoppage of work begins at premises at which he habitually seeks work must be deemed to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage unless he can rebut this presumption by definite evidence. (See Decision R(U) 21/57, paragraph 21, in which the statement of the rule given in Decision R(U) 20/57 was modified.) In Decision R(U) 20/57 the tribunal of Commissioners were satisfied that the inference was rebutted by the evidence adduced. This evidence showed that the stoppage of work began on 18th March and the claimant was discharged on 15th March. The present claimant's employers, Messrs. J.I.T., were the employers concerned in that case also. The claimant in that case was one of the 'overhaul men' employed on the overhaul of the Queen Marry. The evidence was that there was always a large addition to March. men' employed on the overhaul of the Queen Mary. The evidence was that there was always a large addition to Messrs. J.I.T.'s labour force when the overhaul of the *Queen Elizabeth* and *Queen Mary* fell due, with a corresponding reduction when that work had been completed, and Messrs. J.I.T. stated that their antecedent programme completed, and Messrs. J.1.1. stated that their antecedent programme made provision for 'all repair work to be completed by Friday, 15th March', the day on which the claimant in question was discharged. The employers stated that when the Queen Mary was finished on 15th March 'in any event the men discharged would have been redundant and we should have been left with sufficient men to carry on our normal shiprepairing work'. (See paragraph 12 of Decision R(U) 20/57.) The clear inference from the evidence in that case was that the employers had no intention of employing the claimant concerned again at any rate until the next overhaul of the *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth* which would not occur for a year. In those circumstances the claimant would clearly have to seek employment elsewhere and the only reasonable inference was that his employment was 'terminated' within the meaning of the The opposite inference must be drawn in the present lays the. The opposite interfere must be drawn in the prosition case for Messrs. J.I.T. had been the claimant's main employers since 6th October, 1952, and the reasonable inference is that the parties intended that the claimant should (as in fact he did) resume work with Messrs. J.I.T. at the earliest opportunity. Reading section 4 of the Act of 1957 in conjunction with regulation 7A(2) we cannot doubt that the word 'terminated' is used in section 4 in the sense in which it was used in the Umpire's decisions on the 12 days rule, i.e., as meaning 'termination without any intention of resuming the relationship of employee and employer on the next available opportunity'. We hold, therefore, that the claimant's employment had not been terminated. It follows that as the suspension lasted for less than 12 days regulation 7A(2) is inapplicable and his claim in respect of Saturday, 5th April, 1958, cannot succeed unless he can establish that his employment with Messrs. J.I.T. was 'casual employment in relation to him' within the meaning of regulation 7A(3)

'The meaning of the expression 'employment of a casual nature' was discussed in many decisions of the Courts under the Workmen's Compensation Acts but we do not think these decisions afford much assistance in the present case for the context in which the expression 'employment of a casual nature 'is used in the Workmen's Compensation Acts differs in a vital particular from the context in which 'casual employment in relation to that person 'is used in regulation 7A(3), which regulation only applies to a person 'whose employment 7A(3), which regulation only applies to a person 'whose employment has not been terminated', i.e., to a person who is expected to resume employment with the employers in question on the next available opportunity. It follows that the word 'casual' in regulation 7A(3) (a) can only mean casual to an extent which is consistent with the intention of both parties to resume the employment on the next available opportunity. On the other hand the employment must also be casual in relation to the particular claimant so that, if in his

case the employment exhibits a degree of continuity or periodicity which is incompatible with any reasonable interpretation of the word casual', it will not avail him that the record of employment of other persons engaged in the same occupation shows that their employment is clearly casual. The claimant's case seems to us to be near ment is clearly casual. The claimant's case seems to us to be near the borderline which separates casual from regular employment in the usual sense of those adjectives but on the whole we are of opinion that his employment was 'casual' in relation to him within the meaning of regulation 7A(3)(a).

"It appears to us that, in the context, the question whether the claimant's employment was casual or not has to be determined by

claimant's employment was casual or not has to be determined by examining his recent employment history in order to ascertain whether his employment when it did occur lasted only for relatively short periods, and whether when those periods came to an end he had any assurance as to the date at which he would be resuming work. n this connection the normal method of the recruitment of labour in the industry concerned is a relevant consideration.

