## Special Articles

Number of Employees, May, 1959
Women in Part-Time Employment in Manufacturing Industries
Summary of Mönthly Statistics
Summary of Monthly Statistics
Earnings and Hours in October, 1959
Proposed Abolition of Fustian Cutting Wages Council Salaries of School Teachers in Scotland
Salaries of School Teachers in Scotiand
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National Insurance: The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1960; Liability for Graduated Contributions; National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations

Special Articles:-continued:
International Labour Organisation: Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers; Year Book of Labour Statistics; International Migration, 1945-1957
Labour Overseas: France, Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in Chemieals Industry; Germany, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Chemicals Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Chemicals
Industry; Norway, Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in Industry; Norway, Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in Canning Industry; Portugal, Average Hours
Rates of Wages, etc., in Fish Canning Industry
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## Number of Employees, May, 1959

IN Great Britain the estimated total numbers of employees at end-May, 1959, were 14,230,000 males and 7,640,000 females : compared with May, 1958, there were increases of 10,000 males and 40,000 females. The figures cover all employees, including those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work through sickness and other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Employers and self-employed persons are excluded. The Table on the following pages shows the industrial distribution* of these figures in Great Britain, and in the United Kingdom also, at end-May, 1959.

The figures are based mainly on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in the June-August quarter, together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of insurance cards held by them. National Insurance cards must be held in respect of all employed persons with the exception of certain Civil Servants and seamen (whose contributions are paid without the use of cards). Even in the case of employed married women who opt not to pay contributions there must still be an insurance card for the employer to pay his contribution, and in the case of persons whose weekly amount of employment is so small as to be deemed "inconsiderable" under the Act there must be a card for the payment of a contribution under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act.

Cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions, the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for each of the twelve-month periods beginning in March, June, September and December. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters, but an analysis of the figures for the cards exchanged in the June-August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the industrial distribution of the total number of employees. These estimates are related to the end of May, all employees exchanging cards in the June-August quarter being assumed to have been in
*The classification of employees by industry is based on the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and the figures for individual industries are therefore not comparable with those for previous years. An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this Gazette described the main changes in the Standard Industrial Classification.
the employed population at the beginning of that quarter. Code numbers are inserted on every card exchanged to indicate the industry in which the person was employed or, if out of work, was last employed.
The procedure by which the figures for Great Britain are computed on the basis of the count of insurance cards exchanged and information supplied by employers is briefly as follows. The statements completed by employers (covering more than three-quarters of the total number of employees) show the number of cards due for exchange in the JuneAugust quarter and also the number due for exchange in the other three quarters of the year. The sum of these figures, industry by industry, gives the total numbers of employees in the undertakings from which returns are received. As these returns are obtained only from undertakings employing five or more workpeople it is necessary to estimate the number of employees, industry by industry, in undertakings from which returns are not received. In each industry the total number of cards actually exchanged in the June-August quarter is known and the employers' returns showed how many of these cards relate to their employees. The balance therefore represents cards exchanged in the June-August quarter by employees of undertakings which had not rendered returns. This balance, for each industry, is multiplied by four and the product is then added to the total number of cards shown on the returns received from employers.

The summary of the returns received from employers showed that, for all industries taken together, the total number of cards held by them which were due to be exchanged in the June-August quarter of 1959 was almost exactly one-quarter of all cards held by them. This was to be expected, since cards are issued in the four periods of currency in strict rotation. The employers' returns showed, however, that the ratio of "June-August" cards to total cards varied (as would be expected) from industry to industry, being more than one-quarter in some industries and less than one-quarter in others. There was thus some possibility of error in estimates for separate industries arrived at by the procedure described in the preceding paragraph. Any such error, however, was relatively small, since the procedure of multiplying the numbers of "June-August" cards by four was limited to the small proportion of each industry that was not covered by employers' returns.
Statistics of Civil Servants without cards were provided by the Treasury. In the case of seamen without cards use was made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Department concerned. The figures of employees in Northern Ireland were supplied by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1959

| Industry | Great britain |  |  |  |  | UNITED KINGDOM |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  | Females |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Nals } \\ \text { rempals } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totales } \\ \text { cald } \\ \text { remales } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{Un}_{\substack{\text { Udider } \\ 18}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Toutal } \\ \text { apas } \end{gathered}$ | Under |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Under }}^{\substack{\text { Und }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Toalal } \\ \text { apes } \end{gathered}$ | Under | ${ }_{\text {Toal }}^{\substack{\text { Toald } \\ \text { aes }}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,820 \\ & \hline, 81, i 100 \\ & 1, i, 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 94.40 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { and } 130 \\ & 480 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1.490 $\substack{170 \\ 170 \\ 170}$ 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Bread and Flour Confectionery <br> Biscuits Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery <br> Fruit and Vegetable Products <br> Food Industries not elsewhere specified Other Drink Malting Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries Mineral Oil Refining $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Explosives and Fireworks } & . . & . . & . . \\ \text { Paint and Printing Ink } & \because & . \\ \text { Vegetable and Animal Oils, } & \text { Fats, } & \text { Soap and }\end{array}$ Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials olishes, Gelatine, Adh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture .. Iron and Steel (General) <br> Steel Tubes . . <br> Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57,980 | $1,948,620$ 36,860 86,920 44,620 35,550 52,930 23,570 49,200 55,290 322,930 148,750 37,060 |
|  | ,530 | 143,560 | 3,220 | 40,780 | 184,3818 |  | 144 | 3,240 | 40,940 | 188,580 |
|  |  |  |  | 40,400 7,170 51,590 19,900 20,400 97,120 21,160 57,190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,250 \\ & 4,250 \\ & 4200 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1,380 \\ 50 \\ 50}}{\substack{10}}$ | 旡1,150 |  | citisio |  | ${ }_{\text {1,400 }}^{1.400}$ | cincien |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified $\qquad$ <br> Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc Wire and Wire Manufactures <br> Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mata | ${ }^{17,950}$ |  | ${ }^{47,7060}$ | 475,30 |  | 20.950 |  | cis. 5 | 515,900 | coive |
| Stiole | 2,710 |  | 6,490 | 3,30 |  | 3,910 | 55,180 | 7,990 | 10,40 | 156,650 |
|  | cinco |  | cision | city | cis.450 |  |  |  | (20) |  |
| rryand othe | (1500 | cisidio | 12,1200 | cisizi |  | 边 |  |  |  |  |
| mis Fabicis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ser, eatar Goods and frur | 2,620 | 37,230 | 2.590 | ${ }^{26,550}$ | ${ }^{64,080}$ | 2.670 | 37,710 | 2,600 | 27,170 | 6,880 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,480 \\ \hline 2080 \\ 210 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,7170 \\ & \hline 8.200 \\ & 4,200 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,400 \\ & 4,45050 \\ & 4,70 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | cois | (1.300 |  |  |

Minstrty of Labour Garette February, 1960
ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1959-continued

| Industry | GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  | UNITED KINGDOM |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Moles } \\ \text { Females } \\ \text { Females } \end{gathered}$ | Males |  | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \substack{\text { Males } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Females }} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Under } \\ 18}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Un}_{\text {Under }}^{18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { agal } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Under }}^{\substack{18}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | Under 18 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Tales } \\ \text { age } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,230 \\ 2,80 \\ 2,840 \\ \hline 800 \\ 560 \\ 830 \\ 300 \\ 5,040 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,710 \\ 8,050 \\ 33,440 \\ 19,500 \\ 7,130 \\ 12,890 \\ 5,480 \\ 8,720 \\ 55,500 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 579,520 30,380 30,380 131,540 67,150 67,150 61,620 115,560 16,340 41,980 114,950 |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc <br> Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery <br> Gement <br> Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,530 \\ & \hline, 86000 \\ & \hline, 750 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.050 \\ & 3,250 \\ & 38,130 \\ & 1,130 \\ & 1,30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78,550 \\ & 3,8,800 \\ & 18,230 \\ & 1,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 333,700 \\ & \hline 76.30 \\ & \hline 68.70 \\ & \hline 6,50 \\ & 16540 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2,850 | 81,360 | , 190 | 12,980 | 94,340 | 940 | 83,130 | 1,210 | 13,130 | 6,260 |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | $\begin{gathered} 20,090 \\ 6,670 \\ 680 \\ 1,280 \\ 2,220 \\ 2,220 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,870 \\ \hline 1,250 \\ 2,190 \\ \text { and } 930 \\ 3100 \\ 630 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,930 \\ & \hline, 2,270 \\ & 2,2200 \\ & 300 \\ & 300 \\ & 630 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 730 | 15,390 | 560 | 5,390 | 20,780 | 1,760 | 15,500 | 570 | 5,480 | 20,980 |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing <br> 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. | 21,140 | ${ }_{7}^{370,82}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 29,930 } \\ 3,750}}^{\text {2, }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{202,680 \\ 20,610}}^{\text {a }}$ | 573, |  | 374,2 |  | 20, | 579,290 |
|  | 1,60 | 26, | 5,110 | 33,6 | 60, | 1,650 | 27,260 | 5,320 | 34,650 | 61,910 |
|  | 1,750 | 29,8 | 4,680 | 33,560 | 63,450 | 1,760 | 30,03 | 4,70 | 33,650 | 63,680 |
|  | 4,580 | 100,84 | 2,780 | 27,640 | 128,4 | 4,710 | 102,420 | 2,880 | 28, | 130,530 |
|  | 10,080 | 142,570 | 13,610 | 87,220 | 229,790 | 10,170 | 143,58 | 13,820 | 88,040 | 231,620 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,420 \\ & 2,990 \\ & \hline 1,980 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 340$ |  |  |
| Total all Manufacturing Industries | 269,010 | 5,70,610 | 286,870 | 2,734,820 | 8,436,430 | 277,480 | 5,806,010 | 300,660 | 2,820,220 | 8,626,030 |
| Construction <br> Gas, Electricity and Water <br> Electricity <br> Water Supply <br> Transport and Communication Railways <br> Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Port and Inland Water Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Siscellaneous Transport Services and Storage | 73,030 | 1,368,880 | 6,670 | ,270 | 1,4 | 75,660 | 1,413,80 | 6,8 | 66,4 | 1,480,450 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,410 \\ 3,530 \\ 3,590 \\ \hline 390} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,880 \\ & 1,1,580 \\ & 1,500 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,350,30 \\ & \hline 14,5030 \\ & 2,2+250 \\ & 2,280 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,550 \\ & \hline ., 59 \\ & 3,660 \\ & \hline, 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341,700 \\ & 110,600 \\ & 1 \\ & 186,50 \\ & 34,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,960 \\ & 1,220 \\ & 1,540 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,850,850 \\ & \hline 1,950 \\ & \hline 2,57500 \\ & 2,300 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,410 \\ 2,150 \\ 1,330 \\ 1,330 \\ 770 \\ 420 \\ 240 \\ 7,190 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 246,770 \\ 36,160 \\ 50,760 \\ 15,050 \\ 9,650 \\ 6,490 \\ 8,670 \\ 101,670 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 33,800 \\ 9,760 \\ 2,430 \\ 4,020 \\ 7,050 \\ 2,590 \\ 340 \\ 5,320 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 15,540 \\ \hline, 1,150 \\ 1,370 \\ 1,370 \\ 4700 \\ 4200 \\ 7,230 \\ 7,230 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | 2,240 | 7,250 | ,980 | 18,320 | 5,570 | 2,29 | 47,770 | 2,0 | 8,50 | 66,3, |
| Distributive Trades <br> Wholesale Distribution <br> Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Bui <br> and Agricultural Suaterials, Grain Retail) $\because \quad .$. Dealing in ot Machinery | $\begin{gathered} 123,460 \\ 19,160 \\ 92,70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,337,010 \\ \substack{370,000 \\ 78,830} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213,610 \\ & 12,400 \\ & 183,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,404,450 \\ & 1,48,450 \\ & 1,4530 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,741,460 \\ & \text { 253,470 } \\ & 1,932,220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120,160 \\ \hline 20,60 \\ 96,40 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,33,1,10 \\ \substack{348,200 \\ 798 ; 40} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218,710 \\ & 18,730 \\ & 18,800 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 6,10 | 128,600 | 4,300 | 35,050 | 163,650 | 6,4 | 133,500 | 4,390 | 35,900 | 69,400 |
|  | 5,460 | 90,580 | 2,940 | 31,540 | 122,120 | 5,690 | 92,25 | 2,990. | 32,00 | 124 |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 11,380 | 305,860 | 29,020 | 224,940 | 53,880 | 11,560 | 310,86 | 29,390 | 227,540 | 538,400 |
| Professional and Scientific Services Educational Services <br> Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services | $\begin{aligned} & 15,120 \\ & 3,120 \\ & 3,150 \\ & 3,5080 \\ & 3,080 \\ & 3,910 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1,928,210 77,300 857,770 83,070 736,650 21,730 151,690 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,450 \\ 3,510 \\ 3,190 \\ 1,540 \\ 3,140 \\ 90 \\ 3,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6 6 7 , 6 0 0} \\ 47,590 \\ 274,030 \\ 31,850 \\ 20,650 \\ 10,850 \\ 102,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,960 \\ 4,240 \\ 6,010 \\ 7,740 \\ 18,490 \\ 390 \\ 4,090 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Miscellaneous Services <br> Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. <br> Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. <br> Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, <br> Motc. . Repairers, \#istributors, Öarages <br> Repair of Boots and Shoes <br> Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73,050 \\ & 2.920 \\ & 1,270 \\ & 1,340 \\ & 13,150 \\ & 9,140 \\ & , 2570 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 60,370 \\ & 3,490 \\ & 2.4100 \\ & 8,940 \\ & 8,990 \\ & 3,990 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 75,190 \\ 2,280 \\ 1,270 \\ 1,350 \\ 1,0,30 \\ 9,360 \\ 2,0610 \end{gathered}$ | $1,208,240$ 18,720 58,520 40,500 100,040 1000 |  |
|  | 640 | 11,260 | 2,570 | 34,870 | 46,13 | 670 | 11,480 | 2,610 | 35,37 | 46,850 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 29,170 \\ & 1,740 \\ & 2,540 \\ & 4,570 \\ & 4,570 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,780 \\ 18,80 \\ 6,170 \\ 7,190 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public Administration <br> National Governinent Service <br> Personnel not Classified by Industry | $\begin{aligned} & 11,320 \\ & 2,20 \\ & 9,200 \\ & 9,200 \end{aligned}$ | 921,530 <br> 565,550 <br> 56,50 | $\begin{gathered} 13,180 \\ 6,3,30 \\ 6,360 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 340,390 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 185,5800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,261,290 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,500 \\ & 2,190 \\ & 9,31010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 947,1,30 \\ 375,10,10 \\ 572,120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,400 \\ & 6,490 \\ & 6,470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349,2920 \\ & 1 \\ & 182,250,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,295,420 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 8,280 |  | 390 | 8,670 | - | 8,500 | - | 450 | 8,950 |
| Grand Total | 684,000 | 14,230,000 | 691,000 | 7,640,000 | 21,870,000 | 706,000 | 14,531,000 | 714,000 | 7,815,000 | 22,346,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A 2 |

## WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

 INDUSTRIESThe estimates of the total numbers of employees at end-May,
1959, shown in the Table on the preceding pages include not only
 on counts of insurance cards, and, since the same type of card is
used for part-time as for full-time work, it is not possible to obtain
senaren separate ef firuses for the two categroris. . For mastin tura ouruing
industries, however, information about the number of women
Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in

| Industry |  |  | Industry | (Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Bread an Biscuits <br> Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Product Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Fruit and Vegetable Products Tobacco | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 12: 7 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 15: 2 \\ & 15: 2 \\ & 24: 4 \\ & 3: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | Textiles <br> Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and eaving of Fibres Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods <br> Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | $\begin{gathered} 46 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 18.3 \\ 8.1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | 8:9. |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations | $\begin{gathered} 17 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 4.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 3 \\ & \text { 12:9 } \\ & 12 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | Clothing and Footwear <br> Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear etc Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 9 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0 \\ 7.8 \\ .8 .8 \\ 8.0 \\ .0 .4 \\ 11.9 \\ \hline .7 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 7.88 | ${ }_{8}^{11} \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, Electrical Machinery <br> Insulated Wires and Cables <br> Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods* | $\begin{aligned} & 54.7 \\ & 5 \cdot 1 \\ & 4 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 10.98.9 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. <br> Timber, Furniture, etc. Furniture and Upho <br> Paper, Printing and Pas <br> Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere | 5.7 | 74 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 6.4$ | 10.8 10.9 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 4.7 \\ \hline 12: \\ 12: 0 \\ 8.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & \hline 14.7 \\ & 13.3 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 14 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 17.4 3.6 | 8.7 10.8 |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering | 0.19.4 | 0.8 | sineci Printing <br> Publishin Other Printing, <br> of Newspapers and Periodical Publishing, Bookbinding, | 2:5 | 11.9 9.3 |
| Vohicles Motor Vehicie ManuifacturingAircaftit Manufacacturing and Repairing |  | 8.18.16.9 |  | $6 \cdot 0$ | 6.9 |
|  | 9.4 4.3 2.9 2.9 |  | Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber <br> Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Plastics Moulding and Fabricating |  |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Metal Industries not elsewhere specified* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a6: } \\ & 3.1 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 14 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (e.6.2 <br> 3.6 <br> 3.6 | 17.4 <br> 13.0 <br> 14.7 <br> 17 |
|  |  |  | Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 319.5 | 11.7 |

## 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 would be brought into use for the purpose of the statistics (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification would be brought into use for the purpose of the statistics
compiled by the Ministry of Labour. The statistics of unemplovment and of placings and vacancies pages 65 compiled by the Ministry of Labour. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies (pages 65
to 67 of this issue) have been based on the new edition since the issue for July, 1959 . The industrial analysis to 67 of this issue) have been based on the new edition since the issue for July, 1959. The industrial analysis
of employees in May, 1959, obtained from National Insurance cards, which has just been completed and which is published on pages 41 to 44 of this issue, is on the basis of the new edition. The regular monthly information about employment will be published on the basis of the new edition as from the issue for March, 1960, but the employment figures for December, 1958, and October to December, 1959, on pages 61 and 62 of this
issue are analysed on the basis of the 1948 edition. The basis of other industrial analyses is indicated by issue are analysed on the basis
footnotes on the relevant pages.
The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the
month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 60
to 83 . Employment
It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in
Great Britain fell during December by 132,000 ( $-36,000$ males and Great Britain fell during December by 132,000 ( $-36,000$ males and
296,000 females) ,the number at the end of the month beeing
$23,300,000$. The main changes were decreases of 35000 . tive trades, 30,000 in ana changes were decreases of 35,000 in distribu-
tive and fishing, 27,000 in building
and contracting and and contracting, and 20,000 in food, drink and tobacco. The total
working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken upemployment,
is estimated to have decreased by 113,000 from $24,385,000$ to
$24,272,000$.

## Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local
Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 409,455
to 448,259 betwest 7 th Le to 444,259 between 7 th December, 1959 and 11th Jannary, 1960 and the number registered as temporarily stonped rose from 11,428
to 12,358 . In the to classes combine there was a rise of 28,764
among males and 10,970 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work
Commencing with this issue the indices of normal weekly hours
and hourly rates of wages will be published each month as well as
the index the index of weekly rates of wages (see pages 72 and 73 ).
At 31st January, 1960, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of
normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers
(on the basis of 31 st January $1956=100$ were $117 \cdot 8,99.4$ and
working on a part-time basis is obtained periodically on returns
rendered by employers, and estimates based on the returns for endered by employers, and estimatase based on thy returns for
end-June, 1959, are given in the Table below, separate figures being given for eadh of the Orders of the Standard Industrial
Classificatiof (1958), and for some of the principal industries. The Classisication (1958), and for some of the principal industries. The
figures represent the numbers whose employment ordinarily involved
service for tiot more than 30 hous a weel. week.
manufacturing industries in Great Britain at end-June, 19
$118 \cdot 5$ respectively as compared with $117 \cdot 5,99 \cdot 5$ and $118 \cdot 1$,
respectively, at the end of December.
It it ection It is estimated that the changesi. in rates of wages and hours of
work reported to the Department as having come into operation
during January resulted in about 1,444 in an aggregate increase of approximately $£ 277,000$ in their feull-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 190,000 workpeople had their normal
weekly hours of work reduced by averag of nearly 1 h hours,
without loss of pay. The principal increases in in ites of wages affected workepeople employedincipal the recreases in rates of wages
footwear traperyes, the retail food tratting and
trades in England and Wales, the retail furnishing, and allied trades. the generan lrintitign induatstry, and
the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in England and the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in England and and
Wales. The principal reductions in hours affected workpeople
employed in rubber employed in rubber manufacture, , heavy checricals manufacture
(Imperial Cherical Industris Ld.), electical cabele making,
petroleum distribution, and brewing (London and Burton-on-Trent). Retail Prices
At 12th January, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at
1 17th January $1956=100$ ) the same figure as at 15 th December,
1959, and at 13th January, 1959. Stoppages of Work
The number of workers involved during January in stoppages of
work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of
Work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of
work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. though
not themed
 he stoppages occurred was nearly 180,000 working days. The
number of stoppages which began in the month was 224, and, in
addition 16 stoppases which began before addition, 16 stoppages wes which began in the month was 224 , and, in
progress at the beginning of the month.

