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Number of Employees, May,

N 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 tion, 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 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, Lung 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 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,

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 June August 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 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

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 There was thus some possibility of error in estimates in others. 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.

^{*}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.

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

		GREA	AT BRI	TAIN			UNITE	D KIN	GDOM	
Industry	Ma	iles	Fem	ales	Total	Ma	iles	Fem	ales	Total
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	48,340	560,870	8,850	94,010	654,880	49,820	578,170	8,950	94,610	672,780
	45,730	513,550	8,630	91,750	605,300	47,110	528,150	8,730	92,350	620,500
	1,520	21,200	180	1,800	23,000	1,610	23,450	180	1,800	25,250
	1,090	26,120	40	460	26,580	1,100	26,570	40	460	27,030
Mining and Quarrying	34,540	813,610	1,440	24,400	838,010	34,650	817,010	1,460	24,500	841,510
	32,640	748,000	970	19,640	767,640	32,640	748,030	970	19,640	767,670
	900	28,740	170	1,530	30,270	990	31,630	180	1,600	33,230
	540	21,270	130	1,490	22,760	560	21,660	140	1,520	23,180
	460	15,600	170	1,740	17,340	460	15,690	170	1,740	17,430
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	22,370 760 6,200 970 2,470 940 340 1,940 1,160 340 520 2,440 3,860 430	451,900 32,840 81,460 20,690 35,280 26,900 13,800 40,440 29,380 16,470 21,240 75,950 38,830 18,620	35,530 710 6,710 4,350 2,690 1,220 500 6,930 3,460 570 1,690 1,520 2,280 2,900	346,060 8,250 52,960 39,290 30,330 4,740 61,440 49,150 4,180 17,310 20,080 22,560 22,440	797,960 41,090 134,420 59,980 65,610 40,230 18,540 101,880 20,650 38,550 96,030 61,390 41,060	23,590 960 6,420 1,020 2,800 1,070 340 1,950 1,220 340 520 2,450 4,040 460	467,400 35,650 85,700 20,880 37,480 28,650 13,810 40,740 30,080 16,610 21,300 76,140 39,910 20,450	37,320 760 6,980 4,510 2,760 1,300 500 6,950 3,550 570 1,730 1,520 2,290 3,900	357,560 8,490 54,620 39,690 31,130 14,050 4,750 61,870 50,300 4,200 17,390 20,120 22,910 28,040	824,960 44,140 140,320 60,570 18,560 102,610 80,380 20,810 38,690 96,260 62,820 48,490
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and	8,930 240 590 210 4,120 1,000 320 1,090	377,730 18,580 33,850 6,920 174,480 28,550 24,000 34,340	14,280 20 360 260 4,340 4,450 1,100 1,540	144,250 600 7,410 2,370 45,040 37,820 13,150 14,400	521,980 19,180 41,260 9,290 219,520 66,370 37,150 48,740	8,970 240 590 210 4,140 1,000 320 1,100	379,230 18,590 33,860 6,920 175,660 28,570 24,010 34,450	14,310 20 360 260 4,350 4,450 1,100 1,550	144,650 600 7,410 2,370 45,180 37,840 13,150 14,440	523,880 19,190 41,270 9,290 220,840 66,410 37,160 48,890 46,410
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	870 270 220	31,640 18,060 7,310	1,460 430 320	14,450 4,500 4,510	46,090 22,560 11,820	880 270 220	31,760 18,100 7,310	1,470 430 320	4,500 4,510	22,600 11,820
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	18,360	510,680	6,190	71,510	582,190	18,400	511,250	6,200	71,540	582,790
	8,900	254,260	2,160	23,260	277,520	8,900	254,310	2,160	23,260	277,570
	1,630	43,400	710	8,290	51,690	1,630	43,420	710	8,290	51,710
	4,770	106,940	1,380	14,470	121,410	4,810	107,410	1,390	14,500	121,910
	1,170	43,980	980	12,680	56,660	1,170	43,990	980	12,680	56,670
	1,890	62,100	960	12,810	74,910	1,890	62,120	960	12,810	74,930
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machy. Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not else-	67,920	1,425,660	41,540	503,960	1,929,620	69,310	1,440,660	42,010	507,960	1,948,620
	2,410	32,010	670	4,800	36,810	2,420	32,050	670	4,810	36,860
	4,060	72,650	1,230	13,830	86,480	4,100	73,050	1,240	13,870	86,920
	2,040	34,050	690	10,490	44,540	2,050	34,120	690	10,500	44,620
	1,080	30,420	520	5,110	35,530	1,080	30,430	520	5,120	35,550
	1,670	41,470	390	6,960	48,430	2,170	45,410	420	7,520	52,930
	830	20,270	440	3,260	23,530	830	20,300	440	3,270	23,570
	2,710	43,370	760	5,820	49,190	2,710	43,380	760	5,820	49,200
	1,100	37,470	1,140	15,960	53,430	1,150	38,780	1,180	16,510	55,290
	13,100	262,700	5,350	57,910	320,610	13,190	264,850	5,380	58,080	322,930
	6,290	132,300	1,550	16,250	148,550	6,310	132,490	1,550	16,260	148,750
	680	29,030	310	7,860	36,890	680	29,200	310	7,860	37,060
where specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	7,530 4,230 340 8,470 1,110 950 4,880 1,300 3,140	143,560 75,430 7,610 157,780 40,670 37,600 117,070 37,150 73,050	3,220 3,720 620 4,760 1,210 1,240 7,880 1,480 4,360	40,780 7,170 51,590 19,900 20,400 97,120 21,160 57,190	184,340 115,830 14,780 209,370 60,570 58,000 214,190 58,310 130,240	7,650 4,270 340 8,560 1,130 950 5,230 1,320 3,170	75,860 7,620 159,970 40,850 37,640 119,550 37,280 73,190	3,240 3,730 620 4,820 1,210 1,240 8,110 1,480 4,400	40,940 40,740 7,170 51,980 19,940 20,410 98,460 21,350 57,350	185,580 116,600 14,790 211,950 60,790 58,050 218,010 58,630 130,540
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	14,120	267,680	1,380	13,160	280,840	14,830	291,680	1,440	13,660	305,340
	9,920	195,270	810	8,950	204,220	10,300	211,730	860	9,290	221,020
	4,200	72,410	570	4,210	76,620	4,530	79,950	580	4,370	84,320
Vehicles	24,810	749,730	9,520	116,950	866,680	25,110	758,730	9,580	117,750	876,480
	10,330	331,820	4,280	52,530	384,350	10,410	332,690	4,280	52,560	385,250
Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc	1,510	26,100	930	10,510	36,610	1,510	26,150	930	10,520	36,670
	6,360	245,030	3,240	42,540	287,570	6,570	252,910	3,290	43,260	296,170
	3,320	66,990	460	4,850	71,840	3,330	67,130	460	4,850	71,980
	2,840	74,960	380	3,860	78,820	2,840	74,980	380	3,860	78,840
	450	4,830	230	2,660	7,490	450	4,870	240	2,700	7,570
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Implements	20,080	331,040	15,720	182,360	513,400	20,220	331,990	15,750	182,710	514,700
	1,230	15,570	580	7,260	22,830	1,230	15,610	580	7,260	22,870
	340	4,450	660	5,820	10,270	340	4,450	660	5,820	10,270
	1,270	24,160	1,050	16,390	40,550	1,270	24,170	1,050	16,390	40,560
	1,480	31,750	1,010	10,560	42,310	1,480	31,760	1,010	10,560	42,320
	650	14,650	1,720	19,610	34,260	690	14,950	1,720	19,820	34,770
Metals	980	15,970	1,350	12,900	28,870	980	15,990	1,370	12,990	28,980
	14,130	224,490	9,350	109,820	334,310	14,230	225,060	9,360	109,870	334,930
Production of Man-made Fibres	17,950 580	379,860 29,290	47,060 770	475,040 9,340	854,900 38,630	20,950 610 3,910	402,860 30,470 55,180	52,540 800 7,990	515,040 9,760 101,470	917,900 40,230 156,650
and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	2,710 1,700 3,890 310 500 1,970 310 1,410 480 750 2,610 730	49,430 47,680 92,420 8,680 5,170 34,060 4,010 17,680 7,550 9,910 55,940 18,040	5,310 10,540 610 960 12,190 360 2,860 1,460 2,250 2,510 750	90,000 77,770 107,520 9,330 8,380 81,460 4,970 15,520 13,980 21,670 26,350 8,750	139,430 125,450 199,940 18,010 13,550 115,520 8,980 33,200 21,530 31,580 82,290 26,790	3,910 2,500 3,970 310 550 2,070 320 1,510 490 990 2,970 750	55,180 54,050 93,260 8,690 5,630 35,190 4,100 18,390 7,640 11,990 60,080 18,190	6,310 10,820 610 1,080 12,500 440 3,020 1,500 4,040 2,680 750	87,800 108,800 9,340 9,550 82,880 5,500 16,270 14,170 32,630 28,110 8,760	136,650 141,850 202,060 18,030 15,180 9,600 34,660 21,810 44,620 88,190 26,950
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	2,620	37,230	2,590	26,850	64,080	2,670	37,710	2,660	27,170	64,880
	1,480	24,710	600	7,140	31,850	1,510	25,060	630	7,310	32,370
	930	8,320	1,700	14,960	23,280	950	8,450	1,740	15,100	23,550
	210	4,200	290	4,750	8,950	210	4,200	290	4,760	8,960

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

		GREA	T BRIT	ΓΑΙΝ	1	τ	JNITEI	KING	DOM	
Industry	Mal	es	Fema	ales	Total	Male	s	Fema	les	Total
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	11,230 740 2,260 840 560 830 360 600 5,040	150,710 8,050 33,440 19,500 7,130 12,890 5,480 8,720 55,500	58,440 2,540 14,650 5,160 7,010 14,930 640 5,480 8,030	402,910 22,050 93,830 47,300 41,820 97,560 10,290 31,600 58,460	553,620 30,100 127,270 66,800 48,950 110,450 15,770 40,320 113,960	11,650 750 2,350 850 670 890 370 620 5,150	153,610 8,100 34,010 19,560 8,160 13,370 5,640 8,850 55,920	63,440 2,600 15,350 5,230 9,380 16,010 760 5,950 8,160	425,910 22,280 97,530 47,590 53,460 102,190 10,700 33,130 59,030	579,520 30,380 131,540 67,150 61,620 115,560 16,340 41,980 114,950
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery	12,060 4,110 2,080 2,710 310 2,850	251,720 68,030 29,320 58,240 14,770 81,360	7,530 660 3,800 1,730 150	78,050 7,290 38,230 18,180 1,370	329,770 75,320 67,550 76,420 16,140 94,340	12,280 4,210 2,090 2,720 320 2,940	255,220 69,040 29,580 58,320 15,150 83,130	7,580 660 3,820 1,740 150	78,550 7,310 38,490 18,230 1,390	333,770 76,350 68,070 76,550 16,540 96,260
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	20,000 7,270 6,690 880 1,210 2,220	226,060 78,460 81,690 10,630 20,720 19,170 15,390	5,870 1,250 2,190 930 310 630	58,750 11,490 22,310 9,690 3,560 6,310 5,390	284,810 89,950 104,000 20,320 24,280 25,480 20,780	20,600 7,580 6,920 890 1,220 2,230	230,160 80,370 83,310 10,750 20,820 19,410 15,500	5,930 1,270 2,220 930 310 630	59,350 11,620 22,610 9,710 3,580 6,350 5,480	289,510 91,990 105,920 20,460 24,400 25,760 20,980
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding,	21,140 3,130 1,600 1,750 4,580	370,910 70,820 26,790 29,890 100,840 142,570	29,930 3,750 5,110 4,680 2,780 13,610	202,680 20,610 33,650 33,560 27,640 87,220	573,590 91,430 60,440 63,450 128,480 229,790	21,430 3,140 1,650 1,760 4,710 10,170	374,210 70,920 27,260 30,030 102,420 143,580	30,480 3,760 5,320 4,700 2,880	205,080 20,630 34,650 33,650 28,110 88,040	579,290 91,550 61,910 63,680 130,530 231,620
Engraving, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7,420 2,110 330 490 870 260 1,660 1,700	170,700 79,410 13,530 8,180 11,260 5,110 30,300 22,910	11,290 2,980 480 1,010 2,280 540 2,110 1,890	112,290 35,950 4,400 7,820 17,760 6,340 24,450 15,570	282,990 115,360 17,930 16,000 29,020 11,450 54,750 38,480	7,470 2,110 330 510 890 260 1,660 1,710	171,300 79,500 13,540 8,290 11,450 5,110 30,350 23,060	11,420 2,990 480 1,050 2,340 540 2,110 1,910	113,090 36,170 4,400 7,910 18,110 6,340 24,500 15,660	284,390 115,670 17,940 16,200 29,560 11,450 54,850 38,720
Total all Manufacturing Industries	269,010	5,701,610	286,870	2,734,820	8,436,430	277,480	5,806,010	300,660	2,820,020	8,626,030
Construction	73,030 6,410 2,430 3,590 390	1,368,880 335,300 118,250 183,260 33,790	6,670 2,880 1,180 1,500 200	65,270 42,350 14,830 25,240 2,280	1,434,150 377,650 133,080 208,500 36,070	75,660 6,550 2,490 3,660 400	1,413,980 341,700 120,660 186,590 34,450	6,870 2,960 1,220 1,540 200	66,470 42,850 14,980 25,570 2,300	1,480,450 384,550 135,640 212,160 36,750
Transport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	33,300 9,700 2,260 3,970 6,960 2,550 340 5,280	1,406,510 430,730 223,990 168,990 150,770 146,230 29,290 209,260 47,250	15,410 2,150 1,330 1,330 770 420 240 7,190	246,770 36,160 50,760 15,050 9,650 6,490 8,670 101,670	1,653,280 466,890 274,750 184,040 160,420 152,720 37,960 310,930 65,570	33,800 9,760 2,430 4,020 7,050 2,590 340 5,320	1,433,110 433,550 231,620 172,180 153,780 150,170 29,530 214,510 47,770	15,540 2,160 1,370 1,340 770 420 240 7,230 2,010	249,470 36,340 51,180 15,160 9,750 6,540 8,700 103,220 18,580	1,682,580 469,890 282,800 187,340 163,530 156,710 38,230 317,730 66,350
Distributive Trades Wholesale Distribution Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or	123,460 19,160 92,740	1,337,010 339,000 778,830	213,610 22,460 183,910 4,300	1,404,450 184,470 1,153,390 35,050	2,741,460 523,470 1,932,220 163,650	129,160 20,630 96,440	1,373,110 348,620 798,740 132,500	218,710 23,330 188,000 4,390	1,430,050 189,070 1,173,080 35,900	2,803,160 537,690 1,971,820
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Insurance, Banking and Finance	5,460 11,380	90,580	2,940 29,020	31,540 224,940	122,120 530,800	5,690 11,560	92,250 310,860 667,600	2,990. 29,390 40,960	32,000 227,540 1,302,510	124,250 538,400 1,970,110
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	15,120 3,420 3,120 1,500 3,080 90 3,910	653,800 46,810 267,780 31,340 195,790 10,510 101,570	40,060 4,140 5,870 7,570 18,090 370 4,020	1,274,410 30,490 589,990 51,730 540,860 11,220 50,120	1,928,210 77,300 857,770 83,070 736,650 21,730 151,690	15,450 3,510 3,190 1,540 3,140 90 3,980	47,590 274,030 31,850 200,650 10,850 102,630	40,300 4,240 6,010 7,740 18,490 390 4,090	30,900 601,860 52,680 554,800 11,630 50,640	78,490 875,890 84,530 755,450 22,480 153,270
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	58,090 3,580 2,390 320 8,430 3,850	816,740 71,600 34,220 11,690 188,480 31,560 11,260	73,050 2,910 1,270 4,340 13,510 9,140 2,570	1,187,800 70,710 18,470 25,830 402,020 98,080 34,870	2,004,540 142,310 52,690 37,520 590,500 129,640 46,130	60,370 3,690 2,410 340 8,990 3,990	833,820 72,840 34,620 12,560 192,470 32,230 11,480	75,100 2,980 1,270 4,350 14,070 9,360 2,610	1,208,240 71,720 18,620 25,900 408,540 100,000 35,370	2,042,060 144,560 53,240 38,460 601,010 132,230 46,850
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services	29,100 1,740 2,540 930	282,470 14,710 19,900 29,810 121,040	6,780 480 18,690 6,170 7,190	56,820 4,040 56,430 274,840 145,690	339,290 18,750 76,330 304,650 266,730	30,250 1,770 2,590 960 4,710	289,660 15,050 20,300 30,150 122,460	7,020 500 18,910 6,700 7,330	57,820 4,150 57,210 281,920 146,990	347,480 19,200 77,510 312,070 269,450
Public Administration	11,320 2,120 9,200	921,530 358,580 562,950 8,280	13,140 6,780 6,360	340,390 156,590 183,800	1,261,920 515,170 746,750 8,670	9,310	947,130 375,010 572,120 8,500	13,400 6,930 6,470	348,290 162,240 186,050 450	1,295,420 537,250 758,170 8,950
GRAND TOTAL	684,000	14,230,000	691,000	7,640,000			14,531,000	714,000		22,346,000