When we examine the claimant's employment history we find When we examine the claimant's employment history we find that on 1st April, 1958 (when his last spell of employment ended before the day in respect of which he has claimed unemployment benefit) he had been employed by Messrs. J.I.T. for some 3½ months, but that was his longest period of employment with the employers in question since October, 1955. Further, he had had a number of periods varying in duration from about six weeks to nine months without employment by those employers, save for (at the most) two days in a week. Although it is true that in most week he had been days in a week. Although it is true that in most weeks he had been employed on Tuesday and Wednesday, which would, *prima facie*, have justified the inference that the recurrence of his re-employment have justified the inference that the recurrence of his re-employment was too regular to enable the employment to be spoken of as casual, it was explained to us by the district organiser of the claimant's association at the oral hearing of the claimant's appeal that on termination of a job the claimant's employers returned to him his insurance cards (as was the normal practice in the industry) and that weakers in the ship repairing industry in the dockyard attended at a recognised employment exchange daily at a recognised hour while unemployed, and ship repairers, when vacancies occurred, sent representatives to that employment exchange to select from the available unemployed the labour force needed. The claimant did not, because he had been employed on Tuesday and Wednesday one week, return on the following Tuesday to work for his employers in week, feturn on the following I desday to work for his employers in accordance with any pre-existing arrangement. He had to offer himself with others at the employment exchange on each occasion when he became re-employed for either one or two days or any longer period and each period of employment was the result of his being selected by the employers' representative from the unemployed persons offering themselves for employment at the employment exchange on the day in question.

exchange on the day in question.

"There was no suggestion made by the insurance officer now concerned with this case that this evidence was not a correct description of the recognised procedure for recruitment in the ship repairing industry at the dockyard in question nor was it suggested that there was any prior arrangement or understanding between the claimant and his employers that he should be selected by the employers' representative when the latter attended at the employers.

employment exchange.

"These facts appear to us to show that, even though the claimant might reasonably think it probable that he would be re-employed on Tuesday and Wednesday in most weeks, he had no certainty of such re-employment but was compelled to subject himself to a separate

exercise of selection each week by the representative of his employers.

"There was no suggestion that the claimant had been employed in the S. shipyard since October, 1955, by any other employers than Messrs. J.I.T. and it appears to us that at the end of each of the claimant's spells of employment there was so much uncertainty as to when the next spell would begin and how long it would last and the periods of the claimant's employment, when they did occur, were relatively so short that it is proper to say not only that owing to the nature of the work the employment of a scaler in a shipyard will normally be casual but that 'in relation to him' the claimant's employment was casual within the meaning of regulation 7A(3)(a) referred to show referred to above.

"On the whole therefore we are of opinion that the claimant's employment history from October, 1955, to the date of his claim shows that his employment had recurred in such circumstances and for periods of such uncertain and relatively short duration that it can properly be described as 'casual in relation to him' within the meaning of regulation 7A(3)(a). It follows that his employment must be treated as terminated on 31st March, 1958, and accordingly 5th April, 1958, is a day of unemployment in the claimant's case. The insurance officer's appeal must be dismissed."

Decision No. 23/59 (4th May, 1959)

A local tribunal found that a police officer had just cause for voluntarily leaving is employment. Held that the case was not distinguishable from that dealt with a Decision R(U) 26/51, which had been brought to the notice of the local tribunal, and that the claimant had not just cause for leaving his employment when he did the Commissioner emphasises that insurance officers and local tribunals should ollow published decisions when the circumstances are not distinguishable, and points

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant had just cause for leaving his employment when he did, that is to say, voluntarily retiring from the police force at the age of fifty-two years when he could have continued his service therein until he reached the age limit of fifty-five years.

"The local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim and disputified him force in the local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim and disputified him force in the local insurance of the service of the local insurance of the local in

disqualified him for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause. Against that decision the claimant appealed to the local

tribunal and, in his grounds of appeal, stated that, having qualified for his pension—although he could have served until the age limit of fifty-five years—his reason for leaving the service when he did was that he had more chances of obtaining other employment than if he had waited until he was three years older.

"The claimant had attained the rank of a detective sergeant when

"In support of his decision the local insurance officer observed that the claimant could have continued in his service until 1961 and contended that there were 'no compelling circumstances' (to warrant the claimant leaving the service when he did). The local insurance officer drew the attention of the local tribunal to the decision of the Commissioner entitled Decision R(U) 26/51 and pointed out that it was possible for the claimant to register at an employment exchange for alternative employment while still in employment. The local insurance officer submitted that it had not

employment. The local insurance officer submitted that it had not been clearly established that it was necessary for the claimant to terminate his post before another appointment came into view.

"The claimant told the local tribunal that he completed thirty years in the police force in February, 1958, and that he would have had to retire on attaining the age of fifty-five only. He wished to retire for two reasons: (1) So as not to stand in the way of younger officers getting promotion; (2) his chances of getting other employment were better if he retired at an earlier age.

ment were better if he retired at an earlier age.