In October, 1959 an enquiry was made by the Ministry of earnings and working hours of manual workers employed ${ }^{\text {in }}$ manufacturing industries senerally, and in a n umber of the principal
non-manufacuring industrise, in the Unite Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously
been made at half-yearly interyals have been published in earlie issues of this GAzETTE (see for instance the is pubub for ungusust, 1.159).
In the enquiry of October, 955 , forms were sent to employer
who had previously cuplied In the enquiry of
who had prevoously suppriied informatition and to to amput 3 and
additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of
manual workers
their agrerk in the second pay-week in october, 1959 , manual workers at work in the second pay-week in October, 1959
their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number o.
man-hours worked in the week, classified under the followin man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following
heading: men, aged 21 years and over; pouths and boys under 21
years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21
years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As As
in the earlier enquiries referred to above, the figures given were to

EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT
The review of employment and unemployment in 1959 Gazette has been held over until the March issue.
include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in include au buose at work during the whole or part of the week in
question, but were to office taffs, shop assitants, and
outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer;
manages, commercial travellers, clerks and typists and salaried
persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were
stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-wekk as the
esult of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lockresult of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-
out, the employers were aked to substitute particulars for the
nearest week of an ordinary character. The earning shown were nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were
to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions
in respect of in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the
national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give
separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or separate particuluars of the numbers and earrings or any men or
women ordinarily employed as aprt--ime workers for not more
workers.
The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excludiding those which were found to be no longer in operation in
October, 1959, or to be employing no operatives within the scope October, 1959, or to be employing no operatives wimatery
of the enuiry was about 67,400 of
furnished returns suith apporimete for furnished returns suitabe for tabuation. The total rumber of
workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing
the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was about 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the
industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries* and in some cases were much
more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of
these workers in the second pay-week in October, 1959 , are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 50 and 51 , together
with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were receeved. The average hours actually
worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly
earnings in that week are shown on pages 52 and 53 .
Weekly Earnings in October, 1959
The Table in the next column shows the average weekly earnings
in October, 1959 , in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manu-
facturing industries as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by " weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers
of manual workers employed in those industries in October, 1959. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the
different industries The figures in the Tables which follow are general averages
covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labsourers an an well as operartices in skilled occupations;
they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of
 payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts an the
on piecework or by other method of payment by results; on
other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected
by tite e lost during the specified wevk. Also included in the
averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual by time lost during the specified wrek. Also included in thal
averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-ontractual
gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g.o.those paid
yearly, hafly-yearly or monthly where the amount of the current
bonus is not yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the curciod
bons in sot known the amount paid for the previous bonus priod
has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations,
as between different industries in the roportions of skilled and
unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from over-



time, night-work and payment-by-ressults schemes, and in the amount
of time lost by shor-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc.
the differences in the differences in average earringnss shown in the the sickness, etc., Tables should
not te taken as
 parable classes of warkpeople employed under similar conditions.

| ustry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{\text { (21 years } \\ \text { ancr } \\ \text { over)t }} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (18 8ears } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cirls } \\ 18 \text { cind } \\ 18 \text { vears }) \end{gathered}$ | Workersf |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}132 & 0 \\ 137 \\ 147 & 8 \\ 1 & 5\end{array}$ <br> 152  <br> 163 5 <br> 1414 <br> $\begin{array}{ll}142 \\ 139 & 3 \\ 1\end{array}$ <br> 136  <br> 134  <br> 133 4 <br> 13  <br> $\begin{array}{ll}151 \\ 150 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 18\end{array}$ |  |  |
| All manufacturing in ${ }_{\text {dustries }}$ | 2813 | 1150 | 1413 | 909 | 2273 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 255 \\ 250 \\ 250 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 261 \\ 206 \\ 206 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 137 & 6 \\ 124 & 5 \\ 126 & 2 \\ & \\ 138 & 9 \\ 118 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 137 & 2 \\ 120 & 2 \\ 137 & 2 \\ & \\ 186 & 5 \\ 125 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 805 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 246 & 10 \\ 246 & 1 \\ 241 & 8 \\ 2 & 8 \\ 252 & 2 \\ 191 & 1 \end{array}$ |
| All the above, including manufacturing industries | 2709 | 1176 |  |  |  |

In computing the averages for October, 1959 , the earning of
women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing on
full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women average fui-time worker. hor weeky earnimgs ted 21.6 . Their inclusion
68 s .9 d and the hours worked average
however, has sittle effect on the average anings shown II such however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such
part--time workers had been excluded from the statistics the general
weekly average for women of 140 s. 4 d . would have been altered weekly average for women of 140 s . 4 d . would have been altered
by only 4 d . to 140 s . 8 d.$)$, and and
industries their exclusion would not in the majoparate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have
altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more
than 5d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time than 5d. The small number
workers have been excluded.
Weekly Hours worked in October, 1959
The average hours worked in each individual industry in the
second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workpeople covered by second pay-week in October, 195 ,
the returns recived are set out wor on pagese 52 and 53
The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups o industries, taren together, calculated by combining the averages for
the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers
of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the weelk, including all oxertime but excluding recognised intervals for meals,
etc. They exclude ell time lost from any cause but include any
periods periods during which workpeople, although not working, wer-
available for work and for which a guaranted wage was payable available
to them.
*The everages for " all workers" have been calalulated by applying the estimated
total Inumbers mployed in each industry to the average earnings of all the worke



 \& The numbe full-time werrerer.
sere tor S. The numbers.
Enera
In Inveraes.
Industral em

 ThIcluding the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in
the detalied Tables on pages 51 and 53 .

Average Hours worked in the second pay-week in

| October, 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Industry Group |  |  |  |  |  |

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 52 and 53 it
will be seen that there were considerable hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours
worked by men in the second pay-week in October, 1959 , ranged
between 45 and 51 the worked by men in the second pay-week in October, 1959, ranged
between 45 and 5 , those worked dy youth and boys mostly yanged
between 43 and 46 , while those worked by women and yirls were

Hourly Earnings in October, 1959
The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of
industries covered by the enquiry for manufacturing industries a whole, and for all these induistries combined, the average hourl earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1 1559, computed from
the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars weekly earnings and working
given on pages 52 and 53 .

Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in

| October, 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
Earnings and Hours in October, 1959, compared with Earlier Years The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the
industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1947, and October, 1959 , commututed on the basis of the total
numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the
dates numbers of wo
dates specified.
,
$\qquad$ movement frum month to month in the level of full-time weekly
rates of wages in the prinicali industries and servics see page 72
of this GAZETEE). The representative industries and services for
which
 number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given
in the main part of his article, the most imporant of which are
agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and angriculturu, cool ounining, railway service and the distribuntive and
catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries an
$\qquad$

| in |
| :--- |
| b |
| ri |
| r |

 preceding paraaraph. effect of the other factors referred to in the
1959, there was a rise of 111 per per cent. in Ap weekil, 1955 , to october,


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of $15 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in actual earnings in these industries. Between
April) 11599 , and OCtober, 1959 , there was a rise of about one-hal of one per cent. in weekly rates of wages compares.
2 per cent. in actual earnings in the same industries. 24 per cent. April, 1947 , and October, 1959, the average level of
Bourlyeen earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries had
hisen by 113 per cent, compared with hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries had
risen by 113 per cent., compared with a rise of 88 per cent. in
hourly wage rates. The corresponding figures for the period April, 1956 , to October, 1 1959, wererending per cent. for hourly earnings
and 12 per cent. for hourly wage rates. As regards changes in the proportios. of men, youths and boys,
women and girls employed in the industries covered, the averages women and girls employed in the industries covered, the averages
of both weekly and hourly earnings are affected to some extent by of both weekly and hourly earnings are affected to some extent
the fact that both men and women account for a sightly higher
proportion of the total employed than was the case in 1947, with a proportion on the tolt in the proportions represented by juveniles.
corraspondinge
As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average corresponding farring hours, the next Table shows the average
As reards workly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly
weekly weekly hours worked by the operatives
earnings enquiries from April, 1947:-

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Rods } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women* | Girls | $\underset{\text { Workers* }}{\text { All }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $41 \cdot 5$ <br> 41.5 <br> 41.6 <br> 41.6 <br> 41.8 <br> 41.7 <br> 41.9 <br> 42.0 <br> 42.5 <br> 41.5 <br> 41.5 <br> 42.8 <br> 42.0 <br> 42.0 <br> 41 <br> 41.9 <br> 41.9 <br> 41.5 <br> 41.5 <br> 41.5 <br> 41.5 <br> 41.2 <br> 41.5 <br> 41.5 <br> 41.6 |  | $45 \cdot 0$ <br> 45.0 <br> 45.2 <br> 45.3 <br> 45.3 <br> 45.3 <br> 45.6 <br> 46.6 <br> 46.3 <br> 46.1 <br> 45.6 <br> 46.6 <br> 46.1 <br> 46.3 <br> 46.5 <br> 46.5 <br> 46.7 <br> 46.9 <br> 46.9 <br> 46.7 <br> 46.6 <br> 46.6 <br> 46.4 <br> 46.2 <br> 46.0 <br> 46.3 <br> 46.7 |
| The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with April, 1947:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Boys } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women* | Girls | Workers* |
|  | Average Hourly Earnings |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Percentage Increase since Aprii, 1947 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Per cent. <br> 3 <br> 81 <br> 11 <br> 14 <br> 14 <br> 18 <br> 18 <br> 25 <br> 30 <br> 38 <br> 40 <br> 46 <br> 98 <br> 93 <br> 88 <br> 71 <br> 72 <br> 84 <br> 87 <br> 96 <br> 98 <br> 102 <br> 105 <br> 109 | Per cent. <br> 28 <br> 20 <br> 23 <br> 26 <br> 28 <br> 28 <br> 38 <br> 38 <br> 43 <br> 50 <br> 51 <br> 61 <br> 69 <br> 76 <br> 86 <br> 193 <br> 106 <br> 116 <br> 125 <br> 128 <br> 132 <br> 136 <br> 142 |  | Per cent. <br> 19 <br> 19 <br> 23 <br> 23 <br> 27 <br> 20 <br> 30 <br> 37 <br> 43 <br> 45 <br> 49 <br> 58 <br> 58 <br> 71 <br> 70 <br> 75 <br> 750 <br> 100 <br> 107 <br> 112 <br> 112 <br> 115 <br> 116 <br> 123 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Per cent. } \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 23 \\ 31 \\ 43 \\ 48 \\ 50 \\ 56 \\ 60 \\ 69 \\ 74 \\ 84 \\ 97 \\ 91 \\ 90 \\ 105 \\ 109 \\ 113 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |



Manufacturing Industries Only
Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)




Average Weekly HoursWorked (Manufacturing Industries)

| Date | Men | Youths and Boys | Women* | Girls | Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 April | 46.0 | 43.22 | 41.7 |  |  |
| October Aprii a | ${ }^{46 \cdot 5}$ |  | 11.6 |  |  |
| Octiober | ${ }_{46}{ }^{46.5}$ | 7 | ${ }_{41.9}^{4.9}$ | : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \% 0 |
| October | 46.6 46.9 | ${ }_{43} 4.9$ | 9 | . 5 |  |
|  | ${ }_{47}^{47.6}$ | 1 | . 0 | . 7 |  |
| Oectober | ${ }_{47}^{47.6}$ | 3.7 | ${ }_{\substack{41.5 \\ 40.8}}$ | ${ }_{41}^{42} \cdot 6$ |  |
| Ost October | ${ }_{47}^{47.6}$ | 44.0 | $41: 9$ <br> $42 \cdot 0$ | ${ }_{42}^{42.7}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{48}^{47.9}$ | ${ }_{44 \cdot 5}^{44}$ | 42.0. | 42.8 42.7 |  |
| ${ }^{1954}$ Aprit | 48.5 48.6 | ${ }_{44}^{44 \cdot 5}$ | : 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.9 \\ & 42.7 \end{aligned}$ | . 3 |
| 955 April |  | ${ }_{4}^{44 \cdot 6}$ | :5 | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 8 \\ & 42 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | $46 \cdot 4$ 46.0 |
| tirl | 48.2 48.2 |  | 41.5 41.5 4.5 |  |  |
| Anplit | 48.1 48.0 | 44:4 | 41.5 41.3 4.2 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{42 \cdot 4}$ |  |
| 1958 Appri | ${ }_{47}^{47.6}$ | ${ }_{44}^{44.1}$ | ${ }_{41}^{41 \cdot 2}$ |  | 45 45: |
| ${ }_{\text {cose }} 959$ April | 48.2 | 44-2.5 |  | ${ }_{42}$ | 45. |

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries) | Date | Men | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Youths } \\ \text { Bods }\end{array}$ | Women* | Girls $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c}\text { All } \\ \text { Workers* }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


October
Oprif
Octiober


48

|  | Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Bods } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women* | Girls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percentage Increase since April, 1947 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Oct |  |  | Per cent. <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 13 <br> 16 <br> 18 <br> 28 <br> 28 <br> 28 <br> 34 <br> 34 <br> 47 <br> 51 <br> 54 <br> 59 <br> 7 <br> 70 <br> 77 <br> 82 <br> 86 <br> 95 <br> 100 <br> 103 <br> 107 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (enter |  |  |  | 化 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | - | 18 |
|  | A |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1952 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{42}^{40}$ |
| 1954 | Onectiobe |  |  |  | - | - |
| 1955 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Octob } \\ \text { Aroil }}]{\text { Ond }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{74}^{69}$ | 59 <br> 58 <br> 8 |
| 1956 |  |  |  |  | ci | ${ }_{83}^{73}$ |
| 1957 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{109}^{99}$ | 86 |
| 1958 |  |  |  |  | 109 | 99 |
| 959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

At October, 1959 , the average level of weekly earnings in manu-
facturing industries was Cacturng industries was 110 per cent. . eigher than in April, 1947;
the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these
industries over industries over the same period was about, 81 per cent. The
corresponding increases betwen Apri, 1156, and October,
were 17 per cent. for average weekly earnings and

 comparect, with an increase of 85 cent. hengher than in April, 1947 , 1 , 1 hourly rates of wages.
In the period April 1956 to In the period Aprill, 1956 , to October, 1159 , the increases in overage.
hourly earnings was $16 \pm$ per cent. and that in hourly wage rates hourly earnings was
was 113 per cent.
Changes in Rates of Wages since October, 1959 Since the enquiry was made in October, 1959, there have been
few changes in weekly rates of wages and consequently there has only been a very slight increase in the tecensequently therere has
rates of wages in the industries covered by the enquiry.
Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry
The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly
enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Roud Servines, the shith Railways, London
transport (dock labour), the distributive trice, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering grades,
the entertainment inumstries, ommerce and banking, and domestic
service service. For manaul workers in arrece and bure, coal ming aning domeststic
dock workers in the port transport induustry, some particulars are dok workers
Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what
would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect agricultural workerss coalt miners, Briting Railway workers, London
Transport Executive employees (wages grades) inland with Transport Executive employees, (wages radades), inland waterways
workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's nomal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weerkly
earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calcul earniess of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in
respecto Apri, 1955 , whic were published in the July, 955 , issue
of this GAZETTE (page 251 ), show once again that combining these of this GAZEFTB (page 251), show once again that combining thsue
figures makes ititle difference to the percentage increases over
April, 1952.


PAPER ROLLS ane geared to AUTOMATION


Agriculture
Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular
nquiries conducted by the Ministry or s.ich enquiries conducted by the Mininstry of Agriculture, Fisheries and weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Grage
Britain are shown in the following Table. They are total earnings,
incter Britain are shown in the following Table. They are total earnings,
including overtime, piec--work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites
ial incluading overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites
valued, where applicale, in, accordance with the Agricultural
Wages Orders, etc. The figures given are averages of earnings Wages Orders, etc. The figures given are averages of earnings
over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings ore lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.


Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired
regular whole-time a aricultural workers set out below and in the first column on the next page. The figures
of average weekly hous in of average weekly hours include hours paid for but not natuares
worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give
wverage hourly worked. hesese figuress arly earnings.

-

| Date |  | Average Hourly Earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men* | Youthst | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { and Girls }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| England and Wales |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by
the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople ine National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople,
inclu ding juveniles but excluding females, the average cash aernings
per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of per man-shift worked (exclusive of the eavaue of allowances in kinc
which amounted to so. 1 . per man-shift, but including a arovisio
of 3 , 7 .
 and 25 th October, 1958 , the cor
60s. 1d. and $58 s$. 11d. respectively.
The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-
people were 301s. 8d. in the week ended 17th October, 1959,
 eek ended 25th October, 195
For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the
average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind average weekly cass earnings and the value of allowances in kind
at half-yearly intervals since 1949 are set out in the Table
in the next column. the next column.
*2 y years and over up to March. 1956 , and 20 years and over thererefter.
$\dagger$ Under 21 years up to March, 1956 , and under 20 years thereafter.


The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given
on pages 51 and 53 cover only the wageeearners in the regular
 the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all
classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements
were as follows at the dates shown:-

| Date | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Eafouly } \\ \text { Waraings } \end{gathered}$ | Three-monthly Perio |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |


Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in October, 1959, are set out on the following pages ( 50 to 53)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

## Accidents-how they happen and how to prevent them

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

TABLE I.-NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1959
(Note.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earrings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries
for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earning
"All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

| Industry | Numbers of workers covered by thereturns received |  |  |  |  | Average carnings** in the second pay-week |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { comen } \\ \text { overeft } \end{gathered}$ | Girls | $\underset{\text { Workerst }}{\text { All }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { one } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(18 \&)}{\text { Women }^{2}}$ over) | Girls | Workerst |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1,98 \\ \hline 1, ~ \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4536 \\ & 585 \\ & \hline 88 \\ & 248 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 68 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 278 \\ 252 & 2 \\ 202 & 4 \\ 207 \\ 257 & 1 \\ 254 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d. } \\ & = \\ & =12 \\ & \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers <br> Cement $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 42,369 \\ 17,49 \\ 23,39 \\ 14,923 \\ 4,959 \\ 42,079 \end{array}$ |  |  | 239 239 239 210 110 198 198 |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 140 \\ 114 \\ 130 \\ 133 \\ 133 \\ 144 \\ 133 & 4 \\ 133 & 4 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 99 & 6 \\ 884 \\ 89 \\ 85 & 8 \\ 85 \end{array}$ |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works <br> Chemicals and Dyes <br> Explosives and Firewaratio <br> Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining <br> Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,313 \\ & 1,7131 \\ & 1,906 \\ & 1,188 \\ & 1,86 \\ & 126 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,506 \\ 120,94 \\ 20, \\ 20,106 \\ 37,123 \\ 18,711 \\ 19,766 \\ 23,685 \\ 16,636 \end{array}$ |  |  | 131 135 138 128 128 144 148 128 128 18 | $\begin{array}{cc} 84 & 4 \\ 58 \\ 103 & 11 \\ 98 & 9 \\ 98 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 258 \\ \hline 53 \\ 10 \\ 174 \\ 237 \\ 23 \\ 210 \\ 216 \\ 216 \\ 279 \\ 243 \\ 243 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces $\ddagger$ Iron and Steel Meiting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture teel Sheet Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rölling, etc. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,248 \\ & \hline, 246 \\ & 6,248 \\ & 634 \\ & 634 \\ & 2,683 \\ & \hline, 983 \end{aligned}$ | 91 988 388 19 19 12 437 | 18,032 <br> 174, 174 <br> 73,100 6,496 14,933 <br> 32,569 81,963 <br> 81,96 |  | $\begin{array}{\|ll} 149 \\ 143 \\ 143 \\ 110 \\ 168 \\ 108 \\ 108 \\ 109 \\ 126 & 3 \\ 131 & 3 \end{array}$ |  | $8_{85}{ }^{7}$ ${ }_{92} 6$ |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods <br> Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing <br> Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Bexc. tractors) Machine Tools <br> Stationary Engines. <br> Ordnance and Small Accessories <br> Constructional Engineering <br> Other Non-Electrical Engineering <br> Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus <br> Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophone Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles <br> Manufar Motor <br> otor Repairers and Garages <br> Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers <br> All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft <br> Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft <br> Locomotive Manufacture§ Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons $\ddot{2}$ Carts, Perambulators, etc. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,929 \\ & 13,973 \\ & 118,806 \\ & 8,946 \\ & 4,951 \\ & 4,351 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,768 \\ & 4,34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}826 \\ 226 \\ 276 \\ 295 \\ 154 \\ 1328 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 233,046 | 358 ${ }^{358} 8$ | 125 ${ }^{125} 8$ | $\begin{array}{lll}131 & 1 \\ 13 & 1 \\ 156 & 7 \\ 166 & 1 \\ 132 & 9 \\ 130 \\ 142 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}106 & 2 \\ 82 & 11 \\ 82 & 10 \\ - & \\ 105 & 11\end{array}$ |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 274 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 274 \\ 271 \\ 291 \\ 296 \\ 286 \\ 280 \\ 270 \\ 271 \\ 293 \\ 293 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 113 \\ & 118 \\ & 116 \\ & 117 \\ & 112 \\ & 112 \\ & 110 \\ & 116 \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 87 \\ & 87 \\ & 87 \\ & 87 \\ & 89 \\ & 89 \\ & 90 \\ & 91 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc <br> Manufacturgical and Photographic Instruments, etc <br> Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals <br> Musical instrument |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,0,04 \\ & 54.5 \\ & 455 \\ & 457 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,894 \\ & 3,6.015 \\ & 4,175 \\ & 475 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49,399 \\ & \text { a,232 } \\ & 0,527 \\ & 3,536 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 274 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 274 \\ 273 \\ 267 \\ 258 \\ 258 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 110 \\ 109 \\ 108 \\ 108 \\ 108 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 147 \\ 187 & 0 \\ 1824 & 5 \\ 144 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 860 \\ & 9610 \\ & 816 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 200 \\ 200 \\ 10 \\ 202 \end{array} \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. <br> Cotton Weaving, etc. <br> Total Cotton <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk <br> Jute. | 26,086 <br> 20,963 47,049 59,087 <br> 59,087 20,137 10,450 6,241 6,239 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,435 \\ & \hline, 350 \\ & \hline, 755 \\ & \hline, 959 \\ & \hline, 7236 \\ & 1,896 \\ & \hline 499 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & 120 \\ & 124 \\ & 124 \\ & 115 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \\ & 13 \\ & \hline 88 \\ & 114 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13911 \\ & 147 \\ & 143 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \\ & 151 \\ & 111 \\ & 112 \\ & 142 \\ & 142 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}111 & 3 \\ 109 & 3 \\ 10 & 8 \\ 102 & 6 \\ 10 & 4 \\ 107 & 5 \\ 98 & 5 \\ 98 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| $\dagger$ For the purpose of the figures given in this column, anen as representing one full-time worker. The part-time $\ddagger$ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached $\$$ Excluding railway workshops. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
Table I.-Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October, 1959-continued