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The estimates of the total numbers of employees at end-May, 1959, shown in the Table on the preceding pages include not only persons normally in full-time employment but also persons who normally take work on a part-time basis. The figures are based 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 separate figures for the two categories. For manufacturing industries, however, information about the number of women

working on a part-time basis is obtained periodically on returns rendered by employers, and estimates based on the returns for end-June, 1959, are given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), and for some of the principal industries. The figures represent the numbers whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at end-June, 1959

Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry	Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry
Food, Drink and Tobacco	76.9	21.6	Textiles	46.2	9.9
Bread and Flour Confectionery	12.7	24.1	Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and	40.7	9.9
Biscuits	14.3	36.3	Man-made Fibres	7.9	8.9
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	7.0	22.5	Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	6.4	8.4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	15.2	25.2	Woollen and Worsted	13.3	12.4
Fruit and Vegetable Products	14.4	24.1	Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	8.1	10.1
Food Industries not elsewhere specified*	2.9	17.0	Textile Finishing	2.3	8.9
Tobacco	3.3	14.5		-	
			Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.6	9.8
Chemicals and Allied Industries	17.7	12.3		-	
Chemicals and Dyes	5.8	12.9	Clothing and Footwear	31.9	8.0
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	4.9	12.9	Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	7.2	7.8
			Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	2.9	6.2
Metal Manufacture	7.8	11.0	Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc	3.7	9.0
Iron and Steel (General)	2.0	8.7	Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc	8.1	8.4
			Dress Industries not elsewhere specified*	3.7	11.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods	54.7	10.9	Footwear	3.9	6.7
Other Machinery* Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere	5.1	8.9			
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere			Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	5.7	7.4
	4.1	10.0			
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments,			Timber, Furniture, etc	6.3	10.8
etc	4.2	10.4	Furniture and Upholstery	2.4	10.9
Electrical Machinery	4.7	9.1			
Insulated Wires and Cables	2.9	14.7	Paper, Printing and Publishing	17.4	8.7
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	12.9	13.3	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board		
Domestic Electric Appliances	2.0	9.5	Packing Cases	3.6	10.8
Other Electrical Goods*	8.3	14.6	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere		
			specified*	3.9	11.9
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	0.1	0.8	Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	2.5	9.3
			Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding,		
Vehicles	9.4	8.1	Engraving, etc.*	6.0	6.9
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	4.3	8.1			
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	2.9	6.9	Other Manufacturing Industries	16.2	14.6
11.10 1			Rubber	6.2	17.4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	26.6	14.7	Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	2.3	13.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc	3.1	18.9	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	3.6	14.7
Cans and Metal Boxes	4.4	22.2			
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified*	14.9	13.6	Total, All Manufacturing Industries	319.5	11.7

^{*} The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the preceding Table.

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 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 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 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

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 — 96,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,300,000. The main changes were decreases of 35,000 in distributive trades, 30,000 in agriculture and fishing, 27,000 in building 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 up employment, 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 between 7th December, 1959 and 11th January, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 11,428 to 12,358. In the two classes combined 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 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 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 117·8, 99·4 and

118.5 respectively as compared with 117.5, 99.5 and 118.1, respectively, at the end of December.

It is estimated that the changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation during January resulted in about 1,444,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £277,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 190,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of nearly 1½ hours, without loss of pay. The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeople employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, the retail food trades in England and Wales, the retail furnishing and allied trades, the general printing industry, and the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in England and Wales. The principal reductions in hours affected workpeople employed in rubber manufacture, heavy chemicals manufacture (Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.), electrical cable making, petroleum distribution, and brewing (London and Burton-on-Trent).

Retail Prices

At 12th January, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956=100), the same figure as at 15th December, 1959, and at 13th January, 1959.

The number of workers involved during January in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 78,800. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 180,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 224, and, in addition, 16 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN OCTOBER, 1959

In October, 1959, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier

been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for August, 1959). In the enquiry of October, 1959, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 300 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the second pay-week in October, 1959, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries referred to above, the figures given were to

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The review of employment and unemployment in 1959 which it was intended to publish in this issue of the GAZETTE has been held over until the March issue.

include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such

workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in October, 1959, or to be employing no operatives within the scope of the enquiry) was about 67,400, of which approximately 65,100 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number 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 the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was about 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the 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 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 received. 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 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 manufacturing 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 ne proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the ent industries.

different industries.

The figures in the Tables which follow are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from over-

time, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables 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.

Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1959*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining pro-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ducts other than coal Chemical and allied trades Metal manufacture	272 1 274 10 303 4	132 8 123 10 135 5	132 0 137 8 147 7	89 0 90 11 89 0	234 3 238 3 282 11
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not else-	279 7 304 8	110 4 105 7	152 5 163 3	93 0 98 5	241 2 271 8
where specified Precision instruments,	285 8	115 2	141 4	87 6	228 3
jewellery, etc	272 0 248 1	110 4 116 11	142 3 139 1	87 0 99 1	210 10 179 9
and fur Clothing	250 2 235 11 248 4	115 4 111 1 115 4	136 2 134 4 133 9	85 3 86 5 89 5	188 1 149 9 195 10
Manufactures of wood and cork	265 5 322 6	114 11 127 3	151 1 150 5	87 0 88 9	227 7 253 7
Other manufacturing in- dustries	284 8	126 9	137 7	91 3	220 9
All manufacturing in- dustries	281 3	115 0	141 3	90 9	227 3
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans-	255 1 259 2 250 4	137 6 124 5 126 2	137 2 120 2 137 2	www	246 10 246 1 241 8
port and British Road Services)	261 9	138 9	186 5	§	252 2
National and local government service	206 7	118 6	125 7	80 5	191 1
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	270 9	117 6	140 4	90 4	228 6

In computing the averages for October, 1959, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 68s. 9d. and the hours worked averaged 21·6. Their inclusion, 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 140s. 4d. would have been altered by only 4d. (to 140s. 8d.), and among the 19 separate 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 workers have been excluded.

Weekly Hours worked in October, 1959

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the The average hours worked in each individual industry in the second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 52 and 53. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for 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 week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 50 to 53, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 81s. 11d. in October, 1959, and the hours worked averaged 16·2.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as epresenting one full-time worker.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for eneral averages.

eneral averages.

| Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, een included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, nemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and comunication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other dustries or services have been included under "National and local government witer."

¶Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 51 and 53.

^{*} The Tables for this enquiry have been prepared on the basis of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE, explaining the main changes introduced in the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification, gave the dates on which it is expected to bring the new Classification into use for the statistical series published in the GAZETTE, including its use for the purposes of this enquiry.

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers:
Freatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
other than coal	50.3	45.4	41.0	43.0	48 · 1
Chemical and allied trades	48.3	44.2	42.2	42.6	46.9
Metal manufacture	47.8	44.0	41.6	42.4	47.1
Engineering, shipbuilding					
and electrical goods	48.3	44.4	42.7	42.8	47:0
Vehicles	47.5	44.1	41.9	41.6	46.6
Metal goods not else-	10.5	44.9			
where specified	48.5	44.9	41 - 4	42.4	46.1
jewellery, etc	46.7	44.3	40.9	42.4	44.5
Textiles	48.7	45.5	41.8	43.0	44.8
eather, leather goods	10	13 3	41 0	73 0	77 0
and fur	47.7	45.1	41.2	43.5	44.9
Clothing	44.5	43.4	39.8	41.5	41.2
Food, drink and tobacco	49 · 1	45.1	42.7	42.9	46.5
Manufactures of wood					
and cork	48.0	45.1	41.2	42.5	46.6
Paper and printing	47.7	44.2	42.5	42.9	45.9
Other manufacturing in-	49.6	45.6	42.0	42.1	46.6
					10 0
All manufacturing in-	48.2	44.5	41.7	12.4	
dustries	48.2	44.3	41.7	42.4	46.1
Mining and quarrying					Constitution of the Consti
(excluding coal)	50.4	45.5	41.0	§	49.9
Building and contracting	49.7	46.7	37.6	000000	49.4
Gas, electricity and water	48.9	45.4	39.8	§	48.6
ransport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans- port and British Road					
Services)	51.0	46.0	44.9	§	50.4
National and local					
government service	45.8	44.0	39.5	40.2	44.7
all the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.5	44.9	41.6	42.4	46.7

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 52 and 53 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average 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, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

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 as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1959, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 52 and 53.

Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1959

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers:
Treatment of non-metal-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
liferous mining products other than coal Chemical and allied trades Metal manufacture	64·9 68·3 76·2	35·1 33·6 36·9	38·6 39·1 42·6	24·8 25·6 25·2	58·4 61·0 72·1
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles	69·5 77·0	29·8 28·7	42·8 46·8	26·1 28·4	61·6 70·0
where specified Precision instruments,	70.7	30.8	41.0	24.8	59.4
jewellery, etc	69·9 61·1	29·9 30·8	41·7 39·9	24·6 27·7	56·9 48·1
and fur Clothing Food, drink and tobacco	62·9 63·6 60·7	30·7 30·7 30·7	39·7 40·5 37·6	23·5 25·0 25·0	50·3 43·6 50·5
Manufactures of wood and cork	66·4 81·1	30·6 34·5	44·0 42·5	24·6 24·8	58·6 66·3
Other manufacturing in- dustries	68.9	33.4	39 · 3	26.0	56.8
All manufacturing industries	70.0	31.0	40.6	25.7	59.2
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans-	60·7 62·6 61·4	36·3 32·0 33·3	40·1 38·4 41·4	wow	59·4 59·8 59·7
port and British Road Services)	61.6	36.2	49.8	§	60.0
National and local government service	54 · 1	32.3	38.2	24.0	51.3
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	67.0	31 · 4	40.5	25.6	58.7

^{†‡§ || ¶} See corresponding footnotes on previous page.

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, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date		Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls -	All Workers*		
			Average	Weekly Ea	rnings			
1947 April .		s. d. 123 5	s. d. 47 4	s. d. 67 4	s. d. 40 2	s. d. 103 6		
October 1948 April .		128 1 134 0	51 10 57 2	69 7 72 11	43 9 48 4	103 6 108 2 114 0		
October . 1949 April .		137 11 139 11	58 9 58 6	74 6 77 2	49 5 50 3	117 4		
October .		142 8 145 9	60 1 61 5	78 9 80 6	51 8 51 10	121 9		
October .		150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0		
1951 April . October .		166 0	66 11 69 1	87 4 90 1 92 2	55 11 57 11	136 2 141 1		
1952 April . October .		173 7 178 6	71 9 74 11	92 2 96 4	57 9 60 9	147 3 151 11		
1953 April . October		185 11 189 2	77 7 7 78 11	100 3 102 5	62 6 64 11	157 7 160 1		
1954 April .		197 8	82 0		65 10	166 6		
1955 April .		217 5	85 7 90 11	105 3 108 2 112 5	69 5	171 9 182 3		
October . 1956 April .		222 11 235 4	94 2 100 6	115 5 119 9	75 8 78 4	187 2 197 9		
October . 1957 April .		237 11 241 6	102 4 105 0	123 2 125 10	81 4 83 11	171 9 182 3 187 2 197 9 200 8 204 7 212 5 214 2		
October . 1958 April .	: ::	251 7 253 2	108 4 109 7	129 6 131 3	85 2 85 7	212 5 214 2		
October . 1959 April .		256 8 262 11	112 0 114 0	133 11 137 0	86 9 87 4	217 4 222 6		
October .		270 9	117 6	140 4	90 4	228 6		
		Percentage Increase since April, 1947						
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1947 October . 1948 April .	: ::	4 9	10 21	3 8	9 20	5 10		
October . 1949 April .		12	24	11	23	13		
October .		13 16	24 27	15 17	25 29	15 18		
1950 April October .		18 22	30	20	29	20		
1951 April .		44	35	23	33	24		
October		30	35 41 46	23 30 34	33 39 44	24 32 36		
October . 1952 April . October		30 35 41	41 46 52	30 34 37	39 44 44	32 36		
1952 April . October . 1953 April .		30 35 41 45 51	41 46 52 58 64	30 34 37 43 49	39 44 44 51 56	32 36 42 47 52		
1952 April . October . 1953 April . October . 1954 April .		30 35 41 45 51 53 60	41 46 52 58 64 67 73	30 34 37 43 49 52 56	39 44 44 51	32 36 42 47		
1952 April October . 1953 April October . 1954 April October .		30 35 41 45 51 53	41 46 52 58 64 67	30 34 37 43 49 52	39 44 44 51 56 62 64 73	32 36 42 47 52 55 61 66		
1952 April October . 1953 April . October . 1954 April . October . 1955 April . October .		30 35 41 45 51 53 60 66 76 81	41 46 52 58 64 67 73 81 92 99	30 34 37 43 49 52 56 61 67 71	39 44 44 51 56 62 64 73 78 88	32 36 42 47 52 55 61 66 76 81		
1952 April October . 1953 April October . 1954 April October . 1955 April October . 1956 April October . 1956 April October . October .		30 35 41 45 51 53 60 66 76 81 91	41 46 52 58 64 67 73 81 92 99 112	30 34 37 43 49 52 56 61 67 71 78 83	39 44 44 51 56 62 64 73 78 88 95	32 36 42 47 52 55 61 66 76 81 91		
1952 April October 1953 April October 1954 April October 1955 April October 1956 April October 1957 April October 1957 April October 1957 April October		30 35 41 45 51 53 60 66 76 81 91 93 96	41 46 52 58 64 67 73 81 92 99 112 116 122	30 34 37 43 49 52 56 61 67 71 78 83 83 87	39 44 44 51 56 62 64 73 78 88 95 102 109	32 36 42 47 52 55 61 66 76 81 91		
1952 April October . 1953 April October . 1954 April October . 1955 April October . 1956 April October . 1956 April October . 1957 April .		30 35 41 45 51 53 60 66 76 81 91 93	41 46 52 58 64 67 73 81 92 99 112 116	30 34 37 43 49 52 56 61 67 71 78 83 87	39 44 44 51 56 62 64 73 78 88 95 102	32 36 42 47 52 55 61 66 76 81 91 94		

For all workers covered by the enquiries the average level of weekly earnings rose by 121 per cent. between April, 1947, and October, 1959. During the half-year April, 1959, to October, 1959, the rise for all workers was about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (3 per cent. for men, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for women and about 3 per cent. for juveniles).

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the above Table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in minimum, or standard, hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc., working; (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc., rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The figures for "all workers" taken together, shown in the last column of the Table, are also affected by changes over the period in the proportions of men, youths and boys, women and girls employed in different occupations and industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later Table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of weekly rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 72 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April, 1947, and October, 1959, the average level of weekly rates of wages (men, youths and boys, women and girls combined) for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by about 83 per cent. The difference between this figure and the rise of 121 per cent. in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. During the period April, 1956, to October, 1959, there was a rise of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in weekly rates of wages and

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of $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in actual earnings in these industries. Between April, 1959, and October, 1959, there was a rise of about one-half of one per cent. in weekly rates of wages compared with about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in actual earnings in the same industries.