"The local tribunal found that the claimant was justified in leaving his employment, having completed thirty years' service. They agreed that he should have made some more endeavours to secure alternative employment before doing so (leaving his employment) but, under all the circumstances, considered that the appeal should

Subsequent to the decision of the local tribunal inquiry was made of the chief staff officer of the county constabulary, in which the claimant had served, to ascertain the date by which the claimant would have had to decide about his retirement. To this inquiry the chief superintendent replied that the claimant would have been

considered for compulsory retirement on 6th April, 1961, when he would have reached the age limit of fifty-five years.

"In reply to an inquiry made of him by the manager of the local employment exchange, the claimant stated that he could not claim to have made 'any actual effort' to obtain other employment before his retirement. He had let it be known amongst acquaintances in Ministry offices that he was leaving the police service and was desirous of obtaining other employment—preferably in the Civil Service—and would be grateful for any information should any vacancies be known to them, but he could not claim to have made any direct inquiries at any establishment to obtain such

"The insurance officer, who is now concerned with the case, submits that the steps which the claimant took to secure other employment before his retirement were not enough. He could, she submits, have registered at the employment exchange and could have approached potential employers. She submits that in the absence of such efforts the claimant has failed to prove just cause for leaving when he did, without first of all having found alternative

"In reply to the insurance officer's appeal the claimant suggests that had he applied to the Ministry of Labour while still employed as a police officer it was not at all likely that he would have been given in December the Would have been given preference over others who were unemployed. He goes on to say that in December the Home Secretary stated that he thought police officers on completing thirty years' service—qualifying for maximum pension—should retire. The claimant adds that he did in fact achieve his aim in finding other employment with the Civil Service through the Ministry of Labour.

"I say at once that I do not doubt that the claimant thought that he was doing the right thing to retire from the police force when he

he was doing the right thing to retire from the police force when he did and I make no comment on the advice which the Home Secretary gave to the police force in, as I assume, December, 1958. The claimant was free to make his own choice, as the reply of the chief superintendent on 5th March, 1959, clearly shows, but the question is was he entitled in the circumstances of this case to put himself upon

'I do not understand the Home Secretary to have offered any compulsion of retirement on police officers, who had completed thirty years' service, for otherwise I cannot understand how the chief constable of the county constabulary in which the claimant was employed came to say that the claimant would have been

considered for compulsory retirement on 6th April, 1961.

"I see no reason whatever why the claimant should not have registered at his local employment exchange some months before his registered at his local employment exchange some months before his retirement would take place and have made other efforts to secure alternative employment and, even if he had not secured such employment by the time he wished to retire, there was nothing, as far as I can see, to prevent his carrying on as a police officer until such time as he could obtain suitable alternative employment and

then sending in his resignation.

"I should remind the local tribunal that certain decisions of the Commissioner are published for the guidance of local insurance officers and local tribunals and any such decision which is referred to a tribunal should be followed unless the tribunal are of the opinion a tribunal should be followed unless the tribunal are of the opinion that the case before them is distinguishable. The local tribunal in this case were referred to Decision R(U) 26/51 but they gave their decision in the claimant's favour without, apparently, having regard to the principles of that decision; at any rate they did not indicate whether and, if so, how the claimant's case could be distinguished from it

distinguished from it.

"In my opinion this case and that which was the subject of Decision R(U) 26/51 are indistinguishable and I must reverse the decision of the local tribunal. I would add that the result of the tribunal having decided as they did is to have admitted to benefit a case which should not have succeeded. Other insured persons similarly situated have failed to establish just cause for leaving when they did and have been disqualified for receiving unemployment

benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946. I hold that the claimant had not just cause for leaving his em-

ployment when he did and, therefore, I allow the appeal of the

Decision No. R(U) 25/59 (30th December, 1958)

The claimant made a claim for an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of his two children who were living with their mother, his divorced wife. He was required by Court Order to pay 15s. 0d. a week toward the maintenance of each child, but had made no payment for some ten months. Held that he was not entitled to the increase. In order to show title, since the children were not living with him, he was required by Section 6(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, and Regulation 5B of the National Insurance General Benefit) Regulations, 1948, as amended, to prove that he was contributing to the cost of providing for the children at least 8s. 0d. for one child and 3s. 6d. for the other. In fact he was contributing nothing. Effect of the statutory provisions discussed.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from and including 13th January, 1958, an increase of unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant in respect of his children G.G. and L.V.