|  |  | Numbers of workers covered by returns received |  |  |  |  | verage carnins** in the second pay-week |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2nen } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Younh } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { and } \\ \text { Boys } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (18men } \\ & \text { oner } \end{aligned}$ | Girs | Workerst | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Med } \\ & \text { olver } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Bods } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Homer } \\ \text { overef } \end{gathered}$ | Girls | Workerst |
| Textiles-continued <br> Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods <br> Lace Carpets <br> Carpets Nabrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles . <br> Textile Finishing, etc. .. <br> Leather, Leather Goods and Fu <br> Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20,182 \\ 2,89 \\ 1,607 \\ 3,459 \\ 2,537 \\ 39,47 \\ 9,574 \\ 9,574 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | (124 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 187 \\ 87 \\ 190 \\ 190 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 81 \\ 96 \\ 96 \\ 96 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5760 \\ & 8761 \\ & 962 \end{aligned}$ | $2,02$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,554 \\ & 6,490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,200 \\ \hline 1,265 \end{gathered}$ |  | 247 <br> 243 <br> 275 <br> 275 | ${ }_{99}^{125}$ | (134 | ${ }_{84}^{92} 8$ | ${ }_{216}^{216}$ |
| Clothing Tailoring <br> Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke <br> Firms employing 10 or more workers <br> Firms employing less than <br> Dressmaking : <br> Firms employing less than 10 workers <br>  <br> Overals shirss niderwe <br> Drese Indusuries not elsesembere spocified <br> Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) <br> epair of Boots and Shoes <br> Firms employing 10 or more workers <br> All firms supplying returns |  |  |  | 68,018 | 13,873 | 105,237 |  |  | 36 |  | 149 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ( 2745 | ${ }_{82}^{12}$ | 1, $\begin{aligned} & 1,290 \\ & 1,729 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | - 64 | ,2,789 <br> 3,021 | ${ }_{2}^{228}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 346 | 28, | 7,242 | 38,586 |  | - |  | 806 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1003 |  |  |  |
|  |  | coish | 5,051 | ${ }_{1}^{15,115}$ | 3,913 | 22,887 71 | ${ }^{220}$220 <br> 245 | 103 |  | ${ }^{86}{ }^{86}{ }^{4}$ | 315 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 132 136 136 |  | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ |  | 118 |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Bread and Flour Confectionery : <br> Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers <br> All firms supplying returns <br> Biscuits Meat and Meat Products. . <br> Milk Products <br> Sugar and Glucose <br> reserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Wholesale Bottling <br> Other Drink Industries <br> Tobacco |  |  | 1,057 | 2,6 | 299 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6,033}$ | 16,269 | - 3,084 | 68,851 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{40}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ci, 8.6 | cis. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (in ${ }_{\substack{3,105 \\ 32,504}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { 22, } 2,49 \\ 13,84}$ | cili,643 | 236 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 边 123 | 888 | ${ }_{7} \frac{1}{7}$ |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork <br> Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery : <br> Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers <br> All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting ... <br> Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{84}{ }^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and Printing <br> Paper and Board <br> Wallpaper $\ddot{\text { Coxes, }} \ddot{\text { Cartons }} \boldsymbol{\ddot { }}$ and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ci,0, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods stries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{118}{118}$ |  |  |  |
| Building and Contracting ${ }_{\text {Electric Wiring and Contracting }}$ Civil Engineering Contracting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas, Electirity Water <br> Transport and Comimunication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road (except British Road Services) Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service $\ddagger$ Air Transport $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other Transport and Communications }\end{aligned}$ Storage |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 9,1,1 \\ 121,4 \\ 26,4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 27, |  | 13120 | 118 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16,51 | ,464 | 2,161 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public Administration <br> National Government Service (except where included above)\|| Local Government Service T |  | 266, | $\underset{\substack{1,383 \\ 7,388}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{317}^{153}$ | ${ }_{331}^{67}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Othe |  |  |  |  | 4,866 |  |  |  |  |  | 136 <br> 158 |

[^0]Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
TABLE II.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1959
(Note.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)


 Excluding cokeovens and by-1)
Excluding railway workshops

54

## PROPOSED ABOLITION OF FUSTIAN CUTTING WAGES COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to
abolish the Fustian Cuting Wazes Council (Great Britain) in


 and was continued by the Wages Councils Act, 1959 . Men have not been employed in the trade for a n number of years
since hand cuting was sperseded by machine cuthing that the
few women workers remaining have their waes satisfactorily

 Minister considers that the statutory wa

## SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND


 Soctand) Act 1956 , prescribing the sales of salary to be paid

The new Revulations prescribe eight basic salary scales for men

 Septemed, seventh patages
The following Table shows the changes in the scales for the largest
groups of of teachers compared with the corresponding scales in



Date of Introduction
Scales
for Men
Scales
for Women
First or Second Class honours graduates and teachers holding equivalent
schools:-
1st January, 1960
1st November, 1958
1st November, 1956

| 780 to $£ 1,400$ | $£ 735$ to $£ 1,330$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| in 18 years |  |
| in 18 years | din 18 years |
| £675 to £1,200 | £585 to £1 |

Ordinary yraduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications,

| 1st January, 1960 | £710 to $£ 1,180$ | £68. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st November, 1958 | £629 to $£ 1,089$ | ${ }_{\text {in }}{ }^{\text {in }} 97$ to years |
| 1st November, 1956 | ¢ 6000 to $\pm 1,040$ | $\mathrm{in}_{\text {in }}$ |
|  | in 18 years | in 18 years |

Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications,
without addition for teaching in secondary schools:1st January, 1960 .. $£ 630$ to $£ 1,100$ $£ 605$ to $£ 1,045$

Non-graduate primary teachers trained for three years:-
1st January, 1960
1st November, 1958
1st November, 1956
$£ 520$ to $£ 945$
in 20 years
$f 50$
in 20 years
£470 to $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ł780 } \\ & \text { in } 20 \text { years }\end{aligned}$
For certificated graduates with third class honours employed in
secondary schools a new basic scale has been introduced reaching the same maximum as that for first and second class honours
graduates, but taking 20 instead of 18 years to reach the maximum graduates, but taking 20 instead of 11 years to reach the maximum. for teachers holding additional qualifications and employed in particular posts. A new payment of $£ 40$ to teachers employed
mainly to toach backward pupils in secondary schools has been

[^1]Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 196 introduced. Teachers who obtain the special qualification which is
to be instituted for this work receive an allowance of $£ 75$. to teacheyments made, in addition to the basisce lement of salary to teachers in posts of special responsibility have been increased,
and the scales based on average numbers of pupils in antendance
by ref by reference to which the payments are calculated have been
extended to take account of the growth in the size of some schools.
Head Head teachers of the largest primary schools now receive an
addition of 660 , head teachers of the largest junior secondary
school addition of $£ 600$, heat teachers of the largest junior secondary
schools $£ 925$, and head teachers of the largsest senior secondary
schools $\in 1,30$, compared with previous additions of $£ 440$, , $£ 705$
and $£ 1,025$ respectively. There are four scales for teachers in further education centres. The current salaries in the basic grades compared with those in
operation on 1st November, 1956 , and the interim scales introduced
on 1st November, 1958, are:-

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
1 \text { st Jamuary, } & 1 \text { 1st November, } \\
1960 & 1958 & 1 \text { st November, } \\
1956
\end{array}
$$

Group 1A
Group 1B
Group II
Group III

Group 1A Group 1B
Group II
Group III
Group III

| 00-£1,550 | £830-£1,412 | £790-£1,345 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | in 18 years | ${ }_{\text {in }} 18$ years |
| 20 years | in 18 y years | in 18 years |
| 25-£1,270 | £698-¢1,202 | ${ }_{\text {£ } 665-£ 1,145}$ |
| in 18 years | in 18 years | in 18 years |
| £635-£1,150 | £630-£1,097 | £600-£1,045 |
| in 19 years | in 19 years | in 19 years |
|  | EN |  |
| 5-11,470 | £767-£1,302 | £700-£ |
|  | in 18 years |  |
| $10-11,470$ | f651-¢1,124 | £595-¢1,02 |
| 20 years | in 18 years | in 18 yea |
| £690-£1,215 | ¢651-¢1,124 | £595-£1,020 |
|  |  |  |
| 19 years | 1,01 |  |
| in 19 years | in 19 years | 19 ye | approved teachers will receive a further $£ 60$ if they have an Heads of departments and senior assistant teachers will receive hcreased addiuons to these scales varying from $£ 35$ to $£ 455$

according to their responsibilities, compared with previous additions of $f 30$ to $£ 360$.
Principals of further education centres will be eligible for salaries Principals of further education centres will be eligible for salaries
ranging from a scale of $£ 1,320-£ 1,575$ in a small centre to $£ 2,730$ ranging from a scanter These salaries may be further increased
in a very largg centre.
by $£ 240$ or $£ 60$ according to the level of work done in the centre.

## REPORT ON DISPUTE AT

SHELL CENTRE SITE
The Minister of Labour has received the Report of the Committee
of Investigation which he appointed to enquire info the causes an ofrinvestigation which he appointed to enquire into the causes and
circumstances of the disput betwen the Employers' and Workers' Sidds of the Electrical Contracting Industry National Joint
Industrial Council concerning the terms and conditions of employ-
ment of ment of members of the Elecertical Traded conditions of employ-
T. . Whion employed by
F. Wheeler and Company Limited at the Shell Centre Site, S. H. Wheeler and Company Limited at the Shell Centre Site,
South Bank, London see last month's issue of this GZZErre, page
12). In forwarding the Report to the partios, the Minister expressed 12). In forwarding the Report to the parties, the Minister expressed
the hope that the findings and recommendations of this independent Che hope that the findings and recommendations of this independen
Che dispute would be of assistance in enabling an early settlement o
teached and that it would be Che dispute to be reached and that it would be possible for work
to be resumed at a very carly date. The Report ocontans an account. of the history of the dispute and
a summary of the contentions of the parties, followed by the cona susions and recommendations of the Committee.
In the electrical contracting ind Insions and recommendations of the Committee.
In the electrical contracting industry the National Joint Industrial
Council is the authority for negotiatiting terms and conditions of Council is the authority for negotiating terms and conditions of
employment, and these are embodied in N National Agreement,
Clause 8 of which restricts extra payments, over and employment, and these are embodied in a National Agreement,
Clause of which restricts extra payments, over and above the
standard wage rates, to individuals having secial standard wage rates, to individuals having special qualifications or
responsibility, and to those doing work requiring special physical
ability. The responsibility, and to those doing work requiring special physical
abbility. The Report notes that this Clause has been the cause of
friction between the two sides of the National Joint Industrial Criction between the two sides of the National Joint Industrial
Council for some time past the employers insisting on its strict
observance and the workers contending that in its present form it observance and the workers contending that in its present form it
is too restrictive. Both sides arreed, however, that it was imprac-
ticable at ticable at the present time to devise a payment-by-results scheme for
the industry. The dispute at the Shell Centre Site arose from a ticable at the present time to devise a payment-by-results scheme fo
the industry. The dispute at the Shell Centre Site arose from a
resolution passed, in March, 1959 , by the electricians working for Mesesss. Wheelers, the e electrical subb-contractors on the sorke, asking
for a site bonus in addition to their standard rates of wases for a site bonus in addition to their standard rates of wages. The
emploevs could not meet this reuast without breaching the
National Agreement, and the Electrical Trades Union accordingly National Agreement, and the Electrical Trades Union accordingly
took the claim through the industrys machinery of negotiaition.
After the claim was finally rejected at a special meeting of the took the claiam through the industry's machinery of negotiation.
After the claim was sinally rejected at a special meeting of the
National Joint Industrial Council early in october, the electriciians Concerned oint Idecided ustrial Councili early in october, the electricians
which the Union treated as
official. In tracing the history of the dispute the Report notes that official. In tracing then a sistror of the, whisch the de depon treated at
since the start of the project at the Shell Centre Sitt otes that, contractors had a smell number or electriciens in their dirirect employ
and paid them the standard wage rates of the electrical contracting
 trade workers on the site.
In summarising the contentions of the parties, the Report says
that the essence of the Union's claim was that, since all other

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craftsmen on the site, and indeed labourers too, were in receipt of enhanced rates of pay baove their standard rates, then the elec-
tricians employed by Messrs. Wheeler should be treated in no
It was agreed that it had not hitherto been foun tricians emp.o. It was agreed that iter had not hitherto been found
different way practicable to in introduce a payment-by-results scheme for the
industry, but tit was argued that on any site at which bonuses were
ind industry, but it was ating trade workers on the basis of increased output,
being paid to
then the electricians must of necessity be called upon for greater then the electricians must of necessity be called upon for greater
tefort and the men should be compensated for it. In brief, the
Union claimed that the existing Clause 8 of the National A
 was too restrictive, and that when electricians were working on a
site where a payment-by-results schemew was in operation for building site where a payment-by-results scheme
trades craftsmen it should be posisle
the electricians employed on that site.
For the employers, it was explained that their representative body,
the National Federated Electrical Association, obliged its members to abide by the industrial agreemenstociation, obe obliged its memberir mehalf. The
wording and purpose of Cluse 8 of the National A Areement wer wording and purpose of Clause 8 of the National Agreement were
stressed by the employers.
found paid that, because it had not been found possible to introduce a payment-by-results scheme, extra
payments in the electrical contractiog industry were based upon
merit; this was the only fair method. It was argued that it was
 impracticable to to electricians' remuneration to locally agreed
building trade schemens ver which Association employers had no
control. The employers' representatives pointed out also that, control. The employers' representatives pointed out also that,
during the last
tenders, by whers, yentere had bentractors had to estimate in to advanced price their during the last two years, there had been a return to ixixed-price
tenders, by which contractors had to estimate in advance their
liaibily for wages, without any variation clause; if the Union's
claim were accepted, contractors would have to quote for a job claim were accepted, contractors would have to quote for a job
without knowing whether or not they would have to make extra
payments, and, if so, how much. payments, and, if so, how much.
In their conclusions and recommendations, the Committe say
that they find themselves unable to recommend that Messrs. That they find themselves unable to recommend that Messrs.
Wheeler's employees on the Shell Centre Sitit should receive any
payments not at present provided for by the National Agreement, payments not at present provided for by the National Agreement,
unnless and uttil that Agrement is altered so as ot opermit such
payments being made They add that it beyond idspute that the payments being made. They add that it is beyond dispute that the
extro payments which these workers have been claimg are not
provided for by the National Agreement as it stands. They recomprovided for by the National Arreement as it stands. They recom-
mend that Messs. Weeler 's Shell Centre Site employees should
accordingly resume work. The National Joint Industrial Council should then proceed to consider, as a matter of U rgenecy, the question
of alterin Clause 8 of the National Atrecement. The Committee
recognise that a real human problem arises when one set of workers, of altering Clause 8 of the National Agreement. The Committee
recongise that a real human problem arises when one set of wrkers,
who cannot be put on a payment-by-result scheme, ind themslves who cannot be eput on a a payment-by-results scheme, find themselves
working alongside others who are earning extra money in this way.
As an approach to the alteration of Clause 8 , they therefore suggest As an approach to the alteration oring ous sites where a majority of
that, where electricians are working on
the building trade opratives are being paid under a payment-by-
results schemed and the tempo of the work (including that of the building trade operatives are being paid under a payment-by-
results scheme and the tempo of the work (including that of
electricians) is consequently increased, electricins should be given electricians) is consequently increased, electricians should be given
some extra payment to offtest, to osome extent, the fact that no
payment-by-results scheme is posile in their case The Thount
of the extra payment should, it is suggested, be fixed by the Natiounal payment-by-resulte scheme shald, it is sussugested, be fixed by the National
of the extra payment hate
Joint Industrial Council and should be applicable to all sites where
The requisite conditions are satisfied, thus minimising the difficulties the requisite conditions are satisfied, thus minimising the difficulties
of contractors in tendering for fixed-price contracts. The amount
of the extra payment should not te such as to cause too much of the extra payment should not be such as to cause too much
inequality between those electricians who happen to be employed
隹 on sites where the requisite conditions apply and those who do not.
Thi Committe further recommend that, to meet future cases of
disagreement in the National Joint Industrial Council, an arbitration
 clause should be added to the industry's negotiating procedures.
They say that this matter is also one of regency, but consideration
of it should not be allowed to delay a decision on the question of altering Clause 8 .

## NATIONAL SERVICE:

DEFERMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The Ministry of Labour have announced certain modifications in
the arrangements for the deferment from National Service of agricultural workers.
As no further classes of young men will be required to register
for National Service, the number of first applications for for National Service, the number of first applications for deferment
submitted by erployers for consideration by Agricultural Defer
ment Boards will be very small. Most applications will be for the ment Boards will be every small. Most applications will be for th
renewal of deferment on its expiry or for the erant of furthe
deferment following a change of agricultural employment. deferment following a change of agricuitural employment.
Applications for renewal or further deferment have usuall been
granted in the past and the Minister has decided that farmers should
 Accordingly agricultural workers who are deferred will continue to
have thir call-up suspended so long as they remain in one of the main or subsidiary agricultural occupations and whether they
remain on the same farm or transfer to a nother one. The procedure remain on the same farm or transfer to another one. The procedure
for the consideration of individual renewal cases by Agricultural
Deferment Boards, advised by Agricultural Advisory Panels, has Deferment Boards, advised by Agricultural Advisory Panels, has
therefore been brought to an end. there will, however, be a
periodical check to ensure that men on deferment are still employed therefore been brought to an end. There will, however, be
periodical check to ensure that men on defrment are sitilemploye
in one of the main or subsidiary argicultural occupations.
in one of the main or subsidiary agricultural occupations.
With regard to forst applications for deferment, these, as in the
past, will be granted only if a man has entered agriculture by the past, will be granted only if a man has entered agriculture by the
date of registration or immediately following a
in an Agrurs of training
and (78951)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE
Revision of Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Regulations
The Minister of Labour has published a Statutory Draft of a
new code of special Regulations to replace the Shipbuilding Regulanow
tions, 1931 The The draft Regulations replace the repair and construction
work carried out in harbours and wet docks (which is not subject work carried out in harbours and wet docks swhich is not subject
to the 1931 regulations) as well as in shipyards and dry docks. The purpose of the Regulations is to safeguard the health and
promote the safety and welfare of persons employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repaiining industries. Among the new provisions in the draft Regilations are, requirements as to the fencing of dry
docks, guard rails on staging, and precautions to be taken againt
der explosions and fires on oil-carrying vessels. Provision is also
made for the allocation of responsibility for the observance of the
Requlations.
 and were the subject of correspondence and discussions between
the Ministy and the interetd organistaios, among which were
the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of the Shipbuilding Employers' ' Federation
Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.
The publication of the Statutory Draft provides an opportunity
for those concerned to examine the requirements and consider for those concerred to examine the requirements and consider
whether they wish to obect to any of them. Every.objection must
be in writin and state the whether they wish to object to any of them. Every objection must
be in writing and state the specific grounds of objection and the
omissions, additions or modififations asked for. Objections may omissions, additions or moditications asked for. Obiections may
be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. Jamess
Square, London, S.W.1, and must be sent not later than Square, London,
21st March, 1960 .
Copies of the draft Regulations, which are entitled the Ship-
building and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960 , can be purchased

Accident Prevention in Brick, Pipe and Tile Manufacture
H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour have
recently re-issued safety Pamphlet No. 17, entitled "Accident recently re-issurd Satet Pamphet No. 17, enitided Acciden
Prevention in Brick, Pipe and Tile Manufacture", which was first Prevention in Brick, Pipe and Tile Manufacure "On which was first
published in 1948., On reprint the pamphlet has been revised and
brought up to date. It is published by H.M. Stationery Office, brought up to date. It is pubised
price 5 s . (5s. 5 d . including postage).
. The object of this pamphlet, which is illustrated by 87 picture
and diagrams, is to describe means of preventing accidents by the
guarding on guarding of the machines generally used and by the adoption of
safe methods of working. Attention is drawn to machines which sare accident-producing and to the parts of those machines which are especially dangerous. The severity of many of the machinery
accidents. resulting in permanent isablement and loss of earning
owwer, is emphasised. One section of the pamphlet is devoted to accidenis, resulting in permanent disablement and loss of earten
power, is emphasisd.
One section of the pamphet is devoted to
means of reducining the number of accidents not caused by machinery means of reducing the number of accidents not caused by machinery
The percentage of accidents of this kind occurring in the industry
is high when compared with the figure for all industries in the The hercenage whempared with the figure for all industries in the
country, although in general this type of accident could easily be avoidd. The pamphlet also directs attention to the health and
welfare of workers in the industry as factors which often contribute wellare of workers in the industry as
indirectly to the causes of accidents.

Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1959
Provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and injured
by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1959 by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1959
have recently been issued by the Ministry of Power, together with comparative figures for 1958 . The word "injured" in these
statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes all other statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes and onere reported under the
injuries in accidents which in earlier years were ermause of the nature of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, only
ecce causing the injury and not because of the nature of the occuirrens.
because the injury itself was serious.
During 1959, a total of 385 persons were killed at mines and
quarries, compared with 388 in 1958. In addition, a total of 1,796 quarries, compared with 388 in cos. In addition, a total of 1,7
persons were injured in 1959 , compared with 1,890 in 1958 . At mines producing coal the number of persons killed in accidents
in 1959 was 348 , an increase of 21 compared with the figure for An 1959 was 348, an increase of 2 compared with the figure for
1958. The number of fatalities caused by accidents underground iscreased from 290 in 1958 to 326 in 1959 , but those at the surface
in tece tatatities in 1959 , caused by
decreased from 37 to 22 of ccidents underground, 142 resulted from fals of ground, by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 93 resulted from
accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. In 1958
he corresponding figures were 149, , 5 , in land 56 , respectivel the corresponding figures were 149,85 , nil and 56 , respectively. The number of persons injured at mines producing calal was in underground accidents, included in these totals, were 1,502 in
1959 and 1,571 in 1958 . The total of 1,502 for 1959 included 710 persons injured by falls of ground, 482 in haulage and transport
ccidents, 5 by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 305 in wacidents from all other causes including shaft accidents.
waine, compared with 10s, of 21 in the number of persons
injuls of ground but a decrease of 2 in those injured by
explosions of fredamp or coal dust. The number injured in
haulase and transport accidents dereased by 18 , and persons


 all the fatatities, with one exception in 1998 , resulted from accididens


















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Minstry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
Safety in Mines Research in 1958 The 37th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering
the year 1955 has recently been issud by the Safety in Mines
Research Establishment of the Minstry of Pow Research Establishment of the Ministryy of Power and published by
H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. od. net (5s. 5d. including postage).
 gas explosions occurring in British mines between November, 1956 ,
and the end of 1958 were investigated, it was found that seven of
them and probably them and probably all eight were caused it was found thaspected concenctra-
tions of methane at the roof. Consequently, adds the Report,
there if med tions of methane at the roof. Consequently, adds the Report,
there is needt o know much more about thedispersion and accumu-
lation of methane in mines. Mainly with the object of gaining an understanding of the mines. Mans in which with the the obectect of gaining an
way of tispersing them, larane-scale experiments with and the best
now being carried out in the undergreme are now being carried out in the underground roadway at Buxton,
Sponsored byt Etablishment, research work whe the mixing of
fluids of different densitis is is being done at Manchester University. Sponsored by the Establishment, research work on the mixing of
fluids of different densitis is being done at Manchester University.
During 1958, says the Report, this work was on the entrainment of
a fluid at atest a fluid at rest, or in slow laminar motion, into a turbulent layer of
anther fluid movinunder the action of buoyancy along a flat roof
at varius slopes. At the Safety in Mines Research Establishment
theories are being developed to at various slopes. At the Safety in Mines Research Establishment
theories are eeing developed to explain the general behaviour of
roof layers. These theories are being checked by laboratory
experiments and experiments and at Buxto
The underground road
 fires. Experimental work is oow almost completed and arrangements
are being made for the National Coal Board to familiarise them-
selves with foa mor are being made for the National Coal Board to familiarise them-
selves with foam-plug technique and to assess its value in practical
situations. The Report, which gives some specific recommendations situations. The Report, which gives some specific recommendations
on the foam-plug method of tighting mine fires, says that the idea
has now been taken up by other countries including Japan, Poland,
 the work of the engineering and metallurgical sections of the
Establishment, is nearer completion, and undergonound trials of
newly developed road-head supports are being made with the
assistance of the National Coal Board and the Inspectorat. The
Pisal assistance of the National Coal Board and the Inspectorate. The
Report addsthat applicition of the same methods to the problem
of face bars for prop-free fronts has yielded promising initial
results. results. Report points out that photo-elastic stress analysis, now
Teing further developed to give detailed pictures of the complex stresss distribution in cage-suspension components, has beenk known
to be more effective than calculation in locating and evaluating local stress concentrations. Calculations may give gross underestimates
of local stresses. Preumesoniosis research, says the Report, follows the same
broad lines as in previous years and aims at likng the incidence and progress of the disease with the concentration and character of
dusts breathed by miners. Useful dust-measuring instruments are
now available, but all have lifitations. Their development has now available, but all have limitations. Their develompment has
proved a difcult task. The possibily of inproving instruments
as a result of tecent work on iliht
phenomena is now being investigated. phenomena is now being investigated.
As in previous years, memers of the Safety in Mines Research
Establishment staff paid visits to foreign research stations to obtain As in previous years, members of the Safety in Mines Research
Establishment staff paid visist to foreign research stations to otatin
firtsthand information on the progrs of
own work Ition addition to sections on explosives and blasting devices, the
In
explosion hazard, rescue apparatus fire hazard engineering and In addition to sections on explosives and blasting devices, the
explosion hazard, rescue apparatus, fire hazard, engineering and
metallurgical research, dust measurement and the pneumoconiosis metallurgical research, dust measurement and the pneumoconiosis
hazar and on other research, hei Report gives an account of he
various testing services and facilities provided by the Research various testing services and facilitites provided by the Research
Establishment for the Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of
Power and for the Explosives Inspectorate of the He Power and or the Explosives Inspectorate of the Home Office, H.M.
Inspectors of Mines.
Inspectorate, Ministry of Lef Lebourrical Brand and the scientific staff oftory Inspectors of Mines, the Electrical Branch of H.M. Factory
Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, and the scientific staff of the
National Coal National Coal Board.
The Report, which illustrated by a number of photographs,
charts and diagrams, contains also synopses of current publications and recent research, reports, a list of references and an Appendix of
publications and research reports of the Safety in Mines Research
Establishment. publications and
Establishment.

Accidents; how they happen and how to prevent them
The January issue of " Accidents; how they happen and how to
prevent them " describes a number of accidents, selected from those prevent them, describes a number of accidents, selected from those
notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factoris.
This issue contains a section dealing in some detail with the notified to H..M. Inspectors of Factories. in some detail with the
Thisisue contains a section dealing
danger of gassin or poisoning arising from the manufacture,
processing and handing of toxic materials toether with some processing and handing of toxic materials, together with some
general comments ol gassing accidents. It says that many such
accidents are reported every year to H.M. Factory Inspectorate accidents are reported every year to to. M. Factory Inspectorate
but the number of cases involving slight injury must be many
times greater than the number of cases reported, as accidents but the number of cases involving slight injury must be many
times greater than the number of cases reported, as accidents
are required to be reported only if they prove fatal or disable
the iniured
 time when the concentration of gas
cause any immediate sign of injury.
The booklet dren
The booklet draws attention to the importance of labelling
correctly all containers for toxic materials and of ensuring that the correctly all containers for toxic materials and of ensuring that the
original alabelling system is perpetauted. It says that the possibility
of utilising less hazardous or non-toxic sus. of utilising less hazaredous or noth-toxic ssubstances should alwwys
be considered in the first instance. Where this is impracticable, be considered in the first instance. Where this is impracticable,
precautions must aim at preventing contact between the worker

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
and the toxic agent. The best method of combating danger, it
says, is to use totally enclosed plant, preferably operated under says, is to ise totaly enclosed plant, preferably operated under
reduced pressure so that any leakage occurs into and not out of the
the plant. The chemist's fume cupboard, connected to a suitable
exhaust system, should be sused if manipulation is necessar, and
only when it is impossible to apply this principle should local exhaust system, should be used if manipulation is necessary, and
oonly when is is impossible to apply this principle should local
exhaust hoods be used. Generl vential
exter exhaust hoods be used. General ventiation shound never
relied upon as a means of removing toxic materials from the air of
a workroom. Respirators may be considered as a last line of a workroom. Respirators may be considered as a last line of
defence, ororally restricted to special operations, and not as a
routine precautionary measure to prevent a toxic substance being
inhaled.
Descriptions given in the booklet of a number of accidents
include suggestions for a number of precautionary measures. They Descriptions given in the booklet of a number of accidents
include sugestions for a number of precuationary measures. They
emphasise the need for vigilance and care as much when plant is emphasise the need for vigigance and care as much when plant is
entered for maintenance purposes or insection as during actual
operation. In the general comments the booklet says that every effort should be made to obtain the willing co-operation of all
persons who may be exposed to danger, and the danger involved
and necessary precautions should be explained to operatives. and necessary precautions should be explained to operatives
Serious danger may be avoided by immediate investigation of ali Serious danger may be avoided by immediate investigation of all
untoward incidents and any signs of ilness, however slight.
Other sections of the Other sections of the thy booklet defscribe and allustrate accidents
that have occurred in the use of process machinery, machine tools, that have occurred in the use of process machinery, machine tools,
laundry and electrical apparatus, through building and construc-
tional work and from other cuuses. A Table of reported accidents tional work and from other cuases. A Table of reported accidents
for the third quarter of 1959 is also included in the booklet for the for the third quarter of 1 1959 is also included in the booklet for the
conveniece of readers (More detailed figures are published
quarterly in this Gazer quarterly in this GAZETTE.). Aappen and how to prevent them ", is a
Accionts. how they harterly publication of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry
quat of Labour. Copies of the January issue (No. 42 ) can be obtainec
from H.M. Stationery Office, rrice 1s. 3d. net. (The annual

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1960
On 17th February, the Minister of Pensions and National
Insurance made the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, Insurance made the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations,
1960. The Regulations come into operation on 21st March.
preliminary dratt (described on its pubbication as the preliminary preliminary draft (described on its publication as the preliminary
draft of the National Insurance (Earnings) (No. 2) Regulations,
1959) had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory draft of the National Insurance (Earnings) (No. ( ) Regulations,
1999) had been submitted to the National Insurance Adviory
Committe (see the issue of this Gatrix for Deember, 1999, Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTR for December, 1959,
page 439 and approved by them in their Report, which has been
pubfished by h.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 59 (Session 1 159-60. The Regulations now made reproduce
the erovisionsof the preliminary draft. the provisions of the preliminary dratt.
Tor the provide that the amount of earnings which is disregarded
for the purposes of reducing the weekly rate of a retirement or for the purposes of reducing the weekly rate of a retirement or
widow s. pension or widowed mothers allowance, on account of
the beneficiary's earnings, shall be increased in the case of a retirewidow's pension or widowed mother's allowance, on account of
the beneficiar's searnings, shall be increased in the case of a retire-
ment or widow's pension from sixty shillings to seventy shilings ment or widows pension idomed
and in the case of a widow's allowance from eighty
shilings to one hundred shillings. Ther reduction of benentit for
sillins in excess of this amount continues to be sixpence for each
 each shilling thereafter. The Regulations revoke, with appropriate
savings, the National insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1599 (see
the issue of this Ger savings, the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1959 (see
the issue of this GAZETr for April 1959 , page 137) by which
these amounts were last increased. these amounts were alast increased.
Copies of the Regulations S.I. 1960 No. 278) and the Report of
the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 59 can
then be obtained from H.M. Stationery Oofice, price 3.d. (Sd. including
postage) and 6 d . (8d. including postage), respectively.

Liability for Graduated Contributions
The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the
National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and reort on
the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Assessment of Nationreliminary draft of the National Insurance (Assessment of
the praduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960 .
Gract These Regulations would supplement the rules laid down in the
National Insurance Act, 1959 , for calculating the new graduated pensions contributions (see the issue of this Gazerte for August,
1959, page 297).
The Nationai Insurance Act, 1959, provides for a graduated pensions contribution of 44 per cent. each by employer and employee
on that part of an employed person's remuneration which lies on that part of an employed person's remumeration which liies
between $£ 9$ and $£ 15$ a week, unless he is contracted out as a member of an ocuupational pensions scheme satisfying certain conditions.
The draft Regulations lay down the precise graduated contribution The draft Regulations lay down the erecise graduated contribution
payable at various levels of weekly earnings and provide for the
treatment of remuneration not paid weekly. treatment of remuneration not paid weekly.
The Regulations include weekly and montribution
Tables showing the graduated contributions payable at various
 earnings levels. The weekly Table runs from $£ 9$ os. 1d. to $£ 15$ in
5s. bands, and the monttly Tabbe overrt the eorresponding range of
monthly earnings between $£ 39$ and $£ 65$ in $£ 1$ bands. Where an
employer's pay machinery cannot apply the banded contribution
Tables, the alternative of calculating the exact percentage rate to Tables, the alternative of calculating the exact percentage rate to
the nearest penny will be allowed. The figure of remuneration on which contributions are calculated
is made to coincide exactly with the gross pay figure suse for
Pp is made to coincide exactly with the gross pay liguro used
Pay-As--You-Eant tax purposes, thus faciititating collection of these
graduated contributions through the Inland Revenues Pay-As-YouEarn, system. For the graduated contributions, however, each
week's (or month's ,et.) pay will be taken in isolation with no
provision for cumulation oyer the year provision for cumulation oreve the year.
Rules are laid down for assessing the contributions due on
earnings not paid at regular weekly or monthly intervals, and on holiday pay received in advance. Where
 is that graduated contributions will be paid in each employment
independently. This may lead to payment considerably beyond the independently. This may lead to payment considerably beyond the
maximum payable for a single employment. Under the Regulations,
an employee will be abbe to get a refund if his an employee will be able to get a refund if his own share of the
contributions in a tax year exceeds an amount fixed in relation to the contributions in a tax year exceeds an amount fixed in relation to thl
most that would be paid by an employed person in a single
employment. most that wo
emploment.
Copies of the
Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M.
Stationery Office, roice d. net (111. including postage) A Guide
to the Graduated Pensions Scheme (Leaflet N.I. 111), whict to the Graduated Pensions Scheme (Leatet N.I. 111), which
explainin the main provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1959,
can be obtained free of charge at any local Pensions and National explains the main provisions of the National ensurance Act
can be obtained free of charate at any local Pensions and National
Insurance office, where a leaflet (Leaflet R.1.) explaining the Insurance Office, where a leaflet (Leaflet R.1.) explainining the
arrangements for contracting out of the graduated pension scheme
is also available.
 Regulations. Representations should be made in writitg and
should reach the Secretay, National Insurance Advisory Com-
mitte, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than
8th March, 1960. 8th March, 1960.

National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations
The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report
upon the preliminary drat of the National Insurance (Classification)
Amendment Regulations, 1960 . Tendment Regulations, 1960 .
The eglect of the protions would be to cause the
Masters and Registrars of the Supreme Court and whole-time county court registrars and assistant registrars to be treated as
employed persons for national insurance purposes. Copies of the draft Regulations can be purch. ${ }^{\text {ased from h.M. }}$.
Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage). The Committee will consider representations on the draft Regulaons. Represestations should be made in writing and sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee,
11060 Jhn Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than 11th March,
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## OUR ORGANISATION

## Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers <br> The Firth Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was held in Cologne from 23rd Neven 23rd Noverember to toth thecember, 1959 (see the issue of this GAItron for November, 1959, page 399). The Session was attended by for November, 1959 , page 3999 . The Session was attended by delegations from the twenty-ne countries, including the United Kingdom, which are members of the Committee. All except one Kingdom, which are members of the Committee. All except one of these delegation were tripartite. Representative of the European Productivity Agency, the European Economic Community and sev also attended. In addition <br> also attended. In addition to the General Report, which was discussed in Plenary Session, the agenda included two technical items In ardition to the General Report, which was discussed Plenary Session, the agenda included two technical items, namely, Problems of Women Non-Manual Workers and the Effects of Mechanisation and Automation in Offices. On the former subject Problems of Women Non-Manual Workers and the former subject Mecchanistion and Automation in Offices. On the formote the need for the Committe adoted a Resoltion refring to the forecast studies of man-power vocational training, and also for occupational re-adaptation fo

 (78951)introduction of new techniques or who have been out of the labour
force for many years. Attention was also drawn to the need to
make technical assistance available on an increasing scale to make technical assistance available on an increasing scale to Convention No. 81 on Labour Inspection, Convention No. 100
on Equal Remuration, and Convention No. 103 on Maternity
Protection. The conclusions adopted concerning the effects of
 search for improved methods and increased efficiency; advantages sad already resulted and their introduction had brought about no
significant dismisals of personnel nor a decline in the general level signiicant dismissals of personnel nor a deccine in the general level
of employment of office workers. Consideration was, however,
civen to problems which may arise, such as the need to plan given to problems which may arise, such as the need to plan
conversion operations and avoid redundancy of workers by transer
with within the undertaking, by restricting recruitment of new personnel
and encouraging retirement of older workers; and the need for and encouraging retirement of older workers; and the need for
suitable vocational training for redundant workers, vocational
guidance for young workers, adaptations of working conditions guidance for young workers, adaptations of working conditions
and for consultation between employers and workers.
hygiene and health in shops and offices, the future work of the
International Labour Organisation in the field of non-manual
workers, and the problems of journalists norkers, and the problems of journalists.
In accordanee with the normal practice, the conclusions of the
Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the In acoordance pwith the normal practice, the conclusions of the
Comittee will be considered by the Governing Body of the
International Labour Office.

Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1959 The International Labour Office have recently issued the Year
Book of Labour Statistics, 1959 (Nineteenth Issue).* The Year
Pore Book presents a summary, based on communications to the Ooffice
or on statistiss from official publications, of the principal statistics
relating to relatitg to tabour in alliciar putsof of the we world. The trincit, headeaniss of of
Tables, and notes, are given in English, French and Spanish. The Tountrs, and notes, are given in English, French and Spanish. The English names. II general) the annual series sive figures up to and
including the year 1958, with monthly and quarterly figures up to June, 1959 Ye statstical Tables in the Year Book are grouped in ten main
The employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages; consumer
 tains an introductory note which. indicates briefly the characteristic of the principal types of statistics to be found in the Tables and
draws attention to diversities of statistical method in the various countries which limit the possibilistites of meaking international
comparisons. Where data are presented by industrial groups, the comparisons. Where data are presented by industrial groups, the
United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of
All Economic Activities has been used as the uniform basis All Eoconomic Activities hana been used as the une uniform basis, so far
as this is possible, for the arrangement of the groups. Appenidess to the Year Boorgementain world groups.
indices and national indices of industrial production (the national indices cover minining,
manufacturing, electricity and gas), indices of wholesale prices, and a Table of rates of exchanga of units of national currencies in
terms of United States dollars. The Year Book also contains a
list of references and sources terms or United States collars. The Year Book also contains
list of refercesa nd sources : the references given are a selected
list of International Labour ooffice publications dealing with the
 of the principal publiscitions containing current nataional stataistis
on labour matters. There is also an index showing the countries included in matters. Therere is alse in the Year in indek.
The Tables relatang to
The Tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of
work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date
periodically in the Statisticalsupplement to the International Labour
Review, published monthly by the International Labour Office.

International Migration, 1945-1957
The International Labour Office have recently published a
study of plitical and economic migration covering the period
1945 to 1957 . Pa4t to 1957 of the study describes political migration in Germany and
Pther parts of Europe, in Israel and the Arab States, in India and
 Pakistan, and in the Far
economic and ocial con
integration of the refugees.
integration of the refugees.
Part iI is devated to the major post-war currents of economic
migration within and between the continents. After a description Part II is devoted to the major post-war currents of economic
migration within and between the continents. Atter a descrition
of the different currents, a detailed examination is made of the
various various factors encouraging or restraining the international move-
ment of workers (emigration and immigration laws, labour supply ment of workers (emigration and immigration laws, labour supply
and demand, organise and assited migration) and the effecto on
population structure, composition of the labour force, economic population structure, composition of the labour force, economic
development and standards of fiving in the countrie of emirgation
and immigration, including the effects on the welfare and prospects and immigration, including the effect
of the migrant workers themselves.