Between April, 1947, and October, 1959, the average level of 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, 1959, were 15½ per cent. for hourly earnings

1956, to October, 1959, were $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for hourly earnings and 12 per cent. for hourly wage rates.

As regards changes in the proportions of men, youths and boys, women and girls employed in the industries covered, the averages of both weekly and hourly earnings are affected to some extent by the fact that both men and women account for a slightly higher proportion of the total employed than was the case in 1947, with a corresponding fall in the proportions represented by juveniles.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April, 1947:—

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	,		Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April			46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October			46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948 April			46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
October			46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
1949 April			46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
October			46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950 April			47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
October			47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951 April			47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
October			47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
1952 April			47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
October			47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
1953 April			47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2
October			47.9	44.6	42.0	42.8	46.3
1954 April			48.3	44.7	42.0	42.7	46.5
October			48.5	44.9	41.9	42.8	46.7
1955 April			48.9	45.0	41.9	42.7	46.9
October	20.00		48.9	45.0	41.8	42.7	46.9
1956 April	18		48.6	45.0	41.5	42.4	46.7
October		40.1	48.5	44.9	41.5	42.5	46.6
1957 April			48.5	44.9	41.5	42.4	46.6
October			48.2	44.5	41.2	42.1	46.4
1958 April	OUNER		48.0	44.5	41.2	42.1	46.2
October			47.7	44.6	41.2	42.2	46.0
1959 April	3		48.0	44.6	41.5	42.3	46.3
October			48.5	44.9	41.6	42.4	46.7

The next Table shows the average *hourly* earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with April, 1947:—

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*			
	Average Hourly Earnings							
947 April October	d. 32·0 33·0 34·6 35·4 36·6 37·2 40·1 41·7 44·9 46·7 47·4 49·1 50·6 53·4 54·7 58·9 59·8 62·6 63·3 64·6	d. 13·0 14·1 15·6 16·0 16·4 16·7 17·2 18·0 18·6 19·5 20·2 22·0 22·0 22·2 25·1 26·8 27·3 28·1 29·6 30·7	d. 19·5 20·1 21·0 21·5 22·2 22·7 23·6 25·0 26·0 27·7 28·6 29·3 30·1 31·0 32·2 33·1 34·6 35·6 36·4 37·7 38·2 39·6	d. 11·5 12·5 13·7 14·0 14·2 14·6 15·0 15·7 16·7 17·1 17·6 18·2 18·5 19·5 20·1 21·3 22·2 23·0 23·8 24·4 24·7 24·8	d. 27·6 28·7 30·2 31·1 31·6 32·2 32·7 33·3 36·7 38·8 39·5 41·5 44·1 46·6 47·9 50·8 51·7 55·6 56·7			

			Percentage Increase since April, 1947							
	1		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
947	October		3	8	3	9	4			
948	April		8	20	8	19	9			
	October		11	23	10	22	13			
949	April		13	23	14	23	14			
	October		 14	26	16	27	17			
950	April	423/8	16	28	18	27	18			
,,,,	October		18	32	21	30	21			
951	April		25	38	28	37	28			
751	October		30	43	33	43	33			
952	April	The said	38	50	38	45	41			
152	October		40	55	42	49	43			
953	April	49:33	 46	61	47	53	48			
933	October		 48	63	50	58	50			
054	April	200	53	69	54	61	56			
734	October		58	76	59	70	60			
955		1	67	86	65	75	69			
933	April	23.3	71	93	70	85	74			
000	October	14:30	 82	106	77	93	84			
956	April		 84	110	83	100	87			
055	October	5000	 87	116	87	107	91			
957	April		 96	125	93	111	99			
050	October	2.		128	96	112	101			
958	April		 98		100	115	105			
	October	4	 102	132		116	109			
959	April		 105	136	103		113			
	October		 109	142	108	123	1 113			

^{*} In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers", women ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

Manufacturing Industries Only

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Dat	е	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*			
			Average	e Weekly E	arnings				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1947 April		129 2 134 5	45 10	68 0	40 6 44 1	103 3			
October		134 5	49 8	70 2	48 8	113 3			
1948 April		138 8	54 5	73 8	49 10	116 10			
October		143 4	57 7	74 11	50 8	118 6			
1949 April		145 1	56 11 58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10			
October		148 1 151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4			
1950 April October		156 8	62 1	83 2	52 2 53 9	127 5			
1951 April		165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2			
October		172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10			
1952 April		179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11			
October		184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10			
1953 April		191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0			
October		196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4			
1954 April		205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5			
October		212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11 71 10	180 4			
1955 April		224 7	88 5	112 11	71 10 76 2	185 9			
October		231 1	92 0 97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0			
1956 April		242 2	99 11	123 8	81 9	198 6			
October		245 7 248 11	102 2	126 3	84 4	202 3			
1957 April		261 2	106 2	129 11	85 7	211 2			
October 1958 April	.:	261 4	106 10	131 8	85 11	211 11			
October		265 5	109 1	134 5	87 2	215 3			
1959 April		271 9	111 1	137 7	87 9	220 6			
October		281 3	115 0	141 3	90 9	227 3			
		Percentage Increase since April, 1947							
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent			
1947 October		4	8	3	9	5			
1948 April		7	19	8	20	10			
October		11	26	10	23	13			
1949 April		12	24	14	25 28	17			
October		15	27	19	29	19			
1950 April	••	17 21	35	22	33	23			
October		28	40	29	39	30			
1951 April		33	46	33	44	35			
October 1952 April		39	51	36	44	41			
October		43	59	42	51	46			
1953 April		49	65	49	55	51			
October		52	68	52	61	54			
1954 April	ALC: NO.	59	75	56	63	60			
October		64	83	60	73	65 75			
1955 April		74	93	66	77	80			
October		79	101	71 76	94	89			
1956 April		87	113	82	102	92			
October		90	123	86	108	96			
1957 April		102	132	91	111	105			
October		102	133	94	112	105			
1958 April October	Made Wat	105	138	98	115	108			
1959 April	The Workship	110	142	102	117	114			

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

118 151 108 124 120

Date	,	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April October 1948 April		 46·0 46·2 46·3	43·2 43·5 43·5	41·7 41·7 41·7	42·0 42·1 42·3	44·5 44·7 44·8
October	Section 2	 46·5 46·5	43.7	41.6	42·3 42·4	44.9
1949 April October		 46.6	43.7	41.7	42·3 42·5	45.0
1950 April October		 46·9 47·5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951 April October	3.01	 47·6 47·6	44.1	42.0	42·7 42·1	45.6
1952 April October	1997	47·1 47·6	43.7	40.8	41·6 42·7	45.0
1953 April October		 47·6 47·9	44.0	42.0	42·7 42·8	45.7
1954 April		48·2 48·5	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
October 1955 April		 48·6 48·7	44.5	41.8	42.7	46·3 46·4
October 1956 April		48.2	44.5	41.5	42·4 42·5	46.0
October 1957 April		 48.1	44.4	41.5	42·4 42·2	45.9
October 1958 April	::	 48·0 47·6	44·0 44·1	41.2	42.2	45.5
October 1959 April		 47.3	44·1 44·2	41.2	42.4	45.3
October		 48.2	1 44.5	41.7	1 42.4	46.1

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers'
Charles a total	WHEN DE	Averag	arnings		
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1947 April	33.7		19.6	11.6	27.8
October	34.9		20.2	13.8	30.3
1948 April	35.9		21.2	13.0	31.2
October	37.0		22.2	14.3	31.6
1949 April	37.4		22.8	14.8	32.2
October	38.1		23.2	14.7	32.7
1950 April	38.8		23.7	15.1	33.5
October	11.6		25.1	15.8	35.2
1951 April October	12	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April	15.	COLUMN TOWNS OF THE PARTY OF TH	27.2	16.8	38.9
October	46.6	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	27.7	17-2	39.6
1953 April	48.4		28.9	17.7	41.0
October	49.3		29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April	51.		30.2	18.6	43.1
October	52.	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 April	55.5		32-4	20.2	46.7
October	56.9		33.3	21.4	48.0
1956 April	60.		34.7	22.3	50.9
October	61.		35.7	23 · 1	51.8
1957 April	62.		36.5	23.9	52.9
October	65.		37.7	24.3	55.9
1958 April	65.9		38.3	24.4	57.0
October	67.		39.2	24.8	57.9
1959 April	68.		40.6	25.7	59.2
October	70.0	0 31.0	1 40.0	1 23 1	- 57 2

* See footnote * in previous column.

^{*} In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers", women ordinarily employed as port-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Hours

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)— (contd.)

	Date		Date Men Youths and Boys Women*				All Workers*
			Pe	ercentage In	ncrease sinc	ce April, 19	47
1947	October		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1948	April		4	8	3	9	5
1740	October		7	18	8	19	9
1949	Ameil		10	24	10	22	12
1343	October		11	23	13	23	14
1950			13	26	16	28	16
1930	April		15	29	18	27	18
1051	October		18	33	21	30	21
1951	April		23	38	28	36	27
	October		29	43	34	43	32
1952	April		36	50	39	45	40
	October		38	57	41	48	42
1953	April		44	62	47	53	47
	October		46	65	51	58	50
1954	April		52	71	54	60	55
	October		56	78	59	69	59
1955	April		65	87	65	74	68
	October		69	95	70	84	73
1956	April		79	107	77	92	83
	October		81	112	82	99	86
1957	April		84	117	86	106	
	October		94	128	92		90
1958	April		96	129	95	109	99
	October		100	134		110	101
1959	April		103		100	114	105
	October		103	138 144	103 107	114	108 113

At October, 1959, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 120 per cent. higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 81 per cent. The corresponding increases between April, 1956, and October, 1959, were 17 per cent. for average weekly earnings and 11½ per cent for weekly rates of wages. During the period April, 1959, to October, 1959, the increase in weekly rates of wages was one-half of one per cent. and that in earnings 3 per cent.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in October, 1959, was 113 per cent. higher than in April, 1947, compared with an increase of 85 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. In the period April, 1956, to October, 1959, the increase in average hourly earnings was 16½ per cent. and that in hourly wage rates was 11¾ 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 level of full-time weekly 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 Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport trades. dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are

dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April, 1958, which were published in the July, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE (page 251), show once again that combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases over April, 1952.

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers", women ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

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Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the following Table. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Date		Men*	Youths†	Women and Girls
	Great Br	ritain		
### Half-yearly periods 1947 April -1947 September 1947 October-1948 March 1948 April -1948 September 1948 October-1949 March 1949 April -1949 September 1950 October-1950 March 1950 October-1951 March 1951 April -1951 September 1951 October-1951 March 1951 April -1952 September 1951 October-1953 March 1952 April -1953 September 1952 October-1953 March 1953 April -1953 September 1954 April -1954 September 1954 October-1954 March 1955 April -1955 September 1955 October-1956 March 1955 April -1957 September 1955 October-1957 March 1956 October-1957 March 1957 April -1957 September 1958 April -1958 September 1958 April -1958 September 1958 April -1958 September 1958 April -1958 September 1958 October-1958 March 1958 April -1958 September 1958 October-1959 March 1958 October-1959 March 1959 April -1959 September 1959 April -1959 September		S. d. 97 7 7 104 4 108 7 1 2 1 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 5 5 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	s. d. 62 3 67 8 71 2 68 10½ 77 0 72 5½ 77 10½ 74 10 79 5 86 2½ 88 7½ 91 5 90 3 99 1 103 0½ 111 8½ 116 6 118 0 120 6½	s. d. 65 1½ 70 5 73 4½ 72 9 76 6 76 6½ 77 11 82 2½ 85 5 86 4½ 90 4 92 11½ 96 1 95 1 96 5½ 104 4½ 111 7 114 3 116 8½ 120 1½ 124 2½ 126 1 129 0
1947 April -1948 March 1948 April -1949 March 1949 April -1950 March 1950 April -1951 March 1951 April -1952 March 1953 April -1953 March 1953 April -1955 March 1954 April -1955 March 1955 April -1956 March 1956 April -1957 March 1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March	::	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	64 11½ 70 0½ 74 8½ 76 4½ 81 2½ 85 3 88 5 90 10 97 3 102 5 110 7 117 3	67 9 73 1 76 6 76 7 83 9 9 88 4 9 95 10 105 3 112 11 118 5 125 2

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out below and in the first column on the next page. The figures of average weekly hours include hours paid for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

Half-yearly periods					
1947 April -1947 September			51.8	50.7	49.0
1947 October-1948 March			50.9	50.0	49.3
1948 April -1948 September			52.0	51.4	48.8
1948 October-1949 March			50.3	49.5	48.4
1949 April -1949 September			51.8	50.8	48.4
1949 October-1950 March			50.0	48.8	47.6
1950 April -1950 September			51.7	50.4	48.0
1950 October-1951 March			50.2	49.2	47.4
1951 April -1951 September		4 40000	51.9	50.9	
1951 October–1952 March			50.6	49.8	48.8
1952 April -1952 September			52.0	50.6	47.6
1952 October–1953 March			50.0		47.7
1953 April -1953 September				49.7	47.8
1953 October–1954 March			52.4	51.1	49.0
			50.4	49.7	47.4
			52.9	51.0	48.4
1954 October–1955 March			51.3	49.8	47.9
1955 April -1955 September			53.6	51.3	48.9
1955 October-1956 March			50.7	49.7	47.7
1956 April -1956 September			52.4	50.8	48.8
1956 October-1957 March			51.3	49.8	47.8
1957 April -1957 September			53.0	51.1	49.0
1957 October-1958 March			50.9	49.8	48.1
1958 April -1958 September			52.8	50.6	48.3
1958 October-1959 March			51.1	49.9	48.5
1959 April -1959 September			53 · 1	51.2	48.1
Yearly periods					
947 April -1948 March	2		51.3	50.4	49.2
948 April -1949 March	1		51.1	50.5	48.6
949 April -1950 March			50.9	49.8	48.0
950 April -1951 March			50.9	49.8	47.7
951 April -1952 March			51.3	50.4	48.2
952 April -1953 March		500000000000000000000000000000000000000	51.0	50.2	48.2
1953 April -1954 March			51.4	50.4	
054 4 1 1055 35 1			52.1		48.2
055 4 1055 35 1			52.1	50.4	48.2
1955 April -1956 March	100		51.8	50.5	48.3

* 21 years and over up to March, 1956, and 20 years and over thereafter. † Under 21 years up to March, 1956, and under 20 years thereafter.