"The claimant is divorced from his wife who has been granted the custody of their two children, a boy aged 8 and a girl aged 4. There is a Court Order in force against him ordering him to pay £2 a week towards the maintenance of his former wife and 15s. 0d. a week towards the maintenance of each of his two children, a total of £3 10s. 0d. He complied with the order until March, 1957, when he was taken ill with thrombosis. he was taken ill with thrombosis. He was paid sickness benefit at the rate for a single man from 6th March, 1957, to 2nd November, 1957. He has made no payment under the Court Order since March,

On 4th November, 1957, he entered an industrial rehabilitation centre and remained there until 11th January, 1958. During that period he received from the Ministry of Labour and National Service training allowances at the rate of £5 18s. 0d. a week, which included an allowance of £1 for his former wife and 8s. 0d. for his elder child only. He did not send any of these allowances to his former wife or

On 13th January, 1958, he made a claim for unemployment

benefit including an increase of benefit in respect of his two children. "Section 23(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (which provides for increases of benefit for children) imposes the condition provides for increases of benefit for children) imposes the condition that the beneficiary shall have a family which includes the child or children for whom the claim is made. Section 78(2)(a) of the same Act provides that for the purposes of the Act the expression 'child' means a person who would be treated as a child for the purposes of the Family Allowances Act, 1945; and section 78(2)(c) provides that a person shall be deemed to have a family which includes a child or children if that person and a child or children would be treated for the purposes of the Family Allowances Act, 1045, as certification. for the purposes of the Family Allowances Act, 1945, as constituting

"Section 3(2) of the Family Allowances Act, 1945 (as amended by section 6 of, and the Fifth Schedule to, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952) which relates to children who are the natural issue of the man or woman claiming the allowance, imposes the condition that, to be treated as in the family of the man or woman as being the issue of one or the other, either the child must be living with the person claiming or that person must be contri-buting to the cost of providing for the child at the rate of not less than 8s Od a week

Paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Family Allowances Act, 1945, provides that, where a child could be treated under section 3 of the Act as included in the family of either its father or its mother, it has to be treated as in the family of only one of them. In default of agreement between the parents, the Minister in his discretion is to decide in which family the child is to be included.

"In the present case, on the day from which the increase of employment benefit is claimed, 13th January, 1958, the claimant was not living with his children and was not contributing anything towards the cost of providing for them. The Minister, by one of his officers, decided on 10th February, 1958, that the claimant's two children were included in his former wife's family and not in his.

"As matters stood before the National Insurance Act, 1957, came

into force the claimant therefore had no family which included the

children for whom the claim is made.

Section 6(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which came into force on 18th November, 1957 (see the National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 3) Order, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1799], Schedule) modified the condition contained in section 23(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, by providing that, for the purposes of the latter section, there should be treated as included in the beneficiary's family any child who, though not in fact included (as in this case), could, on the day for which the increase is claimed, have been treated as included under paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Family Allowances Act, 1945, or could have been treated as included under Allowances Act, 1945, or could have been treated as included under the said paragraph 3 but for the fact that the beneficiary was contributing to the cost of providing for the child at less than the minimum rate required by section 3(2) of the Family Allowances Act, 1945, provided that the beneficiary's contribution towards the child was not less than a 'prescribed rate'.

"The minimum rate required by section 3(2) of the Family Allowances Act, 1945 (as amended) was 8s. 0d.a week (see paragraph 6 above)

"The 'prescribed rate', which is substituted for the foregoing minimum rate of 8s. 0d., is prescribed by regulation 5B of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948, as amended [S.I. 1948 No. 1278 as amended by S.I. 1957 No. 1888], as being a rate equal to the amount specified in the fourth column of Part 1 of the Second Schedule to the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"That Schedule has itself been amended. At the date with which this appeal is concerned, 13th January, 1958, the amount specified in the said fourth column was 3s. 6d. a week; see the National Insurance Act, 1954, Fourth Schedule. (The higher rate of 7s. 0d. a week, which appears in the Fourth Schedule to the National

Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, did not come into force until 6th February, 1958; see the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (Commencement) Order, 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 2073] Schedule.)

"We have reached the point, so far, that the 'prescribed rate' of contribution, which the claimant is required to have made in order to contribution, which the claimant is required to have made in order to qualify for an increase of unemployment benefit for a child, is not less than 3s. 6d. a week. The matter however does not end there. Regulation 5B of the General Benefit Regulations, as amended, contains a proviso that, before a claimant can be deemed to be contributing towards a child at not less than the 'prescribed rate', there must be, on the day for which the increase of benefit is claimed, another child who was included in his family (or was treated as so included under section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946—which is not applicable in the present case), or could have been treated as so included under paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Family Allowances Act, 1945. amily Allowances Act, 1945.