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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Chemicals Industry in France
The information contained in this article is based on statistics
published by the French Ministry of Labour and the National published by the French Ministry of Labour and the National
Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies , suplemented by
information from trade information from trade union and other sources. The Ministstry of
Labour conducts a quarterly enquiry into hours of work, rates of
wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on
replies to questionnaires furnished by some 30,000 firms, employing
at at least 10 workers each and one-third of the total labour force in In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and
wage rates vary wage rates vary geographicaly. In applying the statutory minimum,
Wage, Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 222 per cent.; Zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; and
Zone E, minus 8.0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the chemicals industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 24 per cent. below
the Paris rates.)
Subject to the over-riding consideration that the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no
wage emay be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated
by collecti by collective bargaining on an industrial, regional, istrict or
individual firm basis. In the chemicials industry there is a national
collective ate individual firm basis. In the chemicals industry there is a national
collective argeement which lyss down minimum rates and con-
ditions. It does, however, permit regional or local agreements to ditions. It doos, however, permit regional or local agreements to
be concluded, provided they offer wages and conditions not less
favourable than the national minimum. favourable than the national minimum
The following Tabbes show, by sex and skil, average basic hourly
wage rates, expressed in shillins and pence wage rates, expressed in sinions into sterning, the Excchange Rate of
For the puppose of converion
1,382 francs $=£ 1$ has been used and the amounts rounded to the 1,382 francs $=$
nearest penny.

Average Hourly Rates in the Chemicals Industry


The average working week in the industry at the beginning of
October, 1959, was 45.3 hours. Overtime is time-and-one-quarter for hours between 40 and 48
and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for
night, Sunday, and continuous-process shift working. Workers
paid on piece rates must receive paid, on piececr rates must receive a mincessmum on 5 perk cent. above the
agreed minimum time rate. The national ar areement also agreed minimum time rate. The national agreement also provides
for the payment of increased rates after 3 years' employment.
The maximum increase is 15 per cent., which is payable after 15 The maximum increase is 15 per cent., which is payable after 15
years service:
The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employgyrs, expumesed as a a percentage one of the total wases
bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and thempe wiilised em marked differerences betweesen one overal
of the industry and another and even between individual firms

> Social Security General Scheme
> Social Seccritity Industrial Injuries Scheme
> Pay Roll Tax
Paid annual holidays
> Paid puntic holidays
Housing Tax
> Apprenticeship Tax
Medical Services
> Medical Services
> Unemployment Insurance Senefit Schere
Supplementary Pensions Scheme-Senior Staffs
Supplementary Pensions Scheme Supplementary Pensions Schem
Non-obligatory social charges

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for
a complete year of service ( 4 weeks for persons under 18 years of a complete year of service ( 4 weeks for persons under 18 years of
age). The collective agreement for the industry provides for age. The coliective agreement for the industry provides for
additional days after syears service, and for domestic events such
as marriage, death of close relative, etc. The only statutory paid

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
public holiday is May 1st, but women workers and young persons
under 18 are entitled to have the eleven legal public holidays without pay and in practice most workers in the chemicals industry ar In the industry as a whole women workers

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Chemicals Industry in Germany
The particulars which follow, relating to the chemicals industry
in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the
cport for August, 1959 , on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal statistical Office.
The Thabe below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours
of work, average hourry earnings and average weekly earnings in
. of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in
the chemical industry. For the purposo of conversion into sterling,
the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks $=\mathrm{E1}$ has been used the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks $=£ 1$ has been used
and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following
俍 and end terms "Male Workers" "and "Female Workers" include
Tabbe the
boys and girls respectively. In Ausut, 1959, female workers boys and girls respectively. In August, 1959 , female workers
comppised approximately 22 per cent of the labour force in the
industry. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates comprised approximate Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates
industy. The tern "Aver
to actual hours spent the work bench, exxluding time of for
teal breaks company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc. to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for
meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Heury } \\ \text { Hours of } \\ \text { Work } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Harrive } \\ & \text { Harrings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Evand } \\ \text { Earaning } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 2 \\ & 42: 9 \\ & 42: 0 \\ & 42 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 6 \\ & 37.4 \\ & 38 \cdot 8 \\ & 38 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \\ \hline & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 157 \\ 137 \\ 110 \\ 121 \\ 125 \end{array} \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Average all workers | 41.4 | 4 | 1946 |

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in
respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries,
unemployment and famila allowances. It in int posible to quote
a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial
risk. On average the total contribution would appear to approxirisk. On average the total cont
mate to 15 per cent. of wages.
In addition to these statutory payments, employers may con-
tribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers tribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers
for the purpose of the International Labour Offce enquiry of 1955,
the results of which were published in Labour Costs in European the results of which were published in Labour Costs in European
Industry (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of Inhe International Labour Office at 38-393 Parliament Street, London,
S.W.1. price 7s. 6d.), the amounts paid by German employers in

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of
the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision
 to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years.
Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days,

Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Canning Industry in Norway
Information concerning wages is published quarterly by the
Norwegian Employers' Confederation. The figures below relating Norweglian Employers' Confeceration. The figures below relating
to earnings have been taken from Lonnstatistikk for Arbeidere (Thirn Quarter, 1959) and yive detailis of average hourly earnings in the meat and fish canning industry (excluding holiday pay,
bonuses, and other supplementary payments). For the purpose oonuses, and other supplementary payments). For the purpose
of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 2 kroner $=£ 1$
has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.
The normal working week in the industry is of 46 hours duration. Average hourly earnings in the third quarter of 1959 were:-

## Adult males Adult females

$\left.\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Time } \\ \text { Rate }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Piece } \\ \text { Rate }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Average } \\ \text { Carrangs }\end{array} \\ \text { (all workers) }\end{array}\right)$
Employers pay contributions to funds covering pensions, sick-
ness industrial injuries, and unemployment. In 1958 the Norwegian ness, industrial injuries, and unemployment. In 1958 the Norwegian
Trade Association estimated that these contributions equalled $9 \cdot 2$ per cent. of workers' net earnings.
There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year
Workers are also granted 10 statutory paid public holidays.
 refer to Norwegian industry generally and are subject to some
modification in the canning industry, in yiew of its highly seasonal nature.

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TIME EQUIPMENT

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Fish Canning Industry in Portugal The Portuguese Ministry of Corporations and Social Insurance
publish details of collective agreements concluded in various publish details of collective agreements concluded in various
industries. The details of wages iven below have been taken from
the most the most recent collective agrieement for the fish canning industry
(relating to the Oporto district which came into effect on 1st suly,
105i,
 Trabalho e Previdencia (15th July, 1958). For the purpose
conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 80 escudos =
has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. Hours of work in the industry are 48 a week.
Labour is divided into two categories, the skilled workers, who represent about 25 per cent. of the total number of workers
employed, and the unskilled, mainly women, about 75 per cent. Minimum hourly rates vary according ton occupuation, as follows:
-men, skilled, 11d. to 1. 2.; women, skilled, 7d.; all workers, unskilled, 6 d .
Skilled workers are employed permanently throughout the year
and are used off season as maintenance staff with a guaranteed nd are used off season as maintenance staff with a guaranteed
ninimum of at least 24 hours a week for men and 8 hours fo women. Unskilled workers are daily laboured.
for the hours they work, if and when required.
Overtime is calculated on the basis of a 50 per cent. increase of Overtime is calculated on the basis orrers are only entitled to
the hourly rates. The permanent worker
overtime pay for such hours as they may work after 8 p. overtime pay for such hours as they may work after 8 p.m. Other
workers are paid overtie for all hours in excess of 48 in any week, irrespective of when worked
Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in
respect of invalilidyt, pensions, industrial injuries, sickness, and
family allowances. In 1957 these contributions to tolled aproxirespect of invaliidity, pensions, industrial injuries, sickness, and
family allowances. In 1957 these contributions totalled apporoximately 15 per cent. of wages. Permanent workers are also insured
against unemployment, the employers contributing 1 per cent. of against un
the wages.
There is
There is statutory provision for six days' paid annual holiday Workers are not paid for any of the seven statutory public
holidays which may fall on a weekday unless they actually work
on the day. holidays which may fall on a weekday unless they actually wo
on the day.

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

## ontents of this Sectio




Note.-The estimated numbers of employees included in the Tables below have been revised on the basis of the new figures for end-May, 1959, based on counts of National Insurance Cards, that have now become available. No revision has been made of the figures for self-employed persons included in the estimates of the total working population.

Employment in Great Britain in December

GENERAL SUMMARY
 ocurre in ind eseasonal indusuries, especialy disiribution agriColeco inceases










 While ine ieseac by 10.000 .
Meproses asa proportion of the estimated number of employess




GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION
The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-
November and end-December, 1959 , are shown in the following November and end-December, 1959, are shown in the following
Table, together with the figures for recent months and endTable, together
December, 1958.

| Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1958 | Octig | ${ }_{\text {Nos, }}$ Nos, | ${ }_{\text {Des, }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { chaning } \\ \text { duting } \\ \text { Docioin } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Number in Civil Employment Men .. | 22,900 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ci,4129} \\ 1,5,5023 \\ 8,023 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,4327 \\ 1,5,75 \\ 8,055 \end{gathered}$ |  | 132 <br> 36 <br> 96 |
| Wholly Unemployed $\dagger$ | 520 | 414 | 413 | 436 | + 23 |
|  | -60 | 41 425 | 11 424 | 12 448 | + ${ }^{1}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men .. <br> Women | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{590 \\ 576 \\ 1 \\ 144} \end{array}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}547 \\ 532 \\ 15\end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { S40 } \\ 525 \\ 15\end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}536 \\ 531 \\ 15\end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total Working Population* Men ... | $\begin{aligned} & 24,106 \\ & 1,1061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,3720 \\ & 1,2,23 \\ & 8,8153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,355 \\ 1,8,203 \\ 8,182 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| *The total working population reprosents the estimated number of persons <br>  persons working on their own account as well as employess in civil employmen (indluding persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers payy-rolls) and Wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimat of the number of ex-xesryice men and women on release leave not yet in employmen (this estimate is included. in the figures on the erand total line, but is separately in the Tabie). Part-time workers are counted as full units. |  |  |  |  |  |

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad
industrial groius** is

| (End of Month) |
| :--- |

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*
The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which
comparable firt comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end
of December, 1958, and October, November and December, 1959 . or December, 1958 , and October, November and December, 1959
The figure relate to employes (includin persons temporariy laid
off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and
persons working on their own account, and they are thus diferent
in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisin scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satis-
factory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latte factory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter
classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual
industries. industries.
The figur
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total n each year which have been computed on the basis of the count
of ef ind
of insure of insurance cards. In been compe of alded on the basis of the countries other than coal
mining, building and contracting and gas and eltre the mining, building and contracting and gas and electricity, use ha
also ben made of the monthly yerurns rendered by employers under
the Statistics of Trade the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers
on the pay-rolss (incluuing those temporariy laid-off and those
absent from work owing to sickness etc.) at the beginning of the 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 summarises separatally for each industry, and the retaio between the
two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment two totals is the ebasis 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 anailable in the
shown below, are omitted from the Table.
*Based on the 1948 edition $C$ S the "Standard Industrial Class

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS



SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*
Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment other months to show the total numbers working short-time.
returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour from all employers These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administramanufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one- tive, technical and clerical staffis).
quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees. The figures for 2 nd January, 1960, including an allowance for obtained on the returnsti only once a quarter (in February, May August and November), but figures are obtained on the returns for given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 2nd January, 1960

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { operatives on } \\ \text { Short-time } \end{gathered}$ | Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { operatives on } \\ & \text { Short-time } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) | $\begin{aligned} & 4,90 \\ & 4,400 \\ & 4,400 \end{aligned}$ | Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Fur .. | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 500 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 200 | Clothing (including Footwear) | 6,600 |
| tal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Steel Sheets | $\begin{aligned} & 1,700 \\ & 1,100 \\ & 300 \\ & \hline 100 \end{aligned}$ | Tailoring <br> Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery | $\begin{aligned} & 1,700 \\ & \text { 1,300 } \\ & 1,600 \end{aligned}$ |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods . <br> Non-Electrical Engineering | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 1,900 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | Dres Industries not elsemhere specifed | 2,100 |
| Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor Vëhicles and Cycles Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft |  | Food, Drink and Tobacco Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specifie | $\begin{aligned} & 4,200 \\ & \hline 1,500 \\ & 1,400 \\ & \hline 400 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ron and Steel forgings Metal Industris | $\begin{aligned} & 1,800 \\ & \substack{300 \\ 700 \\ 400} \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | Manufactures on Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery | ${ }_{1,200}^{1,000}$ |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. | 100 | Paper and Printing Cardboard Boxes, Carartons, etc. | 600 300 |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted | $\begin{aligned} & 9,000 \\ & \hline, 300 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 0000$ | Other Manufacturing Industries | 500 |
| Hosiery and other Knitted Goods | S,S, 1,600 | Total, All Manufacturing Industriest .. | 40,200 |



NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they Thers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great were shortly toreturn to their former employment).
numbers
Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 1th January,
The industrial analysis is is based on the Standar numitain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th January, The industrial analysisi is based on the Standard Industrial
Brital
1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out Classification ( (1958). The figures for each industry represent the
not 1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out
of a siassification (1958). The figures for each industry re

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed } \\ \text { (incloding } \\ \text { casuals) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Temporarily } \\ \text { stopped }}}{ }$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Tot | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculty Forestry Fishing | $\begin{gathered} 16,588 \\ 12,614 \\ 3,494 \\ 3,49 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,037 \\ 2,994 \\ \hline, 90 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,553 \\ & 1,50 \\ & 2,397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 212 \\ 208 \\ 20 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,151,77 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,78 \\ 5,891 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,249 \\ 3,202 \\ \hline 10 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,400 \\ 1 ; 5950 \\ 5,504 \\ 5,507 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,271 \\ 1 ; 7887 \\ 6,57 \\ 6,201 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,430 \\ 3,383 \\ \hline, 31 \\ 16 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |
| Mining and Ouarrying <br> Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying .. | $\begin{aligned} & 7,688 \\ & \hline 6.510 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 265 \\ 198 \\ 16 \\ 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ { }_{4}^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\underline{-}_{5}^{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,63 \\ & 6.523 \\ & \hline 626 \\ & \hline 226 \\ & 326 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 271 \\ 199 \\ 19 \\ 13 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,94 \\ & 6,7274 \\ & \hline, 7279 \\ & \hline 236 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 275 \\ 206 \\ 14 \\ 54 \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,171 \\ & 6,738 \\ & 7.96 \\ & 3.96 \\ & 373 \end{aligned}$ |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Frait and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 269 \\ \hline 7 \\ 70 \\ 50 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline 97 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ |  | 7,296 <br> 7,97 <br> 9110 <br> 9764 <br> 104 <br> 102 <br> 1,125 <br> 1,458 <br> 268 <br> 268 <br> 689 <br> 683 <br> 263 |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Alied Industries <br> Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel <br> Lubricating Oils and Greases <br> Chemicals and Dyes Toilet Preparations Explosives and Firework <br> Paint and Printing Ink $\quad$ Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Mate Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. | $\begin{array}{r}4,238 \\ 409 \\ 3.98 \\ 1,738 \\ 1,738 \\ 435 \\ 435 \\ 383 \\ 128 \\ 129 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{7}^{7} \\ & \Xi_{3} \\ & \Xi_{2}^{2} \\ & \Xi^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 26 \\ -1 \\ -13 \\ \hline 2 \\ -1 \\ -9 \\ -9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> ron and Steel (General) <br> Steel Tubes <br> ron Castings, etc. <br> Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & \frac{42}{22} \\ & \hline 22 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,431 \\ & \hline, 463 \\ & \hline, 963 \\ & 1,977 \\ & 7979 \\ & 790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 923 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 375 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline 256 \\ 120 \\ 127 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,34 \\ 3.858 \\ \hline, .185 \\ \hline, 497 \\ 926 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,507 \\ & 3.889 \\ & \hline, 965 \\ & \hline, 980 \\ & 809 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Africultual Machinery gedecep it tractoris) Metal working Machine Tools <br> Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines <br> Textile Machinery and Accessories <br> Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery <br> Industrial Plant and Steelwork <br> Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified <br> Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machincs <br> Insulated Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus <br> Domestic Electric Appli Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  | 102 <br> -2 <br> -3 <br> 1 <br> $\mathbf{1}^{2}$ <br> -1 <br> -6 <br> -1 <br> - <br> -4 <br> -38 <br> 1 <br> -1 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering | $\begin{gathered} 13,731 \\ 1,7,21 \\ 1,018 \end{gathered}$ | 324 <br> 24 <br> 79 | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 96 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,80 \\ & 12,020 \end{aligned}$ | 332 <br> 233 <br> 79 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,1,120 \\ & 1, i, 102 \\ & 1,102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,24 \\ & 1,2020 \\ & 1,2029 \end{aligned}$ | 339 <br> 260 <br> 79 | $\underset{\substack{14,633 \\ 13,462 \\ 1,171}}{1,43}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Mincraft Manturing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,615 \\ & 1,686 \\ & 1,649 \\ & 1,542 \\ & \hline, 386 \\ & 634 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | 939 <br> 347 <br> 106 <br> 102 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br> 29 <br> 41 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}479 \\ 439 \\ 48 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 947 351 107 107 392 26 29 42 42 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,500 \\ 2,175 \\ \\ 260 \\ 1,913 \\ 393 \\ 639 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | 989 <br> 357 <br> 311 <br> 400 <br> 203 <br> 26 <br> 31 <br> 62 <br> 2 |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Cutle and Implements Cutlery <br> Wire and Wire Ma, Rivets, etc. Cans and Metal Boxes <br> Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere Metal Industries not elsewhere specified | 4,680 306 121 237 483 189 3,326 3,36 | 2,183 110 132 139 188 180 1,296 1,296 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 1 \\ -15 \\ \hline 97 \end{array}$ | 49 <br> $\stackrel{4}{9}$ <br> - <br> 18 <br> 18 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,831 \\ 323 \\ 123 \\ 256 \\ 404 \\ 189 \\ 113 \\ 3,423 \end{array}$ | 2,232 106 1068 188 180 130 1,314 1,3 | $\begin{array}{r}7,063 \\ 439 \\ 229 \\ 404 \\ 542 \\ 469 \\ 243 \\ 4,737 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,907 335 124 259 409 191 117 3,472 | 2,257 120 106 149 138 296 131 1,317 | 7,164 255 430 408 447 477 4.88 4,789 |
| Textiles <br> Production of Man-made Fibres <br> Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made | 7,017 | 7,1506 | 651 | 529 | 7,368 | 8,035 <br> 156 <br> 2431 | 15,703 | -8,605 | 10,451 163 1011 2911 | 19,056 |
| Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted <br> Jute Rope, Twine and $\ddot{\text { Net }}$ <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods <br> Lace Carpets <br> Carpets Närrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Textile Finishing ... |  | 2,389 1,865 1888 140 200 616 65 261 2118 403 539 56 56 | 27 <br> 27 <br> 83 <br> 51 <br> 51 <br> 154 <br> 35 <br> 15 <br> 12 <br> 12 <br> 264 <br> 264 | $\begin{gathered} 42 \\ 65 \\ 59 \\ 16 \\ \hline 4 \\ 177 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 95 \\ 21 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,419 \\ & \hline, 231 \\ & 2,176 \\ & \hline 195 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 186$ |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur | $\begin{aligned} & 761 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 469 \\ 2661 \\ 76 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 107 \\ & 109 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | 67 40 40 25 | 49 <br> 16 <br> 24 <br> 9 | 828 509 518 101 | $\begin{aligned} & 413 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 123 \\ 242 \\ 48 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 5027 \\ & \text { s21 } \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | 436 135 153 48 48 | 1,296 and 160 160 |

The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously ymplos.
These men are includded with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.


Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges
$\qquad$
 Briaind period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth
of each
Employment Oftese of cortain Loal Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Phacings |  | Placins | Veancess |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Toal | 98,79 | 250,830 | 174,677 | 245,489 |

percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover"
abble publihe of
and
 The fifures of vacancies unfiled represent the numbers or
vacancies notified by mployers to Emplomment Exchanges and




 ment Exxhange to submit all suitable applicants to them withour
 Nevertheiess comparison of the en igures for ravious da

 changes,, e., they doy onot include e engagements of workpeople e
employers that were made without the assistance of Employment

| Industry Group | Plating durin firevemeks |  |  |  |  | Number of Veacancies remining unflice at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1end | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bors } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und }}}^{\text {der }}$ |  |  | Toat | $\underbrace{\text { eve }}_{\substack{\text { Mend } \\ \text { 180ed } \\ \text { ound }}}$ | cous |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { girid } \\ \text { dis } \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying <br> Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries <br> Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering including Scientific Instru- <br> Engineering including Scientific ments, etc. Electrical Goods and <br> Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering <br> Vehicles.. <br> Textiles .. Linen and Man-made Fibres Cotton, L. (Spinning and Weaving) <br> (Spinning and Weaving) Woollen and Worsted <br> Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear <br> Clothing and Footwear $\quad$ Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc <br> Timber, Furniture, etc. <br> Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing <br> Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication <br> Transport and Communication Distributive Trades .. Insurance, Banking and Finance <br> Profes Miscel <br> Entertains Services <br> Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, <br> Public Administration National Govern <br> National Government Service Local Government Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 85,411 | 24,761 | 3,866 | 25,599 | 174,667 | 101,05 | 28,800 | 12,09 | 44,255 |  |

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 6th January, 1960, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:-

| Region | ${ }_{\text {18 and }}^{\text {and over }}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ross } \\ \text { under } 18}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{\text {W }}^{\text {Women }}$ and over |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pacings |  | Placings |  | Placins | Veanemies | Placins | Vacanies | Placinss | Vaganies |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,10,955 \\ & \hline 102505 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 10,522 and and and and and and and and $i, 1,66$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grat Brition | 85,41 | 101,05s | 24,761 | 28,80 | 38,866 | 72,999 | 25.599 | 4,235 | 174,667 | 245,488 |

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled



Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled at 7th December, 1959


Insured Persons Absent from
Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



The proportion of males nocuater ine toua (Geat Biain)





Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders









Employment
in the Coal Mining Industry in December







 provisonal
necosary:

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery

| Divisiont | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { numbers of } \\ \text { wage-earners } \\ \text { on colliery } \\ \text { books during } \\ 5 \text { weeks ended } \\ \text { 2nd January, } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | (ncrease ( + ) or decrasese ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 weeks ended 28 th November 28th Nove 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks ended } \\ & \text { 27hth December, } \\ & \text { 1958 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \hline= & 100 \\ \hline & 700 \\ \hline & 700 \\ \hline & 500 \\ \hline & 400 \\ \hline & \text { 400 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| England and Wales | 563,500 | - 2,800 | - 40,600 |
| Scotland | 77,700 | - 400 | - 6,400 |
| Great Britain | 641,200 | - 3,200 | - 47,000 |

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of
December about 2,450 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who leff the industry was about 5,450 ; the numbers
on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000 . During on the coliiery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000 . During
the four weeks of November there was a net decrass of 3,40 .
Information is given in the Table below regarding absentecism Information is given in the Table below regarding absentecism
in the coal mining industry in Deeember and in November, 1959,
and and December, , 955 . Separate eceemeser are compilevembin respect of
(a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason (a) yoluntary absentee ism (absences for which no satisfactory reason
is iven ) and (b) involuntrary absenteeism (absences due mainly to
sickness) 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 expressed as
appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

| - | December, 1959 | November, 1959 | December, 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers: Involuntary | ${ }_{8}^{8.17}$ | 7.40 8.69 | 7.789 |
| All workers: Voluntary Involuntary | ${ }_{8}^{6.47}$ | 5.521 | ${ }_{7}^{6 \cdot 03}$ |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.83 tons in December, compared with 3.84 tons in the previous mont
and 3.63 tons in Deememer 1958 . The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers
was 1.35 tons in December; for November, 1959, and December was 1.35 tons in December; for November, 1959 , and DDec
1958, the figures were 1.37 tons and 1.32 tons, respectively.
Professional and Executive
Register
The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain
Employment Exchangs, operates a secialisised pacing and informa-
tion service for persons seeking professional or senior executive tion service for persons seaking professisional or seninor execut
posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories. posts and for employers seeking persons in these eategories.
At 6 th January the total number of persons on the Professiona
and Executive Register was 15,473 , consisting of 14,602 men and At oth January the total number of persons on te niotessional
and Executive Registe was 15,473 , consisting of 14,602 men and
871 women (of whom 8,245 and 40 , respetivel, were in employ 871 women (of whom 8,245 and 401, respectively, were in employ-
ment). During the period 3rd Decemer, 1995, to 6 th J January,
1960 , the number of vacancies filled was 438 . The number of 1ent) the number of vacancies filcember, was 193
vacancies unfiled at 6th January was 3,102 .
*" "No change" is indiciated by three dots.

## Technical and Scientific <br> Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour
operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House,
$26-28$ King Street, St. Jamess S Suare. London, S.W. (telephone
number, Whitehall 6200 , but it also has a representative at 450 , number, whitehall 6200 ), but it also has a representative at 450,
Sauchiehall street, Glasgow, C. 2 (telephone number, Glasgow
Douglas 7161).
Tha Dasitann

The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists,
mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metalurgists, agricilutuists, biologists and other scientists, professional engurineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The
normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or menbership of a recognised professional
institution. A. Higher National Crtificate in enineering subjects,
applied institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects,
appplied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable
qualifcitaion The register of vacancies includes a wide range of
vacancies orershe qualification. The
vacancies overseas.
The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and
Scientific Register at 11th January was 4,418 ; this figure included 3,342
of empiogmentrants who who were antraady was in work but dis desired a changed
of change registrants who were The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 8 th
December, 1959 , and 11 th January, 1960 ( 5 weeks) are shown below. Vacancies outstanding at 8th December
notified during period
filled during period
cancelled or withdrawn
unfiled at 11th January

## Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies
and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations
notitifed by hoppitals and other emporess is carried out by the
Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the
Ministry of Labour through the Nussing Appointments offces.
These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Sprvice for the abovementioned professions both for potential students and for qualified
persons seeking other posts. Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary
and allied occupations, in respect of the eperiod from 1st October to

31st December, 1959, are given below. | Vacancies outstanding at 1st October .. | .. | Men | Women |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| , 540 | 19,603 |  |  | Vacancies outstanding at 1st October

filled during period
filled during period $\quad .$.
outstanding at 31 st December
The total of 22,976 vacancies outstanding at 31 st 19,546 included 3,036 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants,
nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the
remaining 19,940 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., ${ }^{\text {s }}$ given below.

| Trained Nurses | . | .. | 6,685 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Student Nurses | . | .. | 7,762 |
| Midwives | . | . | 913 |
| Pupil Midwives | .. | 637 |  |
| Assistant Nurses | . | 2,33 |  |
| Pupil Assistant Nurses | .. | 1,609 |  |

## Industrial Rehabilitation

 operated by Voluntary Blinn Welfare organisations relate to the
four weeks ended 4th January, 1960 .

|  | Men | Women | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of persons admitted to courses <br> during period | 35 | 66 | 601 |
| Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period | 1,227 | 78 | 5 |
| - Number of persons who completed courses | 541 | 65 | 606 |

[^2]-These figures include 320 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

## Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA
The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate
that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and 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 obout $2.957,100$ in october 1959 an private domestic service, was about $2,977,100$ in October, 1959 , an
increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an
increase increase of 2.2 per cent. compared with October, 1958 .
CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from
employers in industries other than 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 workpoople in emplovservice indicate that the total number of workppeople in employ-
ment in October, 1959, in the establishments covered by the ment in October, 1959, in the establishments covered by the
returns, was $1 \cdot$ oper cent. lower than in the previous month but
3.6 per cent. higher than in October, 1958. The number of 3. 6 per cent. higher than in october, 1958, The number of
persons employed in manufacturing industries in October was
1.2 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 3.5 per cent. persons employed in manufacturing industries in October was
1.2 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 3.5 per cent.
higher than in October, 1958.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners
industries other than agriculture and domestic service in in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in
December, 1959 , is estimated by the Department of Labor to have
been been approximately $53,564,000$. This was about 1.6 per cent. higher
than the (revised) figure for the previous month and $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. higher than in December, 1958 . The number of production
workers in manufacturing industries in December was $12,387,000$, an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with the previous montht and
an increase of 3.8 per cent. compared with December 1958 an increase of 3.8 per cent. compared with December, 1958 .
The Department of Labor estiated that the total number of
unemployed persons at the middle of December was about $3,577,000$, unemployed persons at the middle of December was a about 3,577,000,
compare with $3,670,000$ at the middle of the previous month and
$4,108,000$ at the middle of December, 1958 .

BELGIUM
The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unem-
ployed during November, 1959 , was 116,260 , compared with 105,905 ployed during November, 1959, was 116,260 , compared with 105,905
in the previous month hand 1188,362 in November 1958 . Partrial l
empemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 44,664
working days. The total number of working days lost in November working days. The total number of working days lost in $N$ ovember
by persons wholly unemployed was $3,258,166$ while $1,246,991$ days
were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK
Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges showed that
at the end of December, 1959 , the number of members of appioved insurance societies who were unemployed was abouturs 9,900 , or or 13.6
per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 40.2 per cent. per cent. of the total number insured, compared with $4 \cdot 2$ per cent.
at the end of November and $17 \cdot 4$ per cent. at the end of December,
1958 .
FRANCE
Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered
as
156,098 lacants for employment at the beginning of January was as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was
156,088 of whom 39,44 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 146,586 and
35,112 at the beginning of the previous month and 133,699 and
28,026 at the beginning of January 1959 . GERMANY
In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number
unemployed at the end of December, 1959, was 443332 , compared unemployed at the end of December, 1959 , was 443,320, compared
with 230,605 at the end of the previous month and 93,795 at the end
of December, 1958 , In the Western of December, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corre-
sponding figures at the same dates were $69,089,43,001$ and 91,503 .

IRISH REPUBLIC The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employ-
ment Exchanges at 16 th January was 7,702, compared with
62,104 at 12 .h Decer ment Exchanges at 16th January was 74,702 compared with
62,104 at 12 th December, 1959 , and 83,172 at 17 th January, 1959.

## ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of September,
1959, was $1,684,007$, of whom $1,050,697$ were wholly unempioyed 959, was $1,64,007$, of whom 1,050,697 were wholly unepempioyed,
with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed
persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous
month the number registered for emploment was $1,162,43$,
includin 1,58857 . month the number registered for employment was $1,692,423$,
including $1,588,52$ wholly unemployed, and at the end of September,
1958 , it was $1,779,238$, including $1,104,915$ wholy unemployed.

## NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly
unemployed at the end of January, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit,
was 91,587 , ompared with 88,215 at the end of the prest was 91,587, compared with 88,215 at the end of the previous month
and 134,67 at the end of January 1959 . The number of persons
included in the toal who were employed on relief work was 17,011
at the end of Tont and 134,53 at the end of January, 1959. The number of persons
included in the toal who were employed on reief work was 17,11
at the ond on January, compared with
1959, and 20,993 at the end of January, 1959.

## RETAIL PRICES

U.K. INDEX FOR 12th JANUARY, 1960 ALL ITEMS (17th January, $1956=100$ ) ... 110 At 12th January, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at
17th January, $1956=100$ ), the same figure as at 15 th December, 1959 , and at 13 th J January, 1959 .
The index of retail prices measures the change from month
to month in the average level to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and
services purchased by the great tajority of households in the
United Kingdom, including practically all warn United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most
small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percrentage forme, the avexarage caveclated of incese
tet the base date being represted by 100. Some goods and
services are relatively services are relatively much more important than others and the
percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the
base date are combined by the uso of "wieghts ". The weights now
in use have been computed from ind base date are combined byed from information providede by a large
in use have been comptede
scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adju.
correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.
DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th JANUARY, 1960

$$
\text { (Prices at 17th January, } 1956=100 \text { ) }
$$

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 12 th January, 966, on the basis 17 th January $1556=$
100 the inices at widt the relative weights assismed to to the sub--rgoups
100, together wita
and the relative weights used in combining the separate group and thegerher with the reative weights as
and the
figures into a single whishts used in coll items " index.


A marked reduction in the average price of eggs and a smaller
reduction in the average price of bacon were partly ofsset by increases the average priceso of mutton on ancon were parm, and applise. For increase tood
troup as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one pe cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whol number,
Services
ervices
Mainly as a result of an increase in the average charge for
admission to cinemas, the average level of charges for the services group as a wo cholemase re hy nearrly one per cent., and the eroup index
groure
furue, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 118 , compared igure, expressed to the nearest wh
with 117 for the previous month.
Other Groups
In the eight remaining groups there was little change in the
ALI
INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JANUARY, 1960
The following Table shows the index figure for " all items " for
each month from January, 1956 , onwards, taking the level of each month from January, 1956, onwards, taking the level of
prices at 17 th January, 1556 as 100 . The figure normally relates
to the Tuescay nearest to the 15 th of the month.


#### Abstract




## DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

 and Calculation of the Index of Rentailed Prices" Method of Construction"Studies in toft Series
"Stial Statistics "), is obtainable from H. M. Stationery
 direct trom H.M. St
87 of this GAzerte.

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 relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained
in officil publications received since last month's issue of this
GAZETTE was prepared. GAZETTE was prepared.
in the case of Belgium (roou, clothing, tuel and light, services and househo
t The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

## Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

INDICES FOR 31st JANUARY, 1960
(31st January, $1956=100$ ) At 31 st January, 9960, the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for
all workers, comped

|  | All Industries and Services |  |  | Manufacturing Industrie only |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weekly } \\ & \text { Rates } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Normal } \\ \text { Weekly } \\ \text { Hours } \end{array}$ | Hourly Rates | Weekly Rates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { Weekly } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | Hourly Rates |
| 1959, Dec. | 117.5 | 99.5 | 118.1 | 117.2 | $99 \cdot 5$ | 117.8 |
| 1960, Jan. | $117 \cdot 8$ | 99.4 | 118.5 | 117.5 | 99.3 | 118.3 |

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages Index of Weekly Rates of Wages
The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-
ment 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
00. The representative industries and servic in rates of wages are taken into account in thices for which changes of calculation were e described into on pantes in the index and the method 51 of the issue of
this GAZETE for February, 1957. The index is base recogised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbibitration n the or wages inegulation Orders. The percentage increases
indative importance of the industries, in in accordance with the
eltasured by their total relative importance of the industries, as measured by their tota sroups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standary
Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56
f the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index do
 Working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other
payments-by-results workers due to variations in output or the
introduction of new machinery, etc. The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years
1955 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since January, 1959.
Figures for other


| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1956 <br> $\left.\begin{array}{l}1957 \\ 1959 \\ 1959\end{array}\right\}$ Monthly <br> averages | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { 110:1 } \\ & 111: 2 \\ & 117: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 2 \\ & 104: 8 \\ & 110: 4 \\ & 117: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 105:5} \\ & \hline 111: 4 \\ & 119: 0 \\ & 119: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 104.7 } \\ & \hline 1011 \\ & 111: 3 \\ & 117: 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1959, January. | 1166 ${ }_{\text {116.6 }}^{116 .}$ | 1116.6 | ${ }_{118}^{118.5}$ | 1117.7 |
| Fersary | (1117.9 | 1117.0 | (1118:8 | ${ }^{1177.1}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {Apay }}$ : | 1117.0 | ${ }^{117.2}$ | 118:9 | ${ }^{1717.2}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Juny }}$ : | $\begin{gathered} 117.1 \\ 117.3 \\ 117: 3 \end{gathered}$ | 1117.3 17 17 | 119.0 | 117.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1117.5 \\ & 1117 \\ & 117: 6 \end{aligned}$ | (117.9 | (119.8 $\begin{aligned} & 19.8 \\ & 19.8 \\ & 19\end{aligned}$ | -117:6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1177.7 \\ & 1117.8 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $118: 4$ $1118: 6$ 118.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1919: 8 \\ & 120 \cdot 0 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | -117.9 118.1 |
| 1960, January | 118.1 | 119.7 | 120.7 | 118.5 |

General
The figures given in Tables I to VI are on the basis
$1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAZETE have been revised to include changes arranged GAZFrTE have been revised to include changes arranged with figures. Revised figures are given in italics.
The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must
not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant not be taken to mean that the figures are
to more than the nearest whole number.



Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earrings (as
distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April,
1947, to October, 1959 , are given in an article on pages 45 to 53 1944, to October, 1959 , are given in an article on pages 45 to 53
of this GARETE, The averae increase in actual weekly acraings
(all workers) between April, 1956, and October, 1959, in the (all workers) between Aprili, 1956 , and October, 1959, in the
industries and sevvices coverd by the harly enquiries was
$15 \ddagger$ per cent., as compared with an average increase of $11 \ddagger$ per cent. $15 \pm$ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 111 per cent.
duning the same eriod in the level or weekly rates of wapes in the
same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings



Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

## Changes in January

It is estimated that the changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported Kingdom during January resulted in about $1,444,000$ workeople erceiving an aggregate increase of approximately
f277,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages whilst $£ 277,000$ in their full-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 190,000
workpeople had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an workpeople had their normal
average of nearly 1 妾 hours. $t$
The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the
retail drapery, outfting and footwear trades, the retail food trades
in retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, the retail food trades general printing industry, and the dressmaking and women's slight
clothing trade in England and Wales. Others receiving increases clothing trade in Engtan and wales.
included iron and stel workers and certain cratsmen in the coal
mining industry. Industries in which the normal working week mining industry. Industries in which the normal working week
was reduced included rubber manuatcture (44 to 42 ). Imperial
Chemical Industries Ltd. (44 to 42), electrical cable making ( 44 to

 pay with compensating adjustments of hourly rates where appro-
priate, and there were additional wages increases in the case of
youth and prate, and certe drivers in petroleum distribution and of London
youths and certon-on-Trent brewery workers.
Statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils
Act for workeople employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and Act for workeople employed in the retail drapery, outituting and
ootwear trades, the retail food trades in England and Wales and the
隹 etaii furnishing and allied trades was increased by varying amounts
ccording to age and occupation; for adult shoo assistants the
ncreases were in each case 6 s a week for men and 4 s . for women. increases were in each case 6 s a week for men and 4s. for women.
In the general printing industry, including periodical and newspaper
production other than certain national newspapers, the cost-of-
 ving bonus was increased by 2s. a week for men and 1s. .o. . . and
women, For men and women employed in the dressmaking and women, For men and women employed in the dressmaking
womens's light clothing trade in England and Wales, tat
hourly rates were increased by 2 d . and 11d. respectively. Sourly rates were
Salil increaseseame payable under sliding-scale arrangements
based on the offical index of retail prices to workers in the iron
ind stee hindustry asd stel indurtry. National standard shift rates in the coal
mining industry for Grade I plus and Grade I craftsmen, and mining industry for Grade I plus and Grade I craftsmen, and
also winding enginemen, were increased by 1s.a shift with retrospec-
tive offect to Deer ive effect to December, 1959 .
Of the total increase of $£ 277,000$, about $£ 173,000$ was the result
of Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; about $£ 47,000$ resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions;
about $£ 32,000$ resulted from the operation of siding scales based about $£ 32,000$ resulted from the operation of slididy scales based
on the official index of retail prices; and about result of arrangements mado by Joint Industrial Councils
joint standing bodies established by voluntary a greement.

The following Table shows, by industry group, the numbers of
workpeople affected (a) by increases in full-time weekly rates of workpeople affected (a) by increases in full-time weekly rates of
wages and the aggregate amounts of succh increases there were no decreases in wage rates during the month), and ( $(b)$ by reductions in
normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such normal week
reductions.