1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March

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DIAMETER COMPANIES	ot go	Average Hourly Earnings							
Date All line problems in the state of the	ann ban b	Men*	Youths†	Women and Girls					
in average carnings shown		ies, the d	ults schem	sau-tq-pa-uss					
asimaliani manallib ni an En	gland and W	ales							
To engineer anatom out on	PROPERTIES	\$2,41,501 pt	EHCHIOF, D	DEC 184 1750 011					
Half-yearly periods		d.	d. do	2111 q' 832.115					
1947 April -1947 September		22.6	14.6	15.9					
1947 October-1948 March		24.6	16.2	17.2					
1948 April -1948 September	Grand angles	25.0	16.5	18.1					
1948 October-1949 March	rei.	25.0	16.6	18.1					
1949 April -1949 September		26.6	18.6	19.4					
1949 October-1950 March		26.5	18.5	18.7					
1950 April -1950 September		27.7	18.1	19.8					
1950 October-1951 March	SU200 1	28.4	18.6	20.3					
1951 April -1951 September 1951 October-1952 March	DAR - W	29.9	19.9	21.4					
1952 April -1952 September	Stoll	30.7	20.2	21.7					
1952 October-1953 March		31.7	20.2	22.6					
1953 April -1953 September		32.4	20.5	22.8					
1953 October-1954 March	Sec. 2 . 1. 1.	33.9	21.1	24.5					
1954 April -1954 September		34.3	21.3	23.5					
1954 October-1955 March	AND PARTY.	35.0	21.5	24.1					
1955 April -1955 September	14.571	37.0	22.8	25.5					
1955 October-1956 March		37.8	22.7	26.7					
1956 April -1956 September	0	39.8	23.9	27.4					
1956 October-1957 March	3 . 151	40.9	24.6	28.8					
1957 April -1957 September		41.7	25.2	28.4					
1957 October-1958 March		43.2	26.8	30.0					
1958 April -1958 September		44.3	27.3	31.0					

1956 April -1956 September	Q . CM 1.6	39.8	23.9	27-4	17th October
1956 October-1957 March	0 - 121 - 6	40.9	24.6	28.8	TIAC SOURS SE
1957 April -1957 September		41.7	25.2	28 · 4	
1957 October-1958 March		43.2	26.8	30.0	Dock Labour
1958 April -1958 September		44.3	27.3	31.0	Doort Zuoou
1958 October-1959 March	FTP MATE	45.3	28 · 1	31.7	The figures relat
1959 April -1959 September	6	46.2	28.3	32.2	on pages 51 and :
Yearly Periods		GSC GOE	210 1 10		employment of the
1947 April -1948 March	14.6011.0	23.6	15.4	16.6	workers on daily o
1948 April -1949 March		25.0	16.6	18 · 1	the National Docl
1949 April -1950 March		26.6	18.4	19.3	
1950 April -1951 March		27.2	18.3	19.3	classes of registered
1951 April -1952 March		29 · 2	19.3	20.9	were as follows at
1952 April -1953 March	R. 105 1.0	31.2	20.2	22.2	
1953 April -1954 March		33.2	20.8	23.7	LEGISLA VICENCE
1954 April -1955 March	2	34.7	21.4	23.8	
1955 April -1956 March		37.4	22.8	26.1	Date
		10.1	24.2	29.1	

Coal Mining

1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 3s. 1d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 3s. 7d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 60s. 4d. in the week ended 17th October, 1959. For the weeks ended 25th April, 1959, and 25th October, 1958, the corresponding cash earnings were 60s. 1d. and 58s. 11d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-people were 301s. 8d. in the week ended 17th October, 1959, 299s. 0d. in the week ended 25th April, 1959, and 294s. 4d. in the week ended 25th October, 1958.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1949 are set out in the Table in the next column.

* 21 years and over up to March, 1956, and 20 years and over thereafter. † Under 21 years up to March, 1956, and under 20 years thereafter.

	N THE SEC	NOS	Men (21 years and over)								
	Date oned as .	tions on the	Average Cash Ea (excluding allowances	rnings value of	Value allowances						
Week er	nded:—	Spiles	S.	d.		d.					
1949	19th March	15.00	180 181	8	8	600 30					
1950	10th Morah	8	186	10	8 8 8	8					
1930	22-d Contamber		189	6		0					
1951	7th Antil		209	8	10	2					
1951	6th October		211	11		Ō					
1952	26th April		233	3	10	6					
1,02	18th October		238	1	10	3					
1953	2nd May		246	1	11	9					
	17th October	1 900	251	2 2	10	9					
1954	8th May		257		12	1 6 8 3					
	16th October		264	11	11	6					
1955	30th April		266	8	12	8					
	29th October		285	4	13	3					
1956	28th April		294	11	14	5					
105-	27th October		306	11	14	9					
1957	13th April		319	9	16	4					
1050	26th October		326	4 3 3	18	2 month					
1958	26th April		324 308	3	17	3 0					
1050	25th October					5					
1939				1 315344		8					
1959	25th April 17th October	::	312 314	6	.18	5 8					

ating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given 53 cover only the wage-earners in the regular e authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by k Labour Board show that the earnings of all d dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements the dates shown:-

	Date	Average Weekly Earnings*	Three-monthly Periods	Average Weekly Earnings*
Last Pa	v-week in:—	s. d.	gomeson o	s. d.
	April	149 0†	1947 April-June	152 11†
	October	157 1	October-December	157 1
1948	April	155 5	1948 April-June	153 5
	October	159 2	October-December	164 6
1949	April	173 9	1949 April-June	166 6
	October	169 3	October-December	173 0 170 3 178 3
1950	April	156 4	1950 April-June	170 3
	October	182 8	October-December	
1951	April	202 2	1951 April–June	195 11
	October	194 9	October-December	195 3
1952	April	196 0	1952 April-June	193 3 183 7
	October	187 6	October-December	183 7
1953	April	205 5	1953 April-June	209 5
	October	220 1	October-December	214 6
1954	May	219 2	1954 April-June	217 6
	(First Pay-week)		Service de la company de la co	
	November	230 10	October-December	233 11
	(First Pay-week)		Parished Williams Plant	0.0
1955	April	261 0	1955 April-June	246 0
	October	264 10	October-December	249 8
1956	April	269 7	1956 April-June	262 10
	October	270 9	October-December	258 10
	April	265 7	1957 April–June	273 0
(Se	econd Pay-week)		Physical Designation	000
	October	285 4	October-December	279 5 264 2
1958	April	271 11	1958 April–June	264 2
11/2	October	265 8	October-December	278 3
1959	April	291 0	1959 April–June	285 10
	October	280 3	July-September	290 7
		Maria Maria		The residence of

* Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

† Excluding payments for public holidays and travel-time allowances.

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

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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 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.)

210 1 1 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Nı		workers c		the	Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October, 1959				
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	3,988 11,767 1,107 8,151 4,879	403 556 88 488 240	26 36 — 53 441	- 1 2 - 2 68	4,418 12,361 1,195 8,694 5,628	s. d. 278 2 252 4 202 1 257 3 264 1	s. d. 158 4 134 11 142 9 151 6	s. d. 142 5	s. d.	s. d. 266 3 246 7 194 7 250 0 247 11
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 Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	42,369 17,449 23,367 14,923 9,955 42,079	5,029 2,249 2,157 1,548 409 2,763	3,298 21,596 5,785 2,679 236 3,158	239 2,329 633 219 10 198	50,935 43,623 31,942 19,369 10,610 48,198	269 9 255 1 280 6 259 9 307 10 273 1	140 7 114 5 130 3 133 4 144 7 133 4	138 10 126 2 145 4 135 0 121 5 141 0	99 6 84 8 91 3 85 1	247 9 174 11 242 1 230 5 297 2 255 9
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	12,093 99,550 7,796 28,473 14,174 10,412 21,428 14,018	373 5,703 627 1,402 958 688 952 627	38 14,418 9,952 6,342 3,394 7,498 1,279 1,876	2 1,313 1,731 906 185 1,188 26 115	12,506 120,984 20,106 37,123 18,711 19,786 23,685 16,636	262 5 281 2 248 0 263 4 249 10 287 1 293 10 264 7	129 8 123 5 122 5 103 10 116 10 127 8 142 3 133 6	131 9 135 3 168 1 128 9 144 2 149 1 128 9	84 4 88 9 103 11 98 5	258 1 253 10 174 7 237 2 219 4 216 1 279 9 243 1
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	17,454 157,087 61,280 5,767 12,861 27,951 68,872	477 12,748 5,216 429 1,419 1,823 3,671	100 4,248 6,216 298 634 2,683 8,983	1 91 388 2 19	18,032 174,174 73,100 6,496 14,933 32,569 81,963	295 8 316 6 283 10 345 1 316 6 287 4 298 1	149 1 143 0 119 2 168 10 149 1 126 3 131 5	145 5 146 7 132 3 154 3 147 2 149 10	- 85 7 - 92 6	290 10 299 6 259 4 323 7 293 4 266 1 273 3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	128,204 58,657 20,051 14,776 43,358 16,022 29,474 24,525 41,160 330,610 87,076 23,268 18,214 29,792 12,041 6,139 55,347	17,648 11,131 2,801 1,485 7,232 1,214 3,530 1,579 4,545 41,697 13,658 1,675 1,642 4,990 887 210 7,216	1,542 702 882 312 5,081 1,146 3,061 4,896 93,675 24,865 9,721 10,700 36,751 13,605 2,093 30,972	77 26 54 8 215 18 169 113 19 2,319 1,685 674 830 3,232 1,837 39 2,776	147,471 70,516 23,788 16,581 55,886 18,400 36,234 31,113 46,644 418,301 127,284 35,338 31,386 74,765 28,370 8,481 96,311	269 8 258 7 252 6 306 7 296 1 286 1 285 7 269 1 281 9 285 3 294 0 267 5 274 7 274 3 311 8 288 5	113 7 110 0 98 1 114 10 113 6 115 4 104 4 106 4 108 3 109 11 106 8 120 1 109 2 111 11 118 6 113 0	146 10 135 8 135 9 127 0 144 10 156 9 135 10 158 9 129 8 153 6 147 9 155 5 152 0 150 8 161 0 155 2	89 4 	249 7 233 10 229 7 285 11 258 3 266 7 238 1 242 10 263 8 250 8 250 8 237 9 241 7 216 3 195 7 198 10 268 8 226 9
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture§ Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§ Carts, Perambulators, etc.	203,760 57,275 2,495 59,770 90,732 66,559 9,066 15,024 1,945	13,929 13,973 833 14,806 8,946 4,551 1,350 1,768 434	14,531 2,934 175 3,109 5,802 20,299 235 331 824	826 276 15 291 154 1,328 4 16 71	233,046 74,458 3,518 77,976 105,634 92,737 10,655 17,139 3,274	358 8 231 3 220 8 230 10 306 9 315 9 266 10 284 2 256 8	125 8 92 1 87 11 91 10 116 11 124 11 109 6 116 4 117 6	180 4 131 1 130 7 156 0 167 1 132 9 130 5 142 3	106 2 82 11 82 10 105 11	332 9 200 8 183 8 199 11 282 1 270 10 243 11 263 9 205 8
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 Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	14,330 12,964 22,644 20,174 15,460 15,784 89,950	2,033 1,585 1,958 1,909 1,898 2,074 10,397	8,468 8,062 2,652 4,152 16,048 8,225 36,346	800 429 87 291 1,674 732 3,265	25,631 23,040 27,341 26,526 35,080 26,815 139,958	274 3 272 10 291 5 286 4 270 4 271 3 293 3	103 7 113 9 126 7 117 4 112 3 111 1 116 2	131 6 145 10 131 0 139 9 130 5 142 10 147 7	74 1 87 4 87 4 87 4 83 5 91 0 91 8	207 4 214 0 263 5 249 1 188 10 214 7 237 7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	30,237 3,563 5,132 2,565	5,014 549 715 457	12,894 3,601 4,116 475	1,164 519 564 39	49,309 8,232 10,527 3,536	274 11 273 8 267 4 258 10	110 6 109 3 111 9 108 5	147 0 157 5 124 7 144 5	86 0 96 10 81 6	220 4 200 8 191 0 222 2
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	26,086 20,963 47,049 59,087 20,137 10,450 6,241 6,239	2,435 1,340 3,775 4,951 839 723 1,896 491	48,934 35,339 84,273 62,654 6,224 12,056 14,634 6,749	3,986 2,239 6,225 7,859 535 1,322 2,176 396	81,441 59,881 141,322 134,551 27,735 24,551 24,947 13,875	219 9 230 7 224 7 246 7 269 10 247 7 194 7 220 2	126 2 120 0 124 0 115 0 133 4 115 7 88 1 114 6	139 11 147 9 143 2 140 2 144 8 151 11 112 5 142 0	111 3 109 7 110 8 102 6 97 4 101 5 83 5 98 9	163 8 174 8 168 4 183 10 234 4 188 10 128 7 174 11

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

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Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October, 1959-continued

in the Second Pay-Week in October, 1959—continued												
ortions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the schemes, the differences in average earnings shown	Nu	mbers of w	orkers co		the	Avera	ge earning	gs* in the s October, 19	econd pay	-week		
rdinary rates of pay preva visubil different industries dat, the figures representing the average earnings of principles of men, women and juveniles employed.)	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†		
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2,777 20,182 2,889 10,607 3,455 2,537 39,417 9,574	619 2,162 366 1,687 421 479 3,612 726	5,110 49,007 3,482 8,346 8,027 9,007 14,197 4,166	790 10,436 343 2,226 1,157 1,627 1,599 228	9,296 81,787 7,080 22,866 13,060 13,650 58,825 14,694	s. d. 239 1 308 7 232 8 279 11 235 5 213 11 247 7 267 4	s. d. 108 8 124 1 120 2 116 9 107 4 102 11 123 3 129 7	s. d. 124 11 149 7 121 6 154 7 128 9 114 9 129 4 129 1	s. d. 87 2 101 2 87 9 100 0 90 8 81 1 96 7 96 6	s. d. 154 9 182 0 165 2 204 8 152 11 128 9 207 4 218 8		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	16,676 2,860 1,921	2,024 620 — 194	3,554 6,490 1,648	300 1,265 175	22,554 11,235 3,938	247 0 243 7 275 2	125 9 99 1 —	134 11 132 1 155 11	92 6 84 8	216 4 153 4 208 8		
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	20,570 569 275 844 2,147 53 2,200 3,191 2,945 3,425 30,184 3,674 878 4,552	2,776 70 12 82 346 6 352 658 337 434 5,051 917 179 1,096	68,018 1,289 440 1,729 28,851 583 29,434 33,669 5,533 15,115 31,583 906 78 984	13,873 304 62 366 7,242 56 7,298 9,141 502 3,913 4,969 132 4 136	105,237 2,232 789 3,021 38,586 698 39,284 46,659 9,317 22,887 71,787 5,629 1,139 6,768	239 3 228 1 218 0 224 10 249 9 249 11 227 3 230 6 220 11 246 5 217 9 198 8 214 1	101 0	136 1 126 3 117 10 124 2 136 8 135 9 136 8 129 0 122 6 123 7 148 6 118 0 117 8	89 7 65 4 64 3 80 6 80 5 85 10 79 6 86 4 101 6	149 2 142 9 147 9 144 1 132 1 139 2 132 3 126 10 153 8 131 5 185 0 179 3 176 1 178 9		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products. Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	18,976 43,465 1,765 45,230 11,661 14,587 26,067 13,018 24,038 15,138 24,832 37,846 8,636 17,211 10,119	1,057 6,033 307 6,340 1,331 1,925 2,744 722 2,231 1,035 1,489 2,323 1,368 3,412 649	2,963 16,269 679 16,948 21,104 8,567 5,918 3,105 32,504 22,479 13,849 4,905 6,081 8,355 15,957	299 3,084 149 3,233 2,636 887 669 357 3,983 1,644 1,063 383 614 954 2,819	23,295 68,851 2,900 71,751 36,732 25,966 35,398 17,202 62,756 40,296 41,233 45,457 16,699 29,932 29,544	251 2 249 2 226 3 248 4 264 0 235 10 245 7 262 8 248 3 260 7 237 6 232 7 237 6 262 3	142 0 108 6 100 4 108 1 124 5 117 4 120 1 164 5 118 3 124 3 127 2 109 9 98 9 127 1	135 1 126 1 115 0 125 8 140 9 126 4 133 4 151 5 139 1 122 6 131 4 123 7 137 1 123 4 156 10	101 6 81 10 81 5 93 5 85 11 82 2 118 2 83 11 91 8 88 2 84 7 96 0 88 3 107 1	229 7 200 3 179 0 199 5 175 11 185 9 213 11 260 4 182 2 168 7 207 11 213 11 179 7 185 1 187 7		
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	43,300 46,880 1,029 47,909 8,576 10,064 7,998	7,378 193 7,571 1,185 2,634	3,598 12,798 328 13,126 561 2,548 2,230	370 1,472 36 1,508 43 332 178	55,241 68,528 1,586 70,114 10,365 15,578 11,920	237 8 287 7 227 5 286 3 302 2 248 10 242 1	111 3 119 5 119 3 124 11 106 2 113 6	147 6 159 10 140 11 159 5 132 8 128 3 132 10	93 7 87 1 86 11 84 3	212 7 241 4 192 1 240 2 271 10 201 6 202 11		
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons 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.	13,410	375 1,711 1,750 3,306	10,709 1,239 16,668 15,032 3,354 32,487	2,758 168 3,007 3,028 586 7,769	4,640 35,584 33,220 55,464	260 4 291 4 274 4 371 10			103 7 85 6 89 1 84 7 85 3	247 4 213 2 193 3 190 9 342 1 247 8		
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,843 5,448	480 509 972 437	18,155 1,852 3,905 9,770 4,064 16,241	1,381 144 705 1,395 346 2,004	12,044 7,962 17,585 8,329	266 9 235 1 263 1 264 0	109 11 113 3 118 1	135 6 130 0 131 11 144 2	91 7 87 9			
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	20,46	9,853	1,630 372 376	121		3 276 10	106 10	127 10	VI-EV	240 2 220 2 284 6		
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	. 121,42	2 7,140	1,733 3,578 232	47 - 50 - 51 - 47 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 5	85,426 132,145 27,187	5 257	121 5	5 140	7 -	236 10 246 7 231 7		
Other Transport and Communications	. 147,56	0 2,779 0 911 8 338 5 3,879	385	0 7	6 63,012 27,213 2 8,08 3 70,34	2 265 5 272 8 314 2 290	141 23 10 123 10 123 20 123 20 124 65 166 166 9 108 1	0 120 2 131 6 163	8 - 6 - 2 - 0 - 1 -	234 3 256 7 264 9 298 9 282 11 249 3		
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above Local Government Service \(\).	56,91		8,354 57,973	15 31		5 213 2 205	1 103 1 122	2 148 5 122	3 80	201 10 188 7.		
Other Services Laundries	. 13,71				64,57	226 1 239			5 78 7 87	7 136 5		

[†] For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

^{**} See footnotes on previous page.