"As we have seen in paragraphs 6 and 11 above, in order to have a child treated as included in his family, the claimant must be contributing towards the child, if it is not living with him, at the rate of not

buting towards the child, if it is not living with him, at the rate of not less than 8s. Od. a week. The result is that unless the claimant is contributing at the rate of not less than 8s. Od. a week towards one child he cannot take advantage of the relaxation which permits a contribution of not less than 3s. 6d. towards any other children.

"The final result of this exceedingly complex legislation, as I understand it, is that, in order to be entitled to an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of his two children on 13th January, 1958, the claimant has to prove, since they were not living with him, that he was contributing to the cost of providing for them at least 8s. Od. for one child and 3s. 6d. for the other.

"In fact he was contributing nothing. He is therefore not entitled."

"In fact he was contributing nothing. He is therefore not entitled to the increase claimed. I see no ground for differing from the decision of the local tribunal. The claimant's appeal must be

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 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. contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2071; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 4th December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) (No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2079; price 10d. (1s.)), dated 7th December; The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2090; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 8th December; The Wages Regulation (Lace Finishing) (Holidays) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2091; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 8th December; The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2092), dated 9th December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2135; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 14th December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) (No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2232; price 11d. (1s. 1d.)), dated 21st December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (No. 2) Order, (S.I. 1959 No. 2232; price 11d. (1s. 1d.)), dated 21st December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) (No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2256; price 10d. (1s.0d.)), dated 23rd December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2299; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 31st December; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2300; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 31st December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 34.

The Sunday Baking and Sausage Making (Christmas and New Year) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2101; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 10th December by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act, 1959. This Order enabled women who had attained the age of eighteen to be employed on Sunday, 20th December, 1959, in England and Wales,

be employed on Sunday, 20th December, 1959, in England and Wales, in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including meat and fruit pies but not biscuits) or sausages; and on Sunday, 27th December, 1959, in Scotland, in the manufacture of meat pies or

The Agriculture (Lifting of Heavy Weights) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2120), made on 14th December by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956. The Regulations will come into operation on 1st July, 1965. They prescribe the maximum weight of a sack or bag and its contents which may be lifted or carried by a worker employed in agriculture,

The Mines (Notification of Dangerous Occurrences) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2117); The Quarries (Notification of Dangerous Occurrences) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2118). These Orders were made by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. They extend to certain special classes of dangerous occurrences at mines the provisions of Section 116 of the Act. The effect of the Orders is that the provisions of Section 116 of the Act. of the Orders is that the manager of a mine or the owner of a quarry must, when there is such an occurrence as is specified in the Order, give notice thereof to the inspector for the district and to the employees' nominee, whether or not death or serious bodily injury has been

caused.

The Family Allowances and National Insurance (Canada) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2216; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 21st December by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956.—See page 12.

The National Insurance (Non-Participation—Appeals and References) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2119), made on 12th

* See footnote * in next column.

December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959.—See page 12.

The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 178; price 5d. (7d.)), made on 3rd December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—(i) Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1958. Ministry of Labour. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.). (ii) Report on the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1958. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 11.

Britain.—An Official Handbook, 1960 Edition. Central Office of Information. Price 25s. (26s. 9d.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers, No. 66. Radio and Television Servicing. 2nd Edition. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.)

Education.—Report of the Central Advisory Council for Education. England and Wales. Vol. I. Education 15–18. Ministry of Education. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 8d.).

Friendly Societies.—Reports of Chief Registrar of Friendly ocieties, 1958, Part I, General; Part II, Friendly Societies. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.) each.

Industrial Diseases.—Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1958. Ministry of Power. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 11.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare Pamphlets. New Series, No. 4. Safety in the Use of Abrasive Wheels. Ministry of Labour. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See

International Labour Conference.—International Labour Conference, 43rd Session, Geneva, 3rd to 25th June, 1959. Report by the Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmnd. 923. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 12.

Miscellaneous Mines.—List of miscellaneous mines in Great Britain. Price 5s. Obtainable from Ministry of Power, Safety and Health Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.—See page 12.

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959. National Insurance (Non-Participation—Appeals and References)
Regulations, 1959. Report of the National Insurance Advisory
Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance
Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act. H.C. 49. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 12.

Scientific Policy.—Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, 1958–1959. Cmnd. 893. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).— See page 10.

Statistics.—(i) Statistical Review of England and Wales. Part III. Commentary. General Register Office. Price 16s. 6d. (17s. 3d.). (ii) Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 96, 1959. Central Statistical Office. Price 21s. (22s. 9d.).—See page 8.

Youth Employment.—Report of the National Youth Employment Council on the Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1956–1959. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 9.

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

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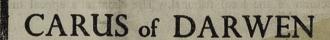
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