The above figures include 19,000 workpeople who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours.
In January, $1959,353,000$ workpeople received an increase of In January, $1959,353,000$ workpeople received an increase of
reductions in nor full-time weekly hours rates of work. Details of principal changes reported during January are given on the following pages.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \begin{array}{c} \text { als ate at } \\ \text { besening oft } \\ \text { Table) of } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|r\|c\|} \substack{\text { chang } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { efferect }} \end{array}$ | Class of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Birminham } \\(30)}}{ }$ | 4 Jan. | Male and female workers |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-Trent } \\ & \hline \text { OT) } \end{aligned}$ | Jan | Male and female workers |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  the men's rate for similar work. $\dagger$ |
|  |  tricts (31) |  | Male and female workers |  <br>  <br>  |
| Manuracture | England and Wales in Scotland $\ddagger$ | 3 Jan. | Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces |  |
| Heary Chemicals | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain (cer- } \\ \text { tain frami) } \\ (37) \end{gathered}\right.$ | 4 Jan. | Workers other than engineering and building trade craftsmen, wagon repairers | New hourly rates agreed for timeworkers consequent on the reduction of normal weekly yours without loss of pay, and pieceworkers' rates increased proportionately to enable them to maintain approximately their previous earnings. Minimum rates for dayworkers (other than the metals division) are as follows: <br>  allowance. for hours worked, of 5 d. an hour for workers 18 and over and or 3 d d. for those under 18, but this allowance is no longer to be added when computing payment for overtime or abnormal time. $\dagger$ |
|  |  | 4 Jan. | Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelapprentices |  |
| Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture | $\operatorname{creat~Britain~}_{(39)}$ | First pay in Jan. Jan. | Male and female workers | Cost-of.iviving bonus increaseds. by 2 s a a Week (12s. to 14.5 for male workers <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Atomic Energy | $\mathrm{S}_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\text {United Kingdom }}$ |  | Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority | Increases in national minimum wage rates of 10 s . 6 d . a week for adult male and female workers in craft grades, of 9 s . for adult male workers and 7 s . 3 d . <br>  for apprentices and other juvenile workers. National minimum rates affer change include: men 21 and over-craftsmen 217s. a week, non-cratt grades (excluding domestic worker grades 180 . 1 d.; women 21 and over- cratts- women 217 s ., non-craft grades (excluding domestic worker grades) 144 s . 6 d . |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Pig ron } \\ \text { Manuacture }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { England and Wales } \\ \text { and certain works } \\ \text { in Scotland } \ddagger \\ \text { (42) } \end{gathered}$ | 3 Jan. |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> do. <br> do. |
|  |  | Jan. | Workers employed at blast |  |
|  | West of Scotland** | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay } \\ \text { period } \\ \text { oencing } \\ \text { neaces. } \\ 1 \text { Jan. } \\ 3 \text { Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | Workers, other than maintenance workers, blastfurnaces | Cost-of-living payment increaseds by 1.3 d . a shift (8s. 5 d . to 8s. 7 dd . calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Iron and Steel } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { ate }}$ |  |  | Workers, other than roll turner and maintenance workers, shops and steel rolling mills |  |
|  |  | 3 Jan . | Roll turners and apprentices employed at steol works | Cost-of-1ving payment incraseds by 0.17 d , an hour ( 13.83 sd . to 14 d .) for <br>  |

[^3]| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { chinge } \\ \text { foroke } \\ \text { effoct } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpoople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iron and SteelManufacture(continued) |  | 3 Jan . | Fully skilled maintenance raftsmen, and apprentices, blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills Semi ni - skilled maintenance ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works | Cost-of-living payment increased $\dagger$ by 0.17 d . an hour ( $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 3 \mathrm { d } . \text { to } 1 4 \mathrm { d } \text { .) for }}$ craftsmen, by $0 \cdot 13 \mathrm{~d} .(10 \cdot 37 \mathrm{~d}$. to 10.5 d.$)$ for $0 \cdot 09 \mathrm{~d}$. ( 6.91 d . to 7 d .) for apprentices under 18 . |
|  |  | 3 Jan. | Bricklayers, ${ }^{\text {and }}$, aprentices, bricklayers ${ }^{\text {aboburrs }}$, and and ployed at blastfurna iron and steel works | Cost-of-living payment increased $\dagger$ by 0.17 d . an hour ( 13.83 d. to 14 d .) for men 21 and over, by 0.13 d . 10.37 d . to 10.5 d .) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21 , and by 0.09 d . ( 6.91 d . to 7 d .) for apprentices and boys under 18 . |
|  | Staffordshire, CheShire, Tees-side Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district $\ddagger$ (43) | 4 Jan. | Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills | Cost-of-living payment increasedt by 1.3 d a a shift $(8 \mathrm{~s}$. 5.4 d to 8 s .6 .7 d .) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97 d . (6s. 4.05 d. to 5 s. 5.02 d .) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 , and by 0.65 s . 4 s . 2.7 d . to $4 \mathrm{~s} .3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~S}$.) for those ander 18 . |
|  | South-West Wales§ $(43)$ | 3 Jan . | Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel nianufacture | Cost-ofliviving bonus increasedt by 2 d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. $6 d$.$) for men and fo$ <br>  |
|  | South Wales <br> Mondmend <br> $(43)$ <br> anthhirirel | 3 Jan. | Workers employed at steel roll- ing mills ing mills | Cost-oflliving bonus increasedt by 1.2 d a a shift (65. 6 d . to 65.7 .2 d . for skilled <br>  anhe und an 18 . those under |
| ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Tinplate }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { South Wales and } \\ & \text { Monmouthshire } \\ & (43) \end{aligned}$ | 3 Jań. | Workers other than apprentices | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 2 d . a shift (8s. 4 d . to 8s. 6 d .) for men and <br>  (4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.) for workers under 18 . |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 4 Jan . |  | Cost-ofliving payment increasedt by. 1.3 d a a shift (88.5.54d. to 8 8. 6.7 fd .) for <br>  under 18. |
| Manubeture | Neepport and | 3 Jan . | Male workers .. $\quad . . \quad \therefore$ | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 1.16 d . a shift (8s. 3.18 d . to 8 s . 4.34 d .) for <br>  |
| ${ }_{\text {Manubinature }}^{\text {B }}$ | England and Wales | Third pay day in Jan. | Male and female workers | Increasest of 1 s . a week for adult workers, and of 6 d . for apprentices, boys <br>  19 and over, and of 4 per cent. for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men higher skiled 191s. 6 d a week, lesser skilled <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Grat }}^{\text {(f3tain }}$ ( |  | Male and female workers (including plumber jointers, | New hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Minimum rates after changell: fully qualified plumber $5 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{\mathrm{~s}}{\mathrm{~d}}$. an hour, Provinces 5 s . 1d. (plus an additional rate of 2 d . an hour when actually engaged on the jointing of cables of 33 kV and above) plumber jointers' mates 4 s . 7 d ., 4 s . $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ youths and boys 30 per cent. plumber jointers' rates at 16 rising to 85 per cent. at 21.** |
| (taty | England (64) |  | Male and female workers | Increasest of 115.5s. to 11. 10d. a week, according to occupation, for male <br>  <br>  addition: men-kroup P.T. (pattern-makers and toolmakers) 1 Ibs. .fd. or <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  $\underset{\substack{\text { Within the } \\ \text { per cent. }}}{ }$ |
| Basket Making | $\underset{(142)}{\text { United Kingdom. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { pirst } \\ \substack{\text { piry } \\ \text { in Jan. }} \end{gathered}$ | Male and female workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\dagger$ by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ( 25 to $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for timeworkers and pieceworkers. |
| $\underset{\text { Manufacture }}{\substack{\text { Silk }}}$ | United Kingdom. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Increases of 6 s .6 d . a week for men, and of 4 s .6 d . for women, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates. |

[^4]| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { besinto at } \\ \text { bening oft } \\ \text { Table) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chirg } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { fofocerect } \\ \text { effict } \end{gathered}$ | Class of Workpeople | Partioulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Silk } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \\ & \text { (continued) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Macclesfield } \\ (81) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in weok } \\ & \text { moncing } \\ & \text { monang } \end{aligned}$ | Timeworkers |  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | ncreases of 6 s .6 d . a week for men, and of 4 s .6 d . for women, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Silk } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \\ & \text { and Dyeing } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {Leek }}{ }_{\text {(80) }}$ |  | Timeworkers |  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Increases of 6 s .6 d . a week for men, and of 4 s .6 d . for women, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Pressed Felt } \\ \text { Manutacure }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rossendale } \\ \text { (certain frmaley }}}{\text { Valey }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { day in } \\ \text { Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | Male and female workers |  Minimum rates after change, inclusive over 1 164s. 8d a week $\begin{aligned} & \text { women } 18 \\ & \text { 122s. } 54 . \text {., cutting and stitching } 112 \text { s. }\end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Manutiecture }}^{\text {Hene }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { sootland } \\ \text { Hawick } \\(92)}}{\text { (except }}$ |  | Male and female timeworkers |  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Female pieceworkers | Bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased* by 2 s . 11 d . (26s. 3d, to 29s. 2d.). Increases* of 4 s .6 d . a week ( 50 s . 6 d . to 55 s .) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3 s. ( 36 s . to 39 s .) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Mer cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 55 s . for men and 39 s , forper women: journeymen 165s. 3d. a week, journeywomen 113s. 10d. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Hawick }}^{(92)}$ |  | Male and female workers |  |
|  | Nottinham and | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firirt } \\ \substack{\text { pay } \\ \text { i Jan. }} \end{gathered}$ | Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar sec- tion of the hosiery and knitwear industry | Increase* of 5 per cent. ( 5 to 10 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings and static bonus. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lace } \\ & \text { Furnishings } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | Nottingha, Ayr- |  | Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers | Increase* of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (59 to 60 per cent. on basic rates.) |
| Leavers Lace Manufature | $\begin{gathered} \text { Long Eaton, Not- } \\ \text { tingham and } \\ \text { Derby } \end{gathered}$ | First complete pay week following fil Dinc., 31. 1959. | Twisthands and auxiliary workers | Increase* of 1 per cent. making the overall addition 50 per cent. on the wages schedule dated 1st February, 1952. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern Ireland. } \\ & (96)(254) \end{aligned}$ | 11 Jan. | Malo workers |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hosiery } \\ \text { Finishing }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Midiands } \\ \text { distictiss) } \\ (99) \\ (\text { various } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | First pay day in Jan. | Male and female workers | Increase* of 1 per cent. ( 9 to 10 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile } \\ & \text { Making-up } \\ & \text { and Packing } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Manchesster } \\(95)}}{\text {.. }}$ | Pay day in week <br> in week ending <br> 2 Jan. | Male and female workers |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Coir Mat } \\ \text { and Matting } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\substack{\text {. } \\ \text {. }}}$ | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in wer } \\ & \text { ending } \\ & 16 \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ | Male and female workers |  |

[^5]| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { (see also iote at } \\ & \text { beginning of } \\ & \text { Table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { faffecer } \\ \text { eff } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholesale } \\ \text { Mante and } \\ \text { Castund } \\ \text { Making } \end{gathered}$ | Northern (releland.. | 11 Jan. | Male workers | Increases of 2 d . an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than <br>  <br>  passers, pressers and machinists (other than plain machinists) with not less <br>  Increases of 1 dd . an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ?d., 1d., 1 dd. or 11d., according to age at com mence- ment and period of employment, for learners increase of 3 d an hour in <br>  |
|  |  |  | Female workers |  |
| Dressmaking and Womens Light Clothing | England and Wales | 29 Jan . | Wale and female workers: |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Wholesale } \\ \text { branch }}}{\text { manufacturing }}$ |  |
| (efractory | $\underset{\text { England and (118) Wales }}{\text { (1) }}$ |  | Workers other than mainten- ance menf |  |
| Salt Glazed Ware | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(127)}$ | Beginning fof firs futroy foliof foling 30 Jan. | Workers employed in making salt glazed clay ware |  |
| $\underset{\text { Processing }}{\text { Glass }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Grat Britian }}^{\text {(130) }}$ |  | Workers employed in proces- |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Envelope } \\ \text { Making and } \\ \text { Stationery } \\ \text { Manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{\text {(14) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Firist } \\ & \text { piar } \\ & \text { in Jay. } \end{aligned}$ | Male and female workers | Cost-of-living bonus increasedll by 2 s . a week ( 12 s . to 14 s .) for adult male Workers, by 1s. 6 d. (9s. to 10 s . 6 d.$)$ for adult portional amounts for apprentices and learners. |
| Printing | Scotland ${ }^{\text {(157) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firirstay } \\ \text { pin jan } \\ \text { in Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | Male workers employed in the Sunday newspapers | Cost-of-living bonus increased\|| by 2 s. a week ( 10 s. to 12 s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| Printing and | England and Wales (except London) $(150-152)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { piry } \\ \text { in Jan. } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |  workers, by 1s. 6 d . (9s. to 10 s . 6 d.) for adult fis. portional amounts for apprentices and learners. |
|  |  | 6 Jan. | Auxiliary workers in composing ${ }_{\text {dets }}$ | New rates introduced for auxiliary workers in composing depts., including <br>  evening newspapers 218s. 6d., 215 s ,, morning and tri-weekly newspaper |

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January-continued

| Industry |  |  | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Printing and } \\ \text { Bookbind } \\ \text { (continued }) \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {London }}^{\text {(152-i }}$ S 3 ) | $\begin{gathered} \text { first } \\ \text { piry } \\ \text { in Jay. } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed in general printing and and periodical and and newspaper production (excluaing certain national newspapers) | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week ( 12 s . to 14 s .) for adult male workers, by 1 s .6 d . ( 9 s . to 10 s . 6 d .) for adult fe |
|  | Scotland ${ }_{\text {(150) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firirt day } \\ \text { pin } \\ \text { in Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed in genera printing and bookbinding, and periodical and weekly newspaper production | Cost-of.living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week (12s. to $14 \mathrm{s}$. ) for adult male workers, by 1s. 6d. (9s. to 10 s . 6 d . for adult female workers, and by proworkers, by 1s. 6 d . (9s. to 10 s s. $\mathrm{dd}$. .) for adult fes portional amounts for apprentices and learners. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Lithographic } \\ \text { Phintug and } \\ \text { Photogravire }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{\text {(158-159) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Firist say } \\ & \text { pin Jay. } \\ & \text { in Jan. } \end{aligned}$ | Workers employed in lithographic printing and photo- gravare except photogravure process workers) |  <br>  |
| Lithographic | ${ }_{\text {(1and }}^{\text {(159) }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { pirst } \\ \text { pir say } \\ \text { in Jan. }}}{\substack{\text { n }}}$ | Male workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week ( 12 s . to 14 s .) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Process } \\ \text { Engraving }}]{ }$ | United Kingdom. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Lithographic }}}^{\substack{\text { Lin Printing }}}$ | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { pirirs say } \\ \text { pin } i \text { Jany. } \end{gathered}$ | Lithoraphic tin printers and | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week ( 12 s . to 14 s .) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Manuber }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\(160)}}{ }$ |  | Timeworkers |  |
|  |  |  | Payment-by-results workers |  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\text { Floor Laying }}{\text { Ruber }}$ | Great Britain | do. | Skilled layers and labourers | New minimum rates agreed consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without 1 loss laboures 4 s .04 d .8 8 |
| Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture Manufacture | Great Britain | 11 Jan. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Print block, roller and stamp } \\ \text { cuturs }}}$ | Increases of 7 s .6 d . a week for skilled craftsmen, of $5 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. for semi-skilled <br>  tices 83 s . 3d. at 16 rising to 161 s . 3 d . at 20 |
| Drawing Office Materials Manufacture | Great Britain | 4 Jan. | Male and female workers |  |
| $\underset{\text { Transport }}{\text { Civi Air }}$ | ${ }_{\text {United }}^{\text {(19is) }}$ (10m. |  | Loaders. | Differential amounts payable to certain loaders re-designated to include <br>  |
| Post Office | ${ }_{\text {United }}^{\text {(196-197) }}$ (19m. | 1 Jan. | Female manipulative rank-and- | Increases ranging from 1 s.to 9 s. a wekk, according to age, occupation and area of employment, for full-time staft 21 and over, with proper <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Provincial Areas } \\ \text { inthe } \\ \text { Kingom } \\ \text { (19ita) } \\ \text { (197) } \end{gathered}$ | 1 Jan. | Engineering, motor transport and su grades | Second biennial revision of provincial deductions from London paytt, resulting in increases for provincial staff of 6 d . a week for weeky-paid grades (including juveniles under 211 , and of $£ 2$ or $£ 2$ tos. a year, according to to corressonding London scale, for salaried drades. Rates after change include: <br>  210s., technicians Class IIA-on entry 198s. 6 .,., after 1 year's adult service 209s., then by annual increments to 219s. do., 230s., technicians Class I 263s. 6 d., technical officers $£ 568$ a year to E 807 ' 10 s. |
| Cinematograph Profuctioction | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beginning } \\ & \text { of first } \\ & \text { full pay } \\ & \text { feek } \\ & \text { following } \\ & \text { 31 Dec., } \\ & \text { 1959 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed $£ 2118 \mathrm{~s}$. a week, employed in the production of specialised the production of specialis films | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6 d . a week ( 6 s . 6 d . to 8 s .) for workers 18 and over, and by 1 s . ( 4 s .4 d . to 5 s . 4 d . )for younger workers. |

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


॥ Under sliding-scale arrangements byased on the official index of retail prices. The new bonus is now related to d datum figure of 104 (January, $1956=100$, the
cash value of each point movement in the index remaining the same; the amounts shown above are relataed to an index figure of f 10 . TThis change was authorised in October, 1959 , with retrospective effect to the date shown.
ation for won not \#These increases represent the sixth stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service. The grades concerned are also
Hfected by the extension of the national rate area teported under tt See footmote $t$ on pase 159 of the April, 1958 , issue of this GAzzite.

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January-continued

 +Under sididingssale e arrangements based on the official index of reatil prices.

 1These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAzETTE.

- These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 34 of the January issue of this Gazerte.

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January-continued

| Industry | $\underset{\substack{\text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { beseniniote at } \\ \text { Tabie) of }}}{\text { Tabe }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date from } \\ & \text { which } \\ & \text { Change } \\ & \text { took } \\ & \text { effect } \end{aligned}$ | Class of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Retail Furnishing } \\ & \text { and Allied } \\ & \text { Trades } \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Gratat}_{\substack{\text { (215tain } \\ \text { (233) }}}$ | 25 Jan. | Shop managers and manager- |  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Other workers (except transport workers) |  |
|  |  |  | Transport workers | Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 6 s a a week for all workers (other than thore under 21 employed on mechanically propelied vehicles of 1 ton or Iess carying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, who receive 4 s . 6 at at at 118 and under $21,3 \mathrm{~s}$ at under 18 ). Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelied vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of onehorse drawn vehicices, London area 944 , a week at under 18 rising to 1635 . 6 d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 91 s . 6 d . to 159 s s., P rovincial B area 87 s . to <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Retaili Book- } \\ \text { soling } \\ \text { Stand } \\ \text { Tranaery } \\ \text { Trades } \end{gathered}$ |  | 11 Jan. | Shop managers and manager- |  |
|  |  |  | Other workers (except trans- port workers) |  |
|  |  |  | Transport workers |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { National } \\ \text { Government } \\ \text { Service } \end{gathered}$ | United Kingdom.. | 1 Jan. | All grades in the non-industrial ject to torice preevousty provincial differentiation $\ddagger$ | Extension of national rate area to include towns with a population of between 80,000 and $120,000.8$ 80,000 and $120,000 . \S$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Prison } \\ \text { Services }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (240) \end{aligned}$ | 1 Jan . | Female subordinate grades employed in H.M. Prisons, and Borstals and Detention Centres | Increases ranging from 4 s . to 9 s . a week, according to occupation and period of service. Weekly rates after change: night patrol 190s. rising by annaal increments to 220 s .; temporary officers 207 s . rising by 5 annual increments to 233 s .; officers (including auxiliary offcers) 193 s . during training and probation, 213 s . on confirmation of appointment rising by 8 annual increments to 271 s .; principal officers (including Borstal matrons) 300 s . rising by 5 annual increments to 350 s .; chief officers, class II 408 s . rising to 410 s . after 3 years' service; chief officers, class I 447s. rising to 448 s . after 4 years' service.\|| |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lucal } \\ & \text { Authorities' } \\ & \text { Serrices } \end{aligned}$ | Scotland .. |  | School janitors |  |

[^6]Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during January-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrictict ate at } \\ \text { beseninion oft } \\ \text { Tabie) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Class of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (trewing | ${ }_{\substack{\text { L }}}^{\text {London }}$ (27) |  | Male and female workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $42 . *$ |
|  | Burton-on-Trent (30) | 1 Jan. | Male and female workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $43 . *$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain) (cer-- } \\ & \text { tiain ( } 37 \text { ( } \end{aligned}$ | 4 Jan. | Workers other than engineering coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for dayworkers, from 44 to not <br>  an average of 423 or non-contimuous three-shift workers. |
|  |  | 4 Jan. | Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheel- wrights, wagon repairers and apprentices. | Nornal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for dayworkers, from 44 to not exceeding an average of 42 for two-shift workers, and from 4 an average of 42 类 for non-continuous three-shift workers.* |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (53) \end{aligned}$ |  | Male and female workers (in- cluding plumber jointers, etc.) | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 2.** |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rubber } \\ \text { Manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (160) \end{gathered}$ |  | Male and female workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 \% ** $^{\text {* }}$ |
| Rubber <br> Floor Laying | Great Britain | do. | Skilled layers and labourers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $421 . *$ |
| Drawing Office Materials Manufacture | Great Britain | 4 Jan. | Male and female workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $421 . *$ |
| Petroleum Distribution | United Kingdom. $(202-203)$ . <br> (202-203) | 4 Jan . | Workers employed in the handling, storage and transportation of petroleum products, except those employed at refineries:- Watchmen, watchmen/ operators All other workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 52 to 50 (inclusive of meal breaks).* <br> Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (exclusive of meal breaks)* |

- See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages"
at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1959
Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses shown on page 87
or through any bookseller

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960
DISPUTES, ACCIDENTS, MISCELLANEOUS Contents of this Section
Stopagage of Work Due to Industrial Disputes
Fatal Industrial Accidents
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Pase } \\ 83 \\ 83 \\ 84 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JANUARY The number of stoppages of work $*$ due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingom known to bein progress was 240 , of which 16 began before the beginning of the month. The number of workers involved during January is estimated at
78,800, including 4,200 workers involved in topppages which had
continued from the previous month. Of the 74,600 workers continued from the previous month. Of the 74,600 workers
involved in stopages which began in January, 49,500 were directly invoived in stoppages which began in January, 49,500 were directly
involved and 2, ,.100 indirectly involved $($ (i..., thrown out of work at
the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not them-
the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not them-
selves parties to the disputes).
The ageregate of 180.00 working days lost during January
The aggregate of 180,000 working days lost during January
included 18, ,oo days 1 ost through stoppages which had continued
from the previous month. from the previous month.
The following Table gaves analysis by groups of industries of
stoppages of work in January due to industrial disputes:-


| Industry Groupt |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Started } \\ \text { int } \end{array}$ | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Working }}^{\text {Days lost }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ 17 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{26,000 \\ 2,1,0000}}{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 4,200 | 6,000 |
|  | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 16 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 16 | 11,600 |  |
| All remaining indus- | 2 | 33 | 35 | 10,000 | 22,000 |
| Total, January, 1960 | 16 | 224 | 240 | 78,800 | 180,000 |
| Total, Deceember, 1959 | 18 | 141 | 159 | 47,900 | 91,000 |
| Total, January, 1959 | 12 | 167 | 179 | 32,000 | 78,000 |