† The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

§ Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.

|| These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

¶ Excluding police and fire service.

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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.)

9 296 239 1 108 8 124 11 87 2 154 9 8 125 15 16 9 16 9 16 9 16 9 16 9 16 9 16 9	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the second pay- week in October, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received				
1 1 2 3 0	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	Hours 46.5 51.9 43.7 52.3 47.0	Hours 42.8 47.7 46.4 41.2	Hours	Hours	Hours 46·2 51·6 43·7 51·9 46·3	d. 71 · 8 58 · 3 55 · 5 59 · 0 67 · 4	d. 44·4 33·9 	d. 41·0	s ud, as sboo	d. 69·2 57·3 53·4 57·8 64·3
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 Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	49·8 49·1 48·0 48·6 56·2 51·3	44·6 45·4 45·0 45·5 47·5 46·3	42·1 40·4 42·0 42·4 42·5 41·5	43·5 42·8 42·7 42·9	48·8 44·2 46·6 47·4 55·6 50·4	1 65·0 262·3 3 70·1 64·1 65·7 563·9	37·8 30·2 34·7 35·2 36·5 34·6	39·6 37·5 41·5 38·2 34·3 40·8	27·4 23·7 25·6 23·8	60·9 47·5 62·3 58·3 64·1 60·9
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	44·7 48·4 48·2 47·9 48·3 49·4 49·0 49·9	42-9 44-1 43-9 42-2 44-8 44-2 45-8 46-2	41·9 42·2 43·5 42·1 42·1 43·5 41·7	42·2 42·4 43·8 43·2	44·7 47·3 44·6 46·9 47·0 46·1 48·6 48·7	970·4 269·7 361·7 466·0 562·1 × 772·0 863·6	34·7 37·3	37·7 38·5 46·4 36·7 41·1 41·1 37·1	24·0 25·1 28·5 27·3	69·3 64·4 47·0 60·7 56·0 56·2 69·1 59·9
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	45·0 47·4 47·8 42·8 48·6 49·0 48·9	44·8 43·6 44·3 43·4 44·1 44·9 44·3	41·3 41·1 43·3 42·2 41·7 41·9	- 42·4 - 42·3	45·0 47·0 46·9 42·9 47·9 48·1 47·9	78·8 480·1 × 371·3 -96·8 -78·1 2-70·4 4,73·1 ×	39·9 39·4 32·3 46·7 40·6 33·7 35·6	42·3 42·8 36·7 43·9 42·4 42·9	24·2 = = 26·2	77.6 76.5 66.4 90.5 73.5 66.4 68.5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Bingineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	47·3 47·4 46·7 51·6 47·4 47·3 48·1 47·1 49·3 48·5 48·8 51·9 46·8 48·4 48·4	44·4 43·9 44·7 45·0 44·1 43·5 44·9 43·3 44·4 44·4 45·0 44·2 44·9 45·2 44·4 44·6	44·1 40·2 40·8 42·6 41·3 43·1 41·7 43·2 41·8 42·6 42·8 42·7 43·4 42·1	42·1 	46·9 46·7 46·2 50·9 46·4 46·8 47·2 46·3 48·7 47·5 47·0 48·9 45·2 47·0 45·9	68-4 65-5 64-9 71-3 772-6 766-3 69-7 4,70-1 68-6 168-1 68-0 77-3 71-5	31·8 27·9 29·5 29·3 29·7 28·8 32·0 29·6 29·9 29·7 32·0	40·0 40·5 39·9 35·8 42·1 43·6 39·1 44·1 37·2 43·2 43·2 41·4 43·7 42·0 42·4 44·5 44·5	25·5 26·1 24·9 24·7 25·2 26·3 28·6 — 25·5	63·9 60·1 59·6 67·4 66·8 68·4 60·5 63·2 65·0 63·2 57·4 51·6 52·8 68·6 59·3
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufactures Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47·2 46·6 48·0 46·7 47·7 48·5 47·9 47·9 48·1	43·5 44·7 43·9 44·6 43·3 44·3 44·2 44·3 45·2	40·7 41·6 41·6 42·5 42·5 42·5 42·2 40·3 40·2	41·8 41·4 41·4 — 41·6 —	46·5 46·0 46·7 46·1 47·0 46·9 47·3 47·2 45·6	91·2 59·5 55·2 59·3 377·2 78·1 466·8 2571·2× 64·0	34·7 24·7 24·0 24·7 32·4 33·8 29·7 31·5 31·2	53·2 37·8 37·7 44·0 47·2 37·7 38·8 42·5	30·5 24·0 24·0 — 30·6 —	85·9 52·3 47·2 52·0 72·0 69·3 61·9 67·1 54·1
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 Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47·2 48·7 47·9 50·2 49·0 47·5 48·5	44·5 44·6 44·4 45·4 44·6 44·3 45·2	40·1 41·9 39·4 41·8 42·5 40·7 41·4	42·1 41·5 41·9 42·4 41·9 42·8	44·5 45·9 46·8 48·4 45·5 45·0 46·3	69·7× 67·2 73·0 66·4 566·2 72·6	27·9 30·6 34·2 31·0 30·2 30·1 30·8	39·4 41·8 39·9 40·1 36·8 42·1 42·8	21·1 25·3 25·0 23·6 26·1 25·7	55.9 55.9 67.5 61.8 49.8 57.2 61.6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	46·9 47·0 45·6 47·0	44·1 43·1 44·5 46·4	41·4 42·4 39·1 40·7	42·1 43·3 42·1	45·0 44·5 42·8 46·0	70·3 69·9 70·4 – 66·1	30·1 30·4 30·1 28·0	42·6 44·6 38·2 42·6	24·5 26·8 23·2	58 · 8 54 · 1 53 · 6 58 · 0
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	48·1 46·6 47·5 50·8 45·0 46·6 47·0 46·9	45·8 44·4 45·3 45·7 43·4 45·0 45·4 45·7	42·1 42·4 42·2 41·5 42·6 41·8 43·3 42·9	42·8 42·6 42·8 43·4 42·1 42·3 43·8 43·6	44·2 43·9 44·1 45·9 44·4 44·0 44·5 44·8	2 54·8 3 59·4 56·7 4 58·2 4 72·0 × 63·8 49·7 5 56·3	33·1 32·4 32·8 30·3 36·9 30·8 23·3 30·1	39·9 41·8 40·7 40·5 40·8 43·6 31·2 39·7	31·2 30·9 31·0 28·3 27·7 28·8 22·9 27·2	44·4 47·7 45·8 48·1 63·3 51·5 34·7 46·9

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works. § Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October, 1959—continued

reports of appearance possibility have been instanced, as based on average numbers of pupils in discharge to which the payments are calculated have been the account of the whole in the research of the strength of the research.		id pay-we	er of hours	ber, 1959.	by the	Average hourly earnings* in the second pay- week in October, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received				
is of the largest primar yright is now receive an 1000, head feechers of the ingest junior secondary and head feechers of the largest senior secondary to compared with previous additions of 1440, 1705	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	Hours 50.9 45.8 46.0 48.6 48.0 47.7 51.0 49.9	Hours 45·9 45·9 45·1 45·4 46·2 43·7 46·1 45·8	Hours 42·3 41·3 40·6 42·4 41·8 40·2 42·5 39·5	Hours 42·1 42·9 43·6 43·6 42·9 41·6 44·5 42·8	Hours 45·1 42·8 43·2 45·6 43·7 41·9 48·5 46·6	d. -56·4 -680·9 -60·7 -769·1 -658·9 -953·8 -1058·3 -1164·3	d. 28·4 32·4 32·0 30·9 27·9 28·3 32·1 34·0	d. 35·4 43·5 35·9 43·8 37·0 34·3 36·5 39·2	d. 24·8 28·3 24·2 27·5 25·4 23·4 26·0 27·1	d. 41·2 51·0 45·9 53·9 42·0 36·9 51·3 56·3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	48·3 46·9 46·4	45·8 44·6	42·0 41·1 40·8	43·3 43·6	47·0 43·1 43·7	61·4 62·3 71·2	32·9 26·7	38·5 38·6 45·9	25·6 23·3	55·2 42·7 57·3
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	44·3 42·8 43·2 42·9 44·5 44·4 45·4 41·2 45·9 45·0 44·9 44·7 44·8	42·5	39·5 40·7 39·9 40·6 39·4 39·1 39·4 40·1 36·8 40·0 40·9 43·1 	41·6 41·1 	40·8 41·3 41·1 41·3 40·0 39·4 39·9 40·8 38·5 41·2 43·0 44·4 44·1 44·3	64·8 63·9 60·6 1 62·9 67·3 2367·5 ¥ 60·1 67·1 457·8 565·7 -58·2 -53·3 57·3	28·5	41·3 37·2 35·4 36·7 41·6 41·7 41·6 38·6 39·9 37·1 43·6 32·9 32·9	25·8 19·1 18·8 23·8 24·8 24·9 24·9 28·1	43·9 41·5 43·1 41·9 39·6 42·4 39·8 37·3 47·9 38·3 51·6 48·4 47·9 48·4
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	48·4 49·1 48·7 49·1 50·9 48·8 50·2 50·8 48·7 48·8 50·0 48·3 48·1 49·5 46·6	44·6 45·6 43·8 45·5 47·5 45·7 43·7 43·9 45·3 45·6 44·6 45·3 45·3 45·3	40·3 43·1 42·0 43·0 43·3 42·5 43·0 41·6 43·5 41·2 42·4 41·6 43·7 42·5 42·9	40·6 43·0 43·0 43·2 42·4 42·2 41·0 43·1 42·3 42·6 41·9 43·8 43·5 43·0	47·1 47·0 46·3 47·0 45·9 46·3 48·3 48·3 48·7 45·5 44·2 47·1 47·4 46·9 44·2	62·3 -60·9 -55·7 -260·7 3 62·2 458·0 -588·7 -269·8 -64·7 -269·8 -64·7 -269·8 -64·7 -269·8 -64·7 -269·8 -66·5 -125·6	38·2 28·6 27·5 28·5 31·4 30·8 33·0 44·9 31·3 32·7 33·5 32·9 29·1 25·9 34·3	40·2 35·1 32·9 35·7 39·0 35·7 37·2 43·7 38·4 35·7 37·2 35·6 37·6 34·8 43·9	30·0 22·8 22·7 25·9 24·3 23·4 34·6 23·4 26·0 24·8 24·2 26·3 24·3 29·9	58·5 51·1 46·4 50·9 46·0 48·1 53·1 64·1 48·0 45·8 53·0 54·2 46·7 47·4 50·9
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	47·8 47·4 45·0 47·3 53·4 47·9 47·4	44·9 45·3 45·3 46·1 44·8 44·7	42·5 40·9 39·9 40·9 40·3 41·1 41·2	42·5 42·6 42·6 42·5	47·0 45·8 43·8 45·8 51·8 46·1 45·8	159·7 -72·8 -60·6 2.72·6 -67·9 3.62·3 -61·3	29·7 31·6 31·6 32·5 28·4 30·5	41·6 46·9 42·4 46·8 39·5 37·4 38·7	26·4 24·5 24·5 23·8	54·3 63·2 52·6 62·9 63·0 52·5 53·2
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons 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.	51·4 51·7 49·5 49·1 44·6 46·9	46·4 47·2 45·3 44·7 42·5 43·5	42·7 45·0 42·4 42·4 42·0 42·5	43·7 	49·4 49·3 45·5 45·3 44·3 45·2	167·0 60·4 270·6 67·0 100·1 83·6	37·9 31·9 32·9 32·6 34·8 33·7	39·6 39·2 38·5 41·0 50·0 44·7	28·4 	60·1 51·9 51·0 50·5 92·7 65·8
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	49·4 52·4 47·0 48·9 47·3 49·7	45·9 45·3 44·3 43·8 43·9 46·5	42·5 43·5 40·9 42·2 41·8 41·6	42·6 42·5 41·8 41·3 42·1	47·5 50·6 43·4 44·3 44·2 46·4	171.6 61.1 60.0 64.6 67.0 5/68.7	36·4 36·6 29·8 31·0 32·3 32·2	40·5 37·4 38·1 37·5 41·4 39·4	27·0 25·9 25·2 27·2 25·7	62·7 56·8 45·0 45·5 51·8 56·0
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	49·0 51·1 52·6	46·6 47·0 47·1	36·9 39·6 38·5	mileup - id - id - id - id - id - id - id - id	48·8 49·6 52·4	61·7 65·0 66·0	33·0 27·3 35·6	38·2 38·7 37·9	edenio edenio neziry,	59·1 53·3 65·2
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	49.7	45·8 45·0 46·1	39·5 40·0 38·1	8 E 1	47·7 49·2 48·3	61·3 62·1 58·0	34·4 32·4 38·0	39·6 42·2 37·2	pdmsvo	59·6 60·1 57·5
Transport and Communication (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; Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§ Storage	50·2 55·4 49·5 44·8 47·8	45·4 49·2 47·1 37·5 43·9 43·5	46·4 35·6 42·3 48·9 43·0 42·1	HILL	49·6 54·8 49·3 44·7 47·5 49·4	57·8 57·5 66·1 84·2 72·9 63·9	37·3 30·2 31·4 46·2 45·6 29·8	52·4 40·6 37·3 40·0 46·3 39·6	dente i	56·7 56·2 64·4 80·2 71·5 60·5
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) Local Government Service	46·4 45·6	43·7 44·1	43·3 38·9	39.8	45·9 44·4	55·1 54·0	28·3 33·3	41·1 37·6	24.3	52·8 51·0
Other Services Laundries	1 40 2	44·8 43·6	41·1 41·4	41·6 41·5	42·8 43·5	56·0 59·4	28·1 31·7	34·0 37·0	22.7 25.2	38.2

† The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day. § Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.

| These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

¶ Excluding police and fire service.

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PROPOSED ABOLITION OF **FUSTIAN CUTTING WAGES** COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to abolish the Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain) in response to applications for abolition from organisations representing the workers and from the employers in the industry.

This Wages Council was originally a Trade Board, set up in 1933 for the purpose of regulating the wages of men and women employed in velvet cutting. It automatically became a Wages Council on the coming into force of the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and was continued by the Wages Councils Act, 1959.

Men have not been employed in the trade for a number of years since hand cutting was superseded by machine cutting, and the few women workers remaining have their wages satisfactorily regulated by voluntary agreement. In these circumstances, the Minister considers that the statutory wage-regulating machinery of a Wages Council is no longer required.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations* under Section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as amended by Section 13 of, and Part 1 of the First Schedule to, the Education (Scotland) Act, 1956, prescribing the scales of salary to be paid by Education Authorities to teachers employed whole-time in the provision of primary, secondary and further education during the period 1st January, 1960, to 31st March, 1963.

The new Regulations prescribe eight basic salary scales for men employed in schools, and corresponding scales for women which continue to give effect to the policy of equating in seven stages women's scales to those of men (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1955, page 315). The women's scales cover the fifth, sixth and seventh stages.

The following Table shows the changes in the scales for the largest groups of teachers compared with the corresponding scales in operation on 1st November, 1956, the date of the last triennial review, and with those brought into operation on 1st November, 1958, when an interim increase of five per cent. of basic salary came into effect (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1958, 1938, 150)

Date of Introduction	Scales	Scales
of Scales	for Men	for Women

First or Second Class honours graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications who are employed in secondary

1st January, 1960	1.	£780 to £1,400	£735 to £1,330
		in 18 years	in 18 years
1st November, 1958	11.	£709 to £1,260	£646 to £1,171
STAR STAR SHEET SHEET		in 18 years	in 18 years
1st November, 1956		£675 to £1,200	£585 to £1.065
CIP TO LOT TO SEE		in 18 years	in 18 years

Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications,

	-	CONTRACTOR OF CO	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
1st January, 1960		£710 to £1,180	£685 to £1,125
		in 18 years	in 18 years
1st November, 1958		£629 to £1,089	£597 to £1,011
		in 18 years	in 18 years
1st November, 1956		£600 to £1,040	£550 to £915
AND REAL PROPERTY.		in 18 years	in 18 years

Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications, without addition for teaching in secondary schools:—

			Contracted to the Contract of
15	st January, 1960	 £630 to £1,100	£605 to £1,045
		in 18 years	in 18 years
15	st November, 1958	 £604 to £1,034	£572 to £956
	1 100-100-2000	in 18 years	in 18 years
15	st November, 1956	 £575 to £985	£525 to £860
		in 10 moore	in 10

on-graduate primary	teachers	tranica for this	c years.—
1st January, 1960			£520 to £945
1-4 Name 1050			in 20 years
1st November, 1958	1. 8.02	100 100	£509 to £866 in 20 years
1st November, 1956			£470 to £780
The State of the S			in 20 years

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.

Certain increases have been made in the additions prescribed for teachers holding additional qualifications and employed in particular posts. A new payment of £40 to teachers employed mainly to teach backward pupils in secondary schools has been

* S.I. 1959 No. 2150 (S. 117). H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 0d. net (2s. 2d. including postage).

introduced. Teachers who obtain the special qualification which is to be instituted for this work receive an allowance of £75.

The payments made, in addition to the basic element of salary, to teachers in posts of special responsibility have been increased, and the scales based on average numbers of pupils in attendance by reference to which the payments are calculated have been extended to take account of the growth in the size of some schools. Head teachers of the largest primary schools now receive an addition of £600, head teachers of the largest junior secondary schools £925, and head teachers of the largest senior secondary. schools £925, and head teachers of the largest senior secondary schools £1,350, compared with previous additions of £440, £70 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:-

	1960	1958	1956
	M	EN	
Group 1A	£900-£1,550	£830-£1,412	£790-£1,345
Grown 1D	in 18 years	in 18 years	in 18 years
Group 1B	£850–£1,550 in 20 years	£698–£1,202 in 18 years	£665-£1,145 in 18 years
Group II	£725-£1,270	£698-£1,202	£665-£1,145
	in 18 years	in 18 years	in 18 years
Group III	£635-£1,150	£630-£1,097	£600-£1,045
	in 19 years	in 19 years	in 19 years
	wo	MEN	
Group 1A	£855-£1,470	£767-£1,302	£700-£1,175
S.EL SAN	in 18 years	in 18 years	in 18 years
Group 1B	£810-£1,470	£651-£1,124	£595-£1,020
2 C 4 C 1	in 20 years	in 18 years	in 18 years
Group II	£690-£1,215	£651-£1,124	£595-£1,020
	in 18 years	in 18 years	in 18 years
Group III	£605-£1,095	£583–£1,019	£530-£920
	in 19 years	in 19 years	in 19 years

All these teachers will receive a further £60 if they have an

approved teaching qualification.

Heads of departments and senior assistant teachers will receive increased additions to these scales varying from £35 to £455 according to their responsibilities, compared with previous additions of £30 to £360.

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 in a very large centre. These salaries may be further increased 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 The Minister of Labour has received the Report of the Committee of Investigation which he appointed to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between the Employers' and Workers' Sides of the Electrical Contracting Industry National Joint Industrial Council concerning the terms and conditions of employment of members of the Electrical Trades Union employed by F. H. Wheeler and Company Limited at the Shell Centre Site, South Bank, London (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 12). In forwarding the Report to the parties, the Minister expressed the hope that the findings and recommendations of this independent Committee would be of assistance in enabling an early settlement of the dispute to be reached and that it would be possible for work to be resumed at a very early date. be resumed at a very early date.

The Report contains an account of the history of the dispute and

a summary of the contentions of the parties, followed by the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee.

In the electrical contracting industry the National Joint Industrial

Council is the authority for negotiating terms and conditions of employment, and these are embodied in a National Agreement, Clause 8 of which restricts extra payments, over and above the standard wage rates, to individuals having special qualifications or responsibility, and to those doing work requiring special physical ability. The Report notes that this Clause has been the cause of friction 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 is too restrictive. Both sides agreed, however, that it was impracticable at the present time to devise a payment-by-results scheme for the industry. The dispute at the Shell Centre Site arose from a resolution passed, in March, 1959, by the electricians working for Messrs. Wheelers, the electrical sub-contractors on the site, asking for a site bonus in addition to their standard rates of wages. for a site bonus in addition to their standard rates of wages. The employers could not meet this request without breaching the National Agreement, and the Electrical Trades Union accordingly took the claim through the industry's machinery of negotiation. After the claim was finally rejected at a special meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council early in October, the electricians concerned decided upon a strike, which the Union treated as official. In tracing the history of the dispute the Report notes that, since the start of the project at the Shell Centre Site, the main contractors had a small number of electricians in their direct employ and paid them the standard wage rates of the electrical contracting industry. (to whose Agreement they were not a party) and in industry (to whose Agreement they were not a party), and in addition paid them a weekly bonus, as they did to all their building 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

craftsmen on the site, and indeed labourers too, were in receipt of enhanced rates of pay above their standard rates, then the elec-tricians employed by Messrs. Wheeler should be treated in no different way. It was agreed that it had not hitherto been found practicable to introduce a payment-by-results scheme for the industry, but it was argued that, on any site at which bonuses were being paid to building trade workers on the basis of increased output, then the electricians must of necessity be called upon for greater effort and the men should be compensated for it. In brief, the Union claimed that the existing Clause 8 of the National Agreement was too restrictive, and that when electricians were working on a site where a payment-by-results scheme was in operation for building trades craftsmen it should be possible to grant extra payments to the electricians employed on that site.

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 agreements made on their behalf. The wording and purpose of Clause 8 of the National Agreement were stressed by the employers. They said that, because it had not been found possible to introduce a payment-by-results scheme, extra payments in the electrical contracting industry were based upon merit; this was the only fair method. It was argued that it was impracticable to tie electricians' remuneration to locally agreed building trade schemes over which Association employers had no ilding trade schemes over which Association employers had no control. The employers' representatives pointed out also that, during the last two years, there had been a return to fixed-price tenders, by which contractors had to estimate in advance their liability for wages, without any variation clause; if the Union's 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.

In their conclusions and recommendations, the Committee say that they find themselves unable to recommend that Messrs. Wheeler's employees on the Shell Centre Site should receive any that they find themselves unable to recommend that Messrs. Wheeler's employees on the Shell Centre Site should receive any payments not at present provided for by the National Agreement, unless and until that Agreement is altered so as to permit such payments being made. They add that it is beyond dispute that the extra payments which these workers have been claiming are not provided for by the National Agreement as it stands. They recommend that Messrs. Wheeler's Shell Centre Site employees should accordingly resume work. The National Joint Industrial Council should then proceed to consider, as a matter of urgency, the question of altering Clause 8 of the National Agreement. The Committee recognise that a real human problem arises when one set of workers, who cannot be put on 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 that, where electricians are working on sites where a majority 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, electricians should be given some extra payment to offset, to some extent, the fact that no payment-by-results scheme is possible in their case. The amount of the extra payment should, it is suggested, be fixed by the National Joint Industrial Council and should be applicable to all sites where the requisite conditions are satisfied, thus minimising the difficulties Joint Industrial Council and should be applicable to all sites where 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 be such as to cause too much inequality between those electricians who happen to be employed on sites where the requisite conditions apply and those who do not. The Committee 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 negatiating procedures. clause should be added to the industry's negotiating procedures. They say that this matter is also one of urgency, 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

As no further classes of young men will be required to register for National Service, the number of first applications for deferment submitted by employers for consideration by Agricultural Deferment Boards will be very small. Most applications will be for the renewal of deferment on its expiry or for the grant of further deferment following a change of agricultural employment.

Applications for renewal or further deferment have usually been ranted in the past and the Minister has decided that farmers should no longer have to make individual application in such cases. Accordingly, agricultural workers who are deferred will continue to have their 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 another one. The procedure for the consideration of individual renewal cases by Agricultural 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 n one of the main or subsidiary agricultural occupations.

With regard to first applications for deferment, these, as in the past, will be granted only if a man has entered agriculture by the date of registration or immediately following a course of training in an Agricultural College, Farm Institute or similar establishment.

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 Regulations, 1931. The draft Regulations relate to repair and construction work carried out in harbours and wet docks (which 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 ship-building and ship-repairing industries. Among the new provisions in the draft Regulations are requirements as to the fencing of dry docks, guard rails on staging, and precautions to be taken against explosions and fires on oil-carrying vessels. Provision is also made for the allocation of responsibility for the observance of the

Earlier drafts of the Regulations were published in 1950, 1958, and 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959, page 137) and were the subject of correspondence and discussions between the Ministry and the interested organisations, among which were the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Ine publication of the Statutory Draft provides an opportunity for those concerned to examine the requirements and consider 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 modifications asked for. Objections may be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, and must be sent not later than 21st March, 1960. The publication of the Statutory Draft provides an opportunity

Copies of the draft Regulations, which are entitled the Ship-building and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 3d. including postage).

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 Prevention in Brick, Pipe and Tile Manufacture", 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, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage).

The object of this pamphlet, which is illustrated by 87 pictures and diagrams, is to describe means of preventing accidents by the guarding of the machines generally used and by the adoption of safe methods of working. Attention is drawn to machines which are accident-producing and to the parts of those machines which are especially dangerous. The severity of many of the machinery accidents, resulting in permanent disablement and loss of earning power, is emphasised. One section of the pamphlet is devoted to means of reducing 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 country, although in general this type of accident could easily be avoided. The pamphlet also directs attention to the health and welfare of workers in the industry as factors which often contribute 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 have recently been issued by the Ministry of Power, together with comparative figures for 1958. The word "injured" in these comparative figures for 1958. The word "injured" in these statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes all other injuries in accidents which in earlier years were reported under the terms of Section 116 of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not 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 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 1958. The number of fatalities caused by accidents underground increased from 290 in 1958 to 326 in 1959, but those at the surface decreased from 37 to 22. Of the fatalities in 1959, caused by accidents underground, 142 resulted from falls of ground, 75 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, 16 were caused by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 93 resulted from accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. In 1958 the corresponding figures were 149, 85, nil and 56, respectively.

The number of persons injured at mines producing coal was 1,675 in 1959, compared with 1,752 in 1958. The numbers injured 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 accidents, 5 by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 305 in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. There was an increase, compared with 1958, of 21 in the number of persons injured by falls of ground but a decrease of 2 in those injured by

explosions of firedamp or coal dust. The number injured in haulage and transport accidents decreased by 18, and persons injured in accidents from all other causes, including shaft accidents, underground numbered 70 fewer than in 1958. At the surface, the of persons injured from all causes decreased from 181 in

At mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay there were three fatalities in 1959, compared with nine in 1958. In both years all the fatalities, with one exception in 1958, resulted from accidents underground. Two of the fatalities in 1959 were caused by falls of ground; there were no fatalities caused by explosions of firedamp and none in haulage and transport accidents, the one remaining fatality being accounted for by the miscellaneous group which includes shaft accidents. The fatalities in 1959, for warrange accounted the purfece in 1959. Of the prine fatalities in 1959, for warrange accounted. surface in 1959. Of the nine fatalities in 1958, four were accounted for by the "falls of ground" causation group, one by a haulage and transport accident, three were classified under the miscellaneous causes group and one was an accident at the surface. Eight persons were injured in accidents at these mines in 1959, the same number as in 1958. All eight accidents causing injury in 1959 occurred underground, four of them resulting from falls of ground, three from haulage and transport and one being accounted for by the miscellaneous group of accidents. The figures for 1958 included five due to falls of ground and the other three were in the miscellaneous group. No serious injuries from accidents at the surface were recorded in either year.

At mines other than coal mines and mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, four persons were killed in 1959, including three in underground accidents; the corresponding figure for 1958 was eleven, of which ten were in underground accidents. Of the fatalities in 1959, two resulted from falls of ground (compared with five in 1958), one other underground resulted from an accident in the category of miscellaneous causes, and there was one surface fatality. The numbers of persons injured increased from 14 in 1958 to 20 in 1959. Of these totals, 13 in 1958 and 17 in 1959 were injured in underground accidents. In 1959 the total underground included one injured in haulage and transport accidents and eight from falls of ground in a constraint of the cons from falls of ground; no-one was injured through explosions of firedamp, but the miscellaneous group of causes accounted for eight persons injured. The corresponding figures for 1958 were

At quarries, the number of persons killed was 30 in 1959, compared with 41 in 1958. Fatalities caused by haulage and transport accidents decreased from 17 in 1958 to 10 in 1959 and those caused by falls of ground from 11 in 1958 to 7 in 1959. Blasting accidents were not responsible for any fatalities in 1959, compared with three in 1958. Persons killed from other causes in 1959 totalled 13, three more than in 1958. The number of persons injured was 93 in 1959, compared with 116 in 1958. The total for 1959 included 25 injured in haulage and transport accidents, 12 in accidents resulting from falls of ground, 6 in blasting operations, and 50 from other causes.

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Safety in Mines Research in 1958

The 37th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1958, has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 0d. net (5s. 5d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report says that, when the eight serious

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 all eight were caused by unsuspected concentrations of methane at the roof. Consequently, adds the Report, there is need to know much more about the dispersion and accumulation of methane in mines. Mainly with the object of gaining an understanding of the ways in which roof layers form and the best way of dispersing them, large-scale experiments with methane are now being carried out in the underground roadway at Buxton. Sponsored by the Establishment, research work on the mixing of fluids of different densities is being done at Manchester University. During 1958, says the Report, this work was on the entrainment of During 1958, says the Report, this work was on the entrainment of a fluid at rest, or in slow laminar motion, into a turbulent layer of another fluid moving under the action of buoyancy along a flat roof at various slopes. At the Safety in Mines Research Establishment theories are being developed to explain the general behaviour of roof layers. These theories are being checked by laboratory experiments and at Buxton.

The underground roadway at Buxton has also been used to gain further experience in the use of foam as a method of fighting mine.

further experience in the use of foam as a method of fighting mine fires. Experimental work is now almost complete and arrangements are being made for the National Coal Board to familiarise them-

are being made for the National Coal Board to familiarise themselves with foam-plug technique and to assess its value in practical situations. The Report, which gives some specific recommendations on the foam-plug method of fighting mine fires, says that the idea has now been taken up by other countries including Japan, Poland, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The development of stronger and lighter roof supports, part of the work of the engineering and metallurgical sections of the Establishment, is nearer completion, and underground trials of newly developed road-head supports are being made with the assistance of the National Coal Board and the Inspectorate. The Report adds that application of the same methods to the problem of face bars for prop-free fronts has yielded promising initial face bars for prop-free fronts has yielded promising initial

The Report points out that photo-elastic stress analysis, now being further developed to give detailed pictures of the complex stress distribution in cage-suspension components, has been known to be more effective than calculation in locating and evaluating local stress concentrations. Calculations may give gross underestimates

of local stresses.