## Causes of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in January
according to the principal cause of the stoppages:-

| Principal Cause | Number of | Number of Workers direct |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wages-claims for increases | 38 70 | $\xrightarrow{14,300} 11,200$ |
| Hours of labou <br> . | ${ }_{34}^{2}$ | 7,600 |
| Other disciporkine ang arrangements, rules and | 68 |  |
| Trade union status | ${ }_{3}$ | 1,000 |
| Total | 224 | 49,500 |

Duration of Stoppages
The following Table classifies stoppages ending in January
according to the length of time they lasted:-

|  | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working Days lost by by all Workers involved |
|  | 100 48 27 27 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,300 \\ & 9,7100 \\ & 7,700 \\ & 7,000 \\ & 6,400 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 217 | 46,100 | 160,000 |

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES DURING JANUARY A number of large stoppages occurred in the motor vehicles industry during January, 1960. At Birmingham a one-day stoppage
on 26 th January of 230 car assemblers and other workers, occasioned






#### Abstract

by the employment of non-union labour, led to 13,500 other workers at the same establishment being rendered idle., In the same area, a stoppage by 55 electricicians and mates in suupport of a claim for a stoppage by 55 electricians and mates in support of t claim for a pay increase for electricians mates lasted from 2th January to 6th   the effect on home life and loss of earnings which it was fearee would result from the employers proposal to replace two-shift working by three-sift working; factoo other workers at the same working by three-shift working; 6,800 other workers at the same factory were laid off before work was resumed on prestopage conditions pending negotations. In London, 13 ork lift drivers, material handlers and other workers were directly involved and material handlers and other workers were, directly involved and 900 workers were indirectly affected by a stoppage to secure a wage increase and abolition of increase and abolition of a bonus scheme. The stoppage lasted fromo 8th ot 29th January when work was resumed penting negotiations. from 8 th to to negotiations. In the road In the road haulage industry a widespread stoppage of work involved 4,850 drivers, mates and other workers for varying periods between 4 th and 22 nd Ianuary involved 4,800 drivers, mates and other workers for varying periods between 4thand 2nd Janarr. The etoppage was in protest against the operation of new schedules which had been agreed by the the operation of new schedules which had been agreed by the British Road Services National Negotiating Committee. Work was resumed an pro-stoppase terms gnd the new sched Britisn Road Services National Negotiating Committee. Work was resumed on pro-stoppage terms and the new schedules put into operation. Two thousand Liverpool rubber workers stopped work on 29th January, because of dissatisfaction with the terms of a nation agreement regerding the length of the working week. Betore the sotoppage ndded, pending negotiations, on 2nd February, a further 1,700 men had been laid off because of the stoppage. 1,700 men had been laid off because of the stoppage. Two lengthy stoppages of work which were reported on page 33 of the JJanuary, 11060 GAETTEE have now ended. The 320 Clydebank workers engaged in boilermaking returned to work on 8 th February, pending negotiations Thdo London, ended on the following day. (The report of the Com- mittee of Investigation appointe to enquire into the dispute is


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 January was 72 , compared with 93 in the
 accidents were reported in January, compared with 33 in the
previous month and 14 in January, 1159.. Detatiled figures for
separate industries are given below for January, 1960 The figures separate industries are given below for January, 1960. The figures
in this article are provisional. The figures under the hading
"Factories" are based on a new "Process Classification "which
. in this article are provisional. The
"Factories" are based on a new "P.
was introduced on 1st January, 1959.


## ${ }_{8} 4$

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Fourth Quarter of 1959



 | of forede dint |
| :---: |
| of factorics |










withe folloesining desinitions, etce, should be noted in conmection


Clay, Minerals, etc
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles


$\begin{array}{rr}\because & \because \\ \because & \because \\ & \because \\ \text { Total }\end{array}$
Metal Processes
Iron Extractions and Refining




General Engineering

| Locomotive Building and Repairing ... . $\quad$ Repai Railway and Tramway Prant Man Enyine Building and Repairin. Boiler Making and simiar ing |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Constructional Engineering |  |  |
| Non-power Vechicle Manufacture |  |  |
|  | 3 | (800 |
| Aircraft Buididine and Repenairing |  | 1,449 |
| chin Tool Manuractur |  |  |
| del |  | -1,274 |
| eus Machine Repaiting and |  |  |
| Industrinil Appliañes Mänufactiuc |  |  |
| Shee Metal Working .. .. |  |  |
| Other Mestaing Machining |  | $\xrightarrow{495}$ |
| Miscelianeous Metal Manufacture |  |  |
|  | - | 583 |
| Total .. | 26 | 137 |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Fourth Quarter, 1959, <br> by Divisions of Inspectorate |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {ceil }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Iocial }}^{\text {Itant }}$ |
|  | 4 4 14 12 10 16 10 10 18 18 18 20 20 |  |
| Toals | ${ }_{141}$ |  |


at Britain; Fourth Quarter, 1959, by Process


Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960

| Process | ${ }_{\text {Acoitents }}^{\text {Fets }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Acoidents }}^{\substack{\text { Total }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food and Allied Trades <br> Grain and Other Milling <br> nery and Biscuits <br> Food Preserving <br> Edible Oils and Fats <br> Sugar Refining <br> Slaughter Houses <br> Alcoholic Drink <br> Non-Alcoholic Drink | $\begin{aligned} & =^{3} \\ & ={ }_{1}^{2} \\ & =1 \\ & -1 \\ & { }^{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total .. .. | 10 | , 76 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |
| Electrical Stations |  | ${ }^{69} 9$ |
| (eate |  | ${ }^{26} 115$ |
|  |  | 136 |
|  |  | 51 |
| Manuatarus and Reparir of Apticies mainly of Texilie |  | 81 |
|  |  | ${ }_{100} 10$ |
| Manuraturus of Ärticles from P̈iastios (not oitherwise |  |  |
|  | 1 | (258 |
| Fino Instruments, Joweviliery, Clooks and Watches, |  | 135 |
| Uphostery, Making up of Carpets and of Houschoid |  | 135 |
|  |  | 57 30 |
| eral Assembly and Packing (not |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Match and firelighter Manuacaure eciited | - | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 298 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ |
| Total | 5 | 3,209 |
| Processes under Sections 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937 |  |  |
|  | 12 5 7 | $\xrightarrow{1,075} \begin{aligned} & 362 \\ & 963\end{aligned}$ |
| Commercial and Public Building: Manstruction <br> Demolition | $\frac{4}{2}$ | 805 206 45 |
| Building of Blocks of Flats:- <br> Construction <br> Demolition | $-^{1}$ | ${ }_{21}^{29}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lcr}\text { Building of Dwelling Houses:- } \\ \text { Construction } & . . & . . \\ \text { Maintenance. . } & . & . .\end{array}$ | 3 | 710 298 19 |
|  | 1 1 1 | 240 <br> 141 <br> 14 <br> 10 |
| Total | 41 | 4,237 |
| Works of Engineering Construction Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays | ${ }_{4}^{7}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,64 \\ \text { 1,671 } \\ \hline 309\end{array}$ |
| Grand Total | 141 | 47,795 |

Industrial Diseases
The number of cases in Great Britain reported during January
under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection
againt Poisoning AAt, 926 , are shown below. The figures in
this article are provisional this article are provisio I. C
Lead Poisoning

Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals Other con Molten Lentact with
Electric $\underset{\substack{\text { Electric } \\ \text { Works .. } \\ \text { Accumulator } \\ \text {.. }}}{ }$ Paint and Colour Works
Paint used in Other Industries
Other Industries total

## Mercurial Poisoning

Arsenical Poisoning
Compressed Air Illness
Anthrax
$\begin{aligned} & \text { I. Cases-continued } \\ & \text { Epitheliomatous Ulceration }\end{aligned}$ $\underset{\substack{\text { Epitheliomatous Ulceration } \\ \text { (Skin Cancer) }}}{\text { and }}$ Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil total

## Chrome Ulceration

 Manuf. of Bichromates Dyeing and FinishingChromium Plating Other Industries total
Total, Cases
I. Deaths

## Vocational and Disabled Training




 piaced in employment An analysis of these figutes is siven in the

|  | mates | Femated | Toal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {gm }}^{\text {gm }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{145}$ | ${ }_{9} 9$ |
|  | 1.30 | ${ }^{15}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ,980 |
| delda | ${ }_{\substack{35 \\ 380}}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{-6}{ }^{15}$ | ${ }_{4}^{413}$ |
|  | coiz | ${ }_{10}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Toal | 2.68 | ${ }^{33}$ | 3.021 |
| dind | ${ }^{\frac{39}{59} 5}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{40}$ |
| Toal | ${ }_{9} 95$ | ${ }^{188}$ | -1,08 |

Fiom the beininin of the Voational Training Scheme on 2nd
 in employment
were females.

## Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts. relating tio reingtatement in , civil





|  |  | Total cases dealt with |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants. | 1 | 1,778 |
| Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss orders for both reinstatement and compensation | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,043 \\ & 2,2,25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total of orders made | 35 | 5,086 |
| No orders made against the employers concerned. | 25 | 4,864 |
| Total of cases determined | 60 | 9,950 |






 these dedernmiations, five were confirmed, two were varied, and one
was steversed.
筒



ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.


Single Arbitrators, el

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896 Industrial Court Awards During January the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2759,
which is summarised below. Award No. 27rse (11tth January).- Parties: Amalagamated Society
of Waod workers, National Union of Vehicle Builders and Amal-
gamated Society of Woodeutting Machinists, and the Truck and Samated Society or Woodcutuing Machinists, and the Mruck and
Ladder Manuacturers' Association. Claim: Dispute arising out
of the refusal of the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers Association of the refusal of the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers' Association
to argee to a claim for a wase increase submited to it at the annual
meeting held in accordance with the Constitution and Agreement on Thursday, 2 nd April, 1959. Award. The Court foun.
claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.
Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration Duting January two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators
appointed under Section 2 ( 2 ) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act,
1919. The awards related to individual undertakings.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

 During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued oneaward, No. 374 , which is summarised below. Award. No. 374 (29th J January). - Partioes: Staff Side and Official
Side of tentrel Whitley Comite for Rampton and Moss
Side Hospitals and Broale Side Hospitals and Broadmoor Institution. Claim of Staff Side:
(1) For incrased scales of pay with effect rom ist July, 1958, for
Male Nursing Staft and Female Grades of Matr Male Nursing Staff and Femate Grades of Matrons and Deputy
Matrons in the State Institutions of Broadmoor, Rampton and
Moss Side, the scales of pay of other male nursin Moss Side, the scales of pay of other made nursing grades to be
determined in such a way as to maintain previous relativities and determined in such a way as to maintain previous relativitites and
those of ther female nursing grades adjusted an acordance with
the Equal Pay Agreement; (2) for the nursing staff concerned to be the Equal Pay Agreement; (2) for the nursing staff corccernced to be
conditioned to a 4.-hour week, the present overtime payment
arrangements remaining unchanged save for the recalculation to arrangements remaining unchanged save for the recalculation to
provide for compensation either by plain time payment
allowance as the case may be for hours worked in excess of of 4 a
 1st March, 1959, the rates of pay of the staff concerred shail be
those currently in operation in the mental and mental deficiency
hospitals of the National Health Service, plus $£ 110$ per annum, hospitals of the National Health Service, plus $£ 110$ per annum,
the rates to be pro rata for other women nursing staff in accordance with the Equal Pay Agreement; ;(2) that payments for hours worked
as overtime shall be paid for on a diferent basis (set out fully in
the Official Sides's submission to the Tribunal from that referred to as overtime shall be paid for on a difterent basis (set out fully in
the offcial Side's submission to to Tribunal) from that referred to
in the Staff Side claim. Award: The Tribunal awarded :- $a$ ) That in the Staff Side claim. Award: The Tribunal awarded:- (a) That
the rates of pay of male nursing staft, Matrons and Deputy Matrons
in the State Institututions of Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side in the state Institutions of Broadmor, Rampton and Moss Side
shall be those currently in operation in the mental and mental
deficiency hospitals of the National Health Service (set out in full
 accordance with the EEual Pay Agreement; (c) that the nursing
staft in the State Institutions shall be conditioned to a a 4 -hour
week, and that the arrangements at present in force for the payment week, and that the arrangements at present in force for the payment
of overtime to the various grades shall remain unchanged save for
the recalculation to provide for compensation either by plain-time the recalculation to provide for compensation either by plain-time
payment or by balowance as the case may be for hours worked in
exces payment or by allowance as the case may be for hours worked in
exxess of 44 a week; (d) that the operative date of this award
shall be ist March, 1959 ; (e) that the staf in post shall be assimilated


Wages Councils Act, 1959 Notices of Proposals
During January notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following
Wages Councils:Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal K.D.
(61), dated 5th January, for fixing revised general minimum tim. (61), dated 5th January, for fixing revised general minimum time
rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal J. (101), dated
12th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates,告aramteed time rates for male and
basis time rates for female workers.
The Retail Newsagency, Tobaccoco and Confectionery Trades Wages
Council (Scotland).-Proposal R.N.T.S.(21), dated 27th January,
*See footnote * in first column on next page.
for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers. Further information concerning any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury
Bridge House, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W Wages Regulation Orders
During January the Minister of Labour made the following The Wages Regulation (Retail Neewsagency, Tobacco and Confec-
tionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1960 : S.I. 1960 No. 1, dated
 1 st January and effective from 1st February. This Order,
gives effect to the proposals submitten by the Retail Newsagency,
Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and
Wration Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for
male and female workers.
The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery)
(England and Wales) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 6, dated 7 th
 effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bread and Flour
Confectionery Trade Wages touncil (England and Wales), pre-
scribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers
The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing
(England and Wales) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 12, dated 11th
 effect to the proposals submitted by the Dresssmaking and Women's revised general minimum timce rates and piecework basis time rates
for male and female workers.-Se pase 78 The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener)
(Holidaps) Order, 1960 : S.I. 1960 No 20, dated 12th January and effective from 1st February. This Order, which gives effect to the
proposals submitted by the Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener proposals submitted by the Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener
Wages Council (Grat Britain), amends the provisions relating to
holidays and holiday remuneration. The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) O
 which gives effiect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Box
Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised yeneral minimum
time rates and pieceorok basis time rates for male and female
workers and reduces from 45 to $43 \frac{1}{\text { t }}$ the number of hours to be workers and reduces from 45 to 43 .
worked before overtime is payable.
The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960
No. 96, dated 2nd January and effective from 22nd February. No. 96 , dated 22nd January and effective from 22nd February.
This Order, which gives fflect to the proposals submitted by the
Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Concis
 scribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and
female workers and amends the provisions relating to customary
holidays. holidays.
The Wage The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and
Wales) Orrer, 1160. S.I. 1960 No. 112, dated 27th January and
effective from 15th February Thi Wales) rder, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 121, dated 27th January and
effective from 15th February. This Order, which ives effect to
the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wa tes the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages
Counci (Esgland and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum
Cole Council (England and waless, prescribes revised general minimum
time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female
workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

## 1945

## Notices of Proposals

During January notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were
issued by the following Wages Councils:Paper Box Wages Council (Northerr Ireland).-Proposal N.I.B.
(N.68), dated 8th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum (N.68), dated 8th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum
remuneration for male and female workers and amending the
provisions relating to holidays and bolday remer provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.
Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland). Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northerr Ireland).-
Proposal N.I.B.S.
provisisions relating to tolidayed 29 29th January, for amending the provisions selating to oholidays and holiday remuneration.
Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal Aerated Waters Wares Council (Northerr Ireland). - Proposal
N.I.A. (N.55), dated 29 th Jonuary, for fixing revised general
minimum time rates for male and female workers. minimum time rates for male and female workers.
Further information concorning any of tho abovals
may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at may be obtained from the Secretary of the
Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wages Regulation Orders
During January no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the
Ministry of Labour and National Insurance. * See footnote * in first column on ent page.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note--The prices shown are net; those in brackets includ postage.) Accidents. Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations
and Works of Engineering Construction. How They Happen ond
How to Prevent Them. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s . 3d. How to Prevent Them. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3 .
(1s. 7 d.).). See page 56 .
Careers.-. Choice of Careers. (i) No 61 Chiropodist 2nd
 and (1se 2d.). (iii) No. 91. Hosiery, Knitwear, ,Lac.
19. (1s.
1959. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). Ministry of Labour.
 Accident Prevention in Brick, Pipe and Tile Manufacture. Reprinted
1959. Ministry of Labour. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.)-See page 55. Inland Revenue.-Annual Report of the Commissioner of Her
Majesty's Inland Revenue, 1958-1959. Cmnd. 922. Price 8s. 6d. International Labour Office.-(i) Year Book of Labour Statistics,
195. Price $£ 1$ 10s. (ii) International Migration, 1945-1957: Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 54. Price $£ 1$ 4s. International
Labour Office, Geneva. Obtainable in United Kingdom from Labour Office, Geneva. Obtainable in United Kingdom from
Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street,
London, S.W.1.- See page 58.
National Insurance.-National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959 .
Nattional Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1960 Report of the
National Insurance Advisory Compite

 See page S. Mines.-Safety in Mines Research 1958. 37th Annual
Senety in Mind
Report. Ministry of Power. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).- See page 56. Report. Ministry of Power. Price 5s. (ss. S.). - See page 56 .
Stasistics.-Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1598 ,
Part III, Tables, Population. General Register Office. Price Part
11s. 6 Id . (12s.).

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-
mentione Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which
the Ministry of to mentioned Statutory Instruments, , relating to matters with which
the Ministry of Labour are concerned e ether idirectly or indirectly,
have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The
list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of
lith
 contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE.
The prices shown are net, those in brackest include postage Where
no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3 . net (5d. includuing postage).
The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confec-





 Cap and Millininer) (England and Wales) Order. 1960 (S.I. 1960 No.
121 iprice $5 d .(7 \mathrm{TD})$ ), dated 27 th January. These Orders were made
by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.by the Minister
See page 86
The Teachers See page 86. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Teachers' Salaries (Scotlan) Resulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959
No. 2150 (S.17), price 25. (2s. 2a.), made on 15 th December by the
Serret Secretary of State for Scootland under the Enduction December botand) Act,
1946, as amended by the Education (Scotland) Act, 1956.-See
pace 54 .

| page 54. |
| :--- |
| The $L$. |

The Load Line Rules, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2238; price 3s. 6d.
net (3s. 11d.), made on 18th December, 1959, by the Minister of Transport under the Merchant Shipping (Saefey and Mininter of
Conventions) Act, 1932. These Rules, which came into operation oonventions) Act, 192. Febraary, 1960, consolidate, with minor amendo operation
Load Line Rules, 1941, and all subsequent amending Rules. Load Line Rules, 1941, and all subsequent amending Rules.
(i)
(he Mis Misclaneous
Mines
(Explosives)
 Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2259 ; price 7 d. (9d.).). These
Regulations were made on 23 ded Decmber, 1959 by the Minitser
of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. They (i) will
 coan, statified ironstone, shappeand fireccla, mines and except mines ounaries
The main provisions of the Regulations relate to:- the appointment The main provisions of the Regulations relate to:- the appointment
and qualififation of fhot firest; the storage, issue and conveyance of
and explosives and detonators; the equipment, apparatus and materiaa
for fring shots; shot firing; and miss-fires for firing shots; shot firing; and miss f-fres. The Regulations revoke
all special Regulations made under the 1954 Act and in force at
certain individual mines or certain individual mines or quarries relating to the supply, storage
or use of blasting materials or devices, and all special rules relating
to the to the use of explosives established at an particular mines mor quarriies
under the Metaliferous M Mine Requlation Act 1872 (in the case under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872 (in the case
of quarries, as applid by the Quarries Act, 1894) and continued in
force as Realations by the of quarries, as applied by the Quarries
force as Regulations by the 1954 Act.



















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[^0]:    
    
    such as shipbuilding ensine efiring orithan
    (78951)

[^1]:    

[^2]:    Up to 4th January, 1960 , the total number of persons admitted
    to these courses was 108,572 , including 3,082 blind persons.

[^3]:    The minimum rate previd
    $\dagger$ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work"
    $\ddagger$ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
    Hxtense changes apply yo workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (other than the metals division), including. lime work
    IAgreements between the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concer
    .- Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig ron Trade of Scotland.

[^4]:    - Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned
    $\dagger$ Under siding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
    $\ddagger$ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.
    \& Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.
    $\|$ Ascements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel
    

[^5]:    Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
    

[^6]:    PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING JANUARY

    | Floür Milling |  | 4 Jan. | Transport workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42. |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Fish Curing | Aberdeen | 16 Jan . | Labourers employed in the box poo sectit industry | Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44,** |

    
    
    
    
    
    