Pneumoconiosis research, says the Report, follows the same broad lines as in previous years and aims at linking 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 limitations. Their development has proved a difficult task. The possibility of improving instruments as a result of recent work on light scattering and absorption phenomena is now being investigated.

henomena is now being investigated.

As in previous years, members of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment staff paid visits to foreign research stations to obtain first-hand information on the progress of research bearing on their own work, and a tribute is paid to this and other friendly collaboration.

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 hazard and on other research, the Report gives an account of the various testing services and facilities provided by the Research Establishment for the Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Power and for the Explosives Inspectorate of the Home Office, H.M. Inspectors of Mines, the Electrical Branch of H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, and the scientific staff of the

National Coal Board.

The Report, which is 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 cations and research reports of the Safety in Mines Research

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 notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

This issue contains a section dealing in some detail with the

This issue contains a section dealing in some detail with the danger of gassing or poisoning arising from the manufacture, processing and handling of toxic materials, together with some general comments on gassing accidents. It says that many such accidents are reported every year to H.M. Factory Inspectorate 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 injured person for more than three days. There is a great danger of chronic poisoning occurring over a long period of time when the concentration of gas or vapour is insufficient to cause any immediate sign of injury.

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 labelling system is perpetuated. It says that the possibility of utilising less hazardous or non-toxic substances should always be considered in the first instance. Where this is impracticable, precautions must aim at preventing contact between the worker and the toxic agent. The best method of combating danger, it says, is to use totally enclosed plant, preferably operated under reduced pressure so that any leakage occurs into and not out of the plant. The chemist's fume cupboard, connected to a suitable exhaust system, should be used if manipulation is necessary, and only when it is impossible to apply this principle should local exhaust hoods be used. General ventilation should never be relied upon as a means of removing toxic materials from the air of a workroom. Respirators may be considered as a last line of defence, normally restricted to special operations, and not as a routine precautionary measure to prevent a toxic substance being

Descriptions given in the booklet of a number of accidents include suggestions for a number of precautionary measures. They emphasise the need for vigilance and care as much when plant is entered for maintenance purposes or inspection 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. Serious danger may be avoided by immediate investigation of all untoward incidents and any signs of illness, however slight.

Other sections of the booklet describe and illustrate accidents that have occurred in the use of process machinery, machine tools, laundry and electrical apparatus, through building and constructional work and from other causes. A Table of reported accidents for the third quarter of 1959 is also included in the booklet for the convenience of readers. (More detailed figures are published quarterly in this GAZETTE.)

"Accidents; how they happen and how to prevent them" is a

quarterly in this GAZETTE.)

"Accidents; how they happen and how to prevent them" is a quarterly publication of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour. Copies of the January issue (No. 42) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net. (The annual subscription, covering four issues, is 6s. 4d. including postage.)

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1960

On 17th February, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1960. The Regulations come into operation on 21st March. A preliminary draft (described on its publication as the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Earnings) (No. 2) Regulations, draft of the National Insurance (Earnings) (No. 2) Regulations, 1959) had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1959, page 439) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 59 (Session 1959–60). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

They provide that the amount of earnings which is disregarded for the suppress of radiating the weekly rate of a retirement of

for the purposes of reducing the weekly rate of a retirement or widow's pension or widowed mother's allowance, on account of the beneficiary's earnings, shall be increased in the case of a retirement or widow's pension from sixty shillings to seventy shillings and in the case of a widowed mother's allowance from eighty shillings to one hundred shillings. The reduction of benefit for earnings in excess of this amount continues to be sixpence for each shilling of the first twenty shillings of the excess and one shilling for each shilling thereafter. The Regulations revoke, with appropriate savings, the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1959, page 137) by which these amounts were last increased.

these amounts were last increased.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 278) and the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 59) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage) and 6d. (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 report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960.

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 GAZETTE for August, 1959, page 297).

The National Insurance Act, 1959, provides for a graduated pensions contribution of 4½ per cent. each by employer and employee on that part of an employed person's remuneration which lies between £9 and £15 a week, unless he is contracted out as a member

between £9 and £15 a week, unless he is contracted out as a member of an occupational pensions scheme satisfying certain conditions. The draft Regulations lay down the precise graduated contribution payable at various levels of weekly earnings and provide for the treatment of remuneration not paid weekly.

The Regulations include weekly and monthly contribution Tables showing the graduated contributions payable at various earnings levels. The weekly Table runs from £9 0s. 1d. to £15 in 5s. bands, and the monthly Table covers the corresponding 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 the nearest penny will be allowed.

The figure of remuneration on which contributions are calculated in the contributions are calculated.

The figure of remuneration on which contributions are calculated is made to coincide exactly with the gross pay figure used for Pay-As-You-Earn tax purposes, thus facilitating collection of these graduated contributions through the Inland Revenue's Pay-As-You-Earn system. For the graduated contributions, however, each week's (or month's, etc.) pay will be taken in isolation with no provision for cumulation over the year.

Rules are laid down for assessing the contributions due on compare not paid at regular weekly or monthly intervals and on

earnings not paid at regular weekly or monthly intervals, and on holiday pay received in advance.

Where a person is concurrently paid more than £9 a week in each of two or more separate employments, the effect of the Act is that graduated contributions will be paid in each employment independently. This may lead to payment considerably beyond the maximum payable for a single employment. Under the Regulations, 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 most that would be paid by an employed person in a single employment.

employment.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. including postage). A Guide to the Graduated Pensions Scheme (Leaflet N.I. 111), which explains the main provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1959, can be obtained free of charge at any local Pensions and National Insurance Office, where a leaflet (Leaflet R.1.) explaining the arrangements for contracting out of the graduated pension scheme is also available.

The Committee will consider representations on the draft Regulations. Representations should be made in writing and should reach the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than 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 draft of the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

Amendment Regulations, 1960.

The effect of the proposed Regulations 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 purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Committee will consider representations on the draft Regulations. Representations should be made in writing and should be sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than 11th March, 1960.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers

The Fifth Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was held in Cologne from 23rd November to 4th December, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1959, page 399). The Session was attended by delegations from the twenty-one countries, including the United Kingdom, which are members of the Committee. All except one of these delegations were tripartite. Representatives of the European Productivity Agency, the European Economic Community and several non-Governmental international organisations

In addition to the General Report, which was discussed in 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 the Committee adopted a Resolution referring to the need for forecast studies of man-power needs, vocational guidance and vocational training, and also for occupational re-adaptation for women non-manual workers who have lost their jobs through the

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 industrially developing countries, to hours of work questions, to Convention No. 81 on Labour Inspection, Convention No. 100 on Equal Remuneration, and Convention No. 103 on Maternity Protection. The conclusions adopted concerning the effects of mechanisation and automation in offices stated that the new techniques must be recognised as an inevitable development in the search for improved methods and increased efficiency; advantages had already resulted and their introduction had brought about no significant dismissals of personnel nor a decline in the general level had already resulted and their introduction had brought about no significant dismissals of personnel nor a decline in the general level of employment of office workers. Consideration was, however, given to problems which may arise, such as the need to plan conversion operations and avoid redundancy of workers by transfer within the undertaking, by restricting recruitment of new personnel 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 and for consultation between employers and workers.

Resolutions were adopted concerning vocational training,

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.

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

International Labour Office

Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1959

The International Labour Office have recently issued the Year The International Labour Office have recently issued the Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1959 (Nineteenth Issue).* The Year Book presents a summary, based on communications to the Office or on statistics from official publications, of the principal statistics relating to labour in all parts of the world. The text, headings of Tables, and notes, are given in English, French and Spanish. The countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names. In general, the annual series give figures up to and including the year 1958, with monthly and quarterly figures up to June. 1959.

June, 1959.

The statistical Tables in the Year Book are grouped in ten main sections, dealing with total and economically active population; employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages; consumer price indices; family living studies; social security; industrial injuries; and industrial disputes. Each of the main sections contains an introductory note which indicates briefly the characteristics of the principal types of statistics to be found in the Tables and draws attention to diversities of statistical method in the various draws attention to diversities of statistical method in the various countries which limit the possibilities of making international 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, so far

as this is possible, for the arrangement of the groups.

Appendices to the Year Book contain world indices and national indices of industrial production (the national indices cover mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas), indices of wholesale prices, and a Table of rates of exchange of units of national currencies in and a Table of rates of exchange of units of national currencies in terms of United States dollars. The Year Book also contains a list of references and sources; the references given are a selected list of International Labour Office publications dealing with the special problems of statistical methodology involved in the compilation of labour statistics, and the list of sources gives particulars of the principal publications containing current national statistics on labour matters. There is also an index showing the countries included in each Table in the Year Book.

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 Statistical Supplement 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 political and economic migration covering the period 1945 to 1957.*

Part I of the study describes political migration in Germany and other parts of Europe, in Israel and the Arab States, in India and Pakistan, and in the Far East, and examines its demographic, economic and social consequences, including the process of integration of the refugees.

Part II is devoted to the major post-war currents of economic migration within and between the continents. After a description of the different currents, a detailed examination is made of the or the different currents, a detailed examination is made of the various factors encouraging or restraining the international movement of workers (emigration and immigration laws, labour supply and demand, organised and assisted migration) and the effects on population structure, composition of the labour force, economic development and standards of living in the countries of emigration and immigration, including the effects on the welfare and prospects of the migrant workers themselves. of the migrant workers themselves.

*The "Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1959 (19th Issue)" and "International Migration, 1945-1957" (414 pages), Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 54, are both obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price £1 10s. and £1 4s., respectively.

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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 Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies, supplemented by information from trade union and other sources. The Ministry of Labour conducts a quarterly enquiry into hours of work, rates of wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on replies to questionnaires furnished by some 30,000 firms, employing at least 10 workers each and one-third of the total labour force in 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 geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage, Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 2 · 22 per cent.; Zone C, minus 4·44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6·67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8·0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the 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 no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on an industrial, regional, district or individual firm basis. In the chemicals industry there is a national

individual firm basis. In the chemicals industry there is a national collective agreement which lays down minimum rates and conditions. It does, however, permit regional or local agreements to be concluded, provided they offer wages and conditions not less favourable than the national minimum.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st October, 1959. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 1,382 francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. nearest penny.

Average Hourly Rates in the Chemicals Industry

Men (18 years and over)

				Highly	Skilled
Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I
A B C D E	s. d. 2 10 2 6 2 6 2 4 2 3	s. d. 3 0 2 7 2 7 2 5 2 5	s. d. 3 3 2 9 2 9 2 7 2 7	s. d. 3 7 3 0 3 0 2 10 2 9	s, d, 4 2 3 6 3 6 3 3 3 2

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
A B C D E	s. d. 2 7 2 4 2 5 2 3 2 3	s. d. 2 8 2 6 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 4	s. d. 2 10 2 8 2 8 2 6 2 5	s. d. 3 1 2 11 3 0 2 9 2 9	

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 night, Sunday, and continuous-process shift working. Workers paid on piece rates must receive a minimum of 5 per cent, above the 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 years' service.

years' service.

The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual firms.

					1	Per cent.
Social Security Genera	al Sche	eme				11.0
Social Security Family	Allov	vances	Schem	e		12.0
Social Security Indust	rial In	juries S	Scheme			3.0
Pay Roll Tax						5.0
Paid annual holidays						7.5
Paid public holidays						1.5
Housing Tax						0.7
Apprenticeship Tax						0.4
Medical Services						0.3
Unemployment Insura	nce B	enefit S	Scheme			0.8
Supplementary Pensio	ns Sch	eme-	Senior	Staffs		1.5
Supplementary Pensio	ns Sch	eme-	Others			2.0
Non-obligatory social	charge	es				2.0
						47.7

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 age). The collective agreement for the industry provides for additional days after 5 years' service, and for domestic events such as marriage, death of close relative, etc. The only statutory paid 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 are granted five paid public holidays per annum.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 32 per cent. of the total labour force.

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 report for August, 1959, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the chemicals industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11·76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male Workers" and "Female Workers" include boys and girls respectively. In August, 1959, female workers comprised approximately 22 per cent. of the labour force in the industry. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc. meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

_		Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average		 41·2 42·9 42·0 42·2	s. d. 4 10 4 4 3 9 4 5	s. d. 231 4 211 7 177 9 213 8
Female workers: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average		 35·6 37·4 38·8 38·5	3 6 3 1 2 9 2 10	156 5 137 10 121 2 125 9
Average all workers	••	 41 · 4	4 1	194 6

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

mate to 15 per cent. of wages.

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

With record to appual holidays the legal minimum in most of

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

Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Canning **Industry in Norway**

Information concerning wages is published quarterly by the Norwegian Employers' Confederation. The figures below relating to earnings have been taken from Lonnsstatistikk for Arbeidere (Third Quarter, 1959) and give details of average hourly earnings in the meat and fish canning industry (excluding holiday pay, bonuses, and other supplementary payments). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 20 kroner = £1 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:-

	Time Rate	Piece Rate	Average earnings (all workers)	
Adult males Adult females	 s. d. 4 7 3 4	s. d. 6 1 3 10	s. d. 4 8 3 6	

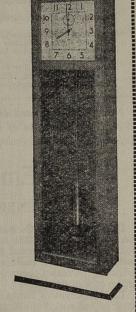
Employers pay contributions to funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, and unemployment. In 1958 the Norwegian Trade Association estimated that these contributions equalled 9.2 per cent. of workers' net earnings.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Workers are also granted 10 statutory paid public holidays. However, these provisions for holidays and social security payments refer to Navygian industry payments refer to Norwegian industry generally and are subject to some modification in the canning industry, in view of its highly seasonal

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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 industries. The details of wages given below have been taken from the most recent collective agreement for the fish canning industry (relating to the Oporto district) which came into effect on 1st July, 1958, and was published in the Boletim do Instituto Nacional do Trabalho e Previdência (15th July, 1958). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 80 escudos = £1 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 to occupation, as follows: -men, skilled, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; women, skilled, 7d.; all workers,

Skilled workers are employed permanently throughout the year and are used off season as maintenance staff with a guaranteed minimum of at least 24 hours a week for men and 8 hours for women. Unskilled workers are daily labourers who are only paid for the hours they work, if and when required.

Overtime is calculated on the basis of a 50 per cent. increase of the hourly rates. The permanent workers are only entitled to overtime pay for such hours as they may work after 8 p.m. Other workers are paid overtime for all hours in excess of 48 in any week, irrespective of when worked.

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of invalidity, pensions, industrial injuries, sickness, and family allowances. In 1957 these contributions totalled approximately 15 per cent. of wages. Permanent workers are also insured against unemployment, the employers contributing 1 per cent. of

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.

Thousands

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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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

During December the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 132,000 to 23,300,000. The largest reductions occurred in the seasonal industries, especially distribution, agriculture and fishing, building and contracting, and food, drink and tobacco. Increases occurred in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries.

The Employment Exchanges filled 175,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 6th January. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 6th January was 245,000; this was 5,000 less than in December.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 2nd January was 40,200; this was almost 11,000 more than at the end of November and 132,000 less than a year previously.

There were 460,600 persons registered as unemployed on 11th January, of whom 448,300 were wholly unemployed and 12,300 temporarily stopped from work. Between 7th December and 11th January, unemployment increased by almost 40,000, the increase being almost entirely among the wholly unemployed.

The main changes were in the seasonal sectors, the principal increases being 13,600 among school-leavers, 7,900 in construction and 6,400 in the distributive trades; manufacturing industries as a whole increased by 10,300.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in January was 2·1 per cent., in December it was 1.9 per cent. and in January, 1959, it was 2.8 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 240,000—53 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population* at the end of December was 24,272,000, a decrease of 113,000 compared with the end of November.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

(Ena of Month)											
	Dec., Oct., N 1958 1959 1				Change during Dec., 1959						
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,990 15,215 7,775	23,412 15,389 8,023	23,432 15,377 8,055	23,300 15,341 7,959	- 132 - 36 - 96						
Wholly Unemployed†	520	414	413	436	+ 23						
Temporarily Stopped† Total Registered Unemployed†	60 580	11 425	11 424	12 448	+ 1 + 24						
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	/ 590 576 / 14	547 532 15	540 525 15	536 521 15							
Total Working Population*	24,106 16,175 7,931	24,373 16,220 8,153	24,385 16,203 8,182	24,272 16,181 8,091	- 113 - 22 - 91						

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

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	Dec., 1958	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Dec., 1959	Change during Dec., 1959
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	966 844	1,015 803	979 799	949 797	- 30 - 2
Chemicals and Allied Trades	538 553 1,226 2,804 855 637 915 1,578	552 573 1,266 2,865 866 649 947 1,637	554 577 1,273 2,882 870 650 945 1,645	551 581 1,280 2,887 868† 649 925 1,641	- 3 + 4 + 7 + 5 - 2 - 1 - 20 - 4
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,106	9,355	9,396	9,382	- 14
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service	1,470 377 1,677 2,995 4,258 523 774	1,517 374 1,659 3,035 4,348 520 786	1,504 375 1,652 3,080 4,342 519 786	1,477 375 1,645 3,045 4,329 518 783	- 27 - 7 - 35 - 13 - 1 - 3

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

Local Government Service

Total in Civil Employment.

4,348 520 786

4,342 519 786

22,990 | 23,412 | 23,432 | 23,300 | - 132

4,329 518 783

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of December, 1958, and October, November and December, 1959. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and contracting and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Transfer of the second			(End	of Mor	nth)						AVE COLUMN	ousands)
Industry	, ,	Mal	les		1	Fema	iles		1	Tota	1	
mustry	Dec., 1958	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Dec., 1959	Dec., 1958	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Dec., 1959	Dec., 1958	Oct., 1959	Nov., 1959	Dec., 1959
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	751.6	711.7	708 · 1	705 · 4	19·2	19.3	19.3	19.3	770 · 8	731 · 0	727 · 4	724.7
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	245·8 65·3 30·0 35·8 21·5 14·5 78·7	252·2 66·8 30·1 36·5 21·2 14·7 82·9	253·3 67·0 30·2 36·8 21·3 14·7 83·3	253·1 67·1 30·2 36·8 21·3 14·7 83·0	76·3 6·9 38·0 12·6 5·3 1·4 12·1	78·2 7·3 37·9 13·0 5·1 1·4 13·5	78·6 7·3 38·1 13·1 5·1 1·4 13·6	78·0 7·2 37·8 12·9 5·1 1·4 13·6	322·1 72·2 68·0 48·4 26·8 15·9 90·8	330·4 74·1 68·0 49·5 26·3 16·1 96·4	331·9 74·3 68·3 49·9 26·4 16·1 96·9	331·1 74·3 68·0 49·7 26·4 16·1 96·6
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	388·1 19·8 196·2 28·3 25·3 29·6 29·0 35·2 24·7	394·5 19·4 200·2 29·0 24·8 30·6 29·5 36·0 25·0	395·3 19·4 200·9 29·1 24·8 30·5 29·5 36·0 25·1	395·2 19·4 201·0 29·0 24·9 30·5 29·4 35·9 25·1	148·0 0·7 52·7 36·5 12·6 12·7 18·1 7·2 7·5	155·7 0·7 54·7 39·5 12·3 13·2 19·9 7·8 7·6	156·4 0·7 54·9 40·0 12·2 13·2 19·9 7·8 7·7	154·2 0·7 54·8 38·9 12·1 13·0 19·6 7·6 7·5	536·1 20·5 248·9 64·8 37·9 42·3 47·1 42·4 32·2	550·2 20·1 254·9 68·5 37·1 43·8 49·4 43·8 32·6	551·7 20·1 255·8 69·1 37·0 43·7 49·4 43·8 32·8	549·4 20·1 255·8 67·9 37·0 43·5 49·0 43·5 32·6
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	488 · 2 22 · 1 206 · 0 96 · 7 8 · 4 19 · 4 41 · 9 93 · 7	504·0 22·0 214·5 98·7 8·5 19·6 43·1 97·6	508·2 22·1 216·4 99·4 8·5 19·7 43·5 98·6	511·3 22·2 218·1 100·2 8·5 19·8 43·4 99·1	64·1 0·5 19·0 14·0 0·9 1·5 8·2 20·0	67·9 0·5 19·7 14·7 0·9 1·6 9·0 21·5	68·1 0·5 19·8 14·6 0·9 1·6 9·0 21·7	68·4 0·5 19·9 14·7 0·9 1·6 9·0 21·8	552·3 22·6 225·0 110·7 9·3 20·9 50·1 113·7	571·9 22·5 234·2 113·4 9·4 21·2 52·1 119·1	576·3 22·6 236·2 114·0 9·4 21·3 52·5 120·3	579·7 22·7 238·0 114·9 9·4 21·4 52·4 120·9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,646·0 187·5 75·3 33·9 32·7 92·3 24·1 42·9 47·1 81·9 561·4 160·5 38·3 75·2 26·7 12·0 113·7	1,656·0 178·8 72·3 36·3 34·3 91·5 24·3 43·7 50·3 76·8 567·6 160·5 40·3 36·8 80·8 27·7 12·5 121·5	1,662·1 179·1 72·2 36·5 34·4 91·9 24·3 44·2 50·7 76·7 569·5 160·7 40·5 36·9 81·4 27·9 12·6 122·6	1,668 · 1 180 · 0 72 · 2 36 · 5 34 · 2 92 · 6 24 · 3 44 · 9 50 · 8 76 · 2 571 · 7 160 · 9 40 · 5 37 · 1 81 · 7 28 · 1 12 · 7	463·2 9·0 4·4 5·2 3·8 20·8 20·8 7·7 11·4 7·5 126·0 50·8 19·5 21·2 65·4 27·1 8·3 71·2	495·3 8·6 4·2 5·5 3·9 21·8 3·7 8·2 12·2 7·7 132·5 52·9 20·8 475·7 28·6 8·4 80·2	500·2 8·6 4·2 5·4 3·9 22·0 3·7 8·4 12·1 7·7 133·7 53·4 21·1 20·7 76·6 29·0 8·7 81·0	498 · 8 8 · 6 4 · 2 5 · 3 3 · 9 22 · 3 3 · 7 8 · 5 12 · 0 7 · 7 134 · 2 53 · 4 21 · 1 20 · 8 73 · 9 29 · 2 8 · 7 8 · 3	2,109·2 196·5 79·7 39·1 36·5 113·1 28·0 50·6 58·4 4211·3 60·0 59·5 140·6 53·8 20·3 184·9	2,151·3 187·4 76·5 41·8 38·2 113·3 28·0 51·9 62·5 84·5 700·1 213·4 61·1 57·2 156·5 56·3 20·9 201·7	2,162·3 187·7 76·4 41·9 38·3 113·9 28·0 52·6 62·8 84·4 703·2 214·1 61·6 57·6 158·0 56·9 21·3 203·6	2,166·9 188·6 76·4 41·8 38·1 114·9 28·0 53·4 62·8 83·9 705·9 214·3 61·6 57·9 155·6 57·3 21·4 205·0
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages	1,019 · 9 272 · 5 256 · 4 212 · 8 130 · 0 66 · 0	1,048·2 299·4 262·3 202·5 141·9 64·6	1,053·4 302·9 262·3 202·3 144·2 64·3	1,059 · 7 307 · 0 262 · 7 202 · 7 146 · 2 64 · 1	172·3 39·4 45·0 33·7 42·9 4·8	184·3 43·5 47·3 32·5 49·2 5·3	185·3 44·0 47·3 32·6 49·7 5·3	186·3 44·2 47·3 32·7 50·5 5·3 4·0	1,192·2 311·9 301·4 246·5 172·9 70·8 81·7	1,232·5 342·9 309·6 235·0 191·1 69·9 76·9	1,238·7 346·9 309·6 234·9 193·9 69·6 76·8	1,246·0 351·2 310·0 235·4 196·7 69·4 76·5
and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc. Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	77·7 4·5 332·0 24·2 24·1 34·4 29·6 28·7 31·6	72.9 4.6 341.8 24.5 24.7 35.2 30.6 29.2 32.0	72.8 4.6 344.4 24.7 24.9 35.4 30.8 29.4 32.2	72.5 4.5 345.6 24.8 25.2 35.6 30.9 29.4 32.2	4·0 2·5 173·9 16·0 16·5 5·6 9·8 29·0 17·6	4.0 2.5 182.9 16.5 17.5 5.7 10.1 30.1 18.3	2·4 185·2 16·7 17·8 5·7 10·2 30·6 18·6	2·3 185·0 16·6 17·8 5·7 10·2 30·5 18·7	7·0 505·9 40·2 40·6 40·0 39·4 57·7 49·2 238·8	7·1 524·7 41·0 42·2 40·9 40·7 59·3 50·3 250·3	7·0 529·6 41·4 42·7 41·1 41·0 60·0 50·8 252·6	530 · 6 41 · 4 43 · 0 41 · 3 41 · 1 59 · 9 50 · 9 253 · 0
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	159·4 92·5 60·6 9·1 15·7 7·1	165·6 92·6 60·3 9·2 16·2 6·9	92.6 60.3 9.1 16.2 7.0	167·5 92·5 60·2 9·1 16·2 7·0	79·4 57·1 33·3 8·0 13·7 2·1	84·7 57·8 33·9 7·9 14·0 2·0		85·5 58·4 34·5 8·1 13·8 2·0	149·6 93·9 17·1 29·4 9·2	150·4 94·2 17·1 30·2 8·9	151·0 94·6 17·2 30·2 9·0	150·9 94·7 17·2 30·0 9·0
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	373·9 44·0 32·1 88·6 26·7 19·7 2·5 8·1 5·3 33·9 16·7 6·9 8·8 57·0 19·7	378·1 41·9 31·8 91·2 28·3 19·5 2·6 8·3 5·3 34·4 4·0 17·3 7·0 57·6 20·2	379·7 41·4 31·8 91·7 28·6 19·7 2·7 8·5 5·3 34·6 4·0 17·4 7·0 8·8 57·9 20·3	380·3 40·7 31·6 92·1 28·9 19·6 2·7 8·5 5·3 34·8 17·5 7·1 8·8 8·8 58·1 20·5		86·4 4·3 15·5 13·7 19·6 26·5	78.9 56.7 111.0 9.4 24.3 4.3 9.1 8.4 87.2 4.4 15.7 13.7 19.9 26.8 11.8	478 · 5 76 · 7 55 · 7 111 · 0 9 · 4 24 · 0 4 · 4 87 · 6 4 · 4 15 · 8 13 · 7 19 · 5 26 · 9 11 · 8	6.7 17.0 13.7 117.2 8.5 32.3 20.1 27.7 83.6 31.0	13·7 120·8 8·3 32·8 20·7 28·3 84·1 31·8	84·7 32·1	858.8 117.4 87.3 203.1 38.3 43.6 7.1 17.7 13.7 122.4 8.5 3.3 320.8 28.3 85.0 32.3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	37·0 24·3 8·2 4·5		37·7 24·2 8·8 4·7	37·6 24·2 8·7 4·7	6.7	15.5	6.7	6.7	31·0 22·6	24.2	30·9 24·2	23.8
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	169·4 66·1 10·6 9·3	169·7 66·7 11·0 9·6 5·8 9·0 54·2	170·0 66·7 11·2 9·7 5·7 9·0 54·3	9·7 5·7 9·0 54·8	175·0 76·0 66·4 10·6 31·3 56·8	178 · 2 79 · 0 68 · 1 10 · 5 31 · 9 59 · 4	178·1 79·2 68·6 10·6 31·9 59·8	177·1 78·5 68·7 10·6 32·0 60·0	241·1 86·6 75·7 16·4 40·0 111·2 18·3	244·9 90·0 77·7 16·3 40·9 113·6 17·0	244·8 90·4 78·3 16·3 40·9 114·1 17·0	243·9 89·6 78·4 16·3 41·0 114·8 16·8
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	31·0 103·3 20·5 30·0 44·4 17·3 43·2 25·9 48·7 20·2 32·9	30·9 105·1 20·6 5 29·8 45·1 17·1 42·7 50·4 69·6 69·6 69·6 22·2 20·4 34·5	30·8 105·1 20·5 29·9 44·6 17·0 42·6 50·8 66·69·8 42·6 34·3	30.7 104.9 20.0 29.8 44.3 16.9 5.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6	7 · 6 79 · 4 8 · 20 · 9 8 · 16 · 8 9 · 5 · 0 8 · 67 · 4 2 · 49 · 8 6 · 34 · 2 15 · 8 15 · 15 · 14 · 1	7 6 84 8 44 44 44 40 21 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	7.5 85.9 42.1 11 21.4 10 17.7 1.5.2 10 69.2 5.5 51.6 36.7 11 16.4 17.7 11 16.4 17.7	7.4 83.4 36.1 1 21.4 7 17.4 5.1 6 48.5 1 35.5 1 16.5 1 16.5 1 16.5	38.6 182.7 57.2 4 50.9 4 61.2 1 22.3 4 110.6 5 75.7 3 82.9 1 85.1 1 34.1	38.5 189.9 2 64.6 50.9 2 63.1 22.2 5 113.7 7 78.9 86.6 1 85.7 3 34.9	38·3 191·0 62·6 62·3 62·3 22·2 7 111·8 79·2 86·3 86·3 9 9 35·3 7	38·1 188·3 56·1 51·2 61·7 22·0 109·7 75·7 85·9 85·9 2 34·7 50·2

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

[†] Cotton-206,000. Wool- 06,000. Other textiles-456,000.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

			(Ena	of Mo	ntn)						(T	housands)
The second secon		Ma	ıles			Fem	nales			Tot	al	
Industry	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,
	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	226·2	233·8	234·1	234·5	62·0	65·4	65·8	65·1	288·2	299·2	299·9	299·6
	77·1	79·7	79·8	79·9	11·3	12·1	12·0	11·9	88·4	91·8	91·8	91·8
	95·5	99·4	99·8	100·2	35·4	37·1	37·6	37·2	130·9	136·5	137·4	137·4
	20·1	20·5	20·2	20·0	3·4	3·9	3·9	3·9	23·5	24·4	24·1	23·9
	18·8	19·4	19·6	19·6	6·3	6·6	6·6	6·6	25·1	26·0	26·2	26·2
	14·7	14·8	14·7	14·8	5·6	5·7	5·7	5·5	20·3	20·5	20·4	20·3
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	375·8	385·0	386·3	386·7	204·0	212·6	214·1	213·1	579·8	597·6	600·4	599·8
	77·3	78·1	78·5	78·9	21·7	22·2	22·2	22·3	99·0	100·3	100·7	101·2
	5·7	6·3	6·5	6·6	2·6	3·8	3·9	3·9	8·3	10·1	10·4	10·5
	23·3	24·9	25·0	25·2	30·8	32·0	32·4	32·1	54·1	56·9	57·4	57·3
	19·9	20·5	20·6	20·7	28·3	29·5	29·7	29·3	48·2	50·0	50·3	50·0
	99·1	101·9	101·9	101·2	26·1	26·8	26·9	26·6	125·2	128·7	128·8	127·8
	150·5	153·3	153·8	154·1	94·5	98·3	99·0	98·9	245·0	251·6	252·8	253·0
Other Manufacturing Industries	171·3	181·3	183·0	183·3	110·6	120 · 6	121·9	119·3	281·9	301·9	304·9	302·6
	77·9	82·1	83·1	83·3	34·7	36 · 8	37·2	37·0	112·6	118·9	120·3	120·3
	13·3	13·6	13·8	13·9	4·3	4 · 4	4·5	4·5	17·6	18·0	18·3	18·4
	8·0	7·5	7·5	7·4	8·0	7 · 8	7·7	7·6	16·0	15·3	15·2	15·0
	11·1	12·0	12·0	11·8	17·1	19 · 8	19·9	18·5	28·2	31·8	31·9	30·3
	5·0	5·3	5·3	5·3	6·3	6 · 6	6·8	6·6	11·3	11·9	12·1	11·9
	6·7	7·5	7·4	7·2	2·4	2 · 9	2·9	2·8	9·1	10·4	10·3	10·0
	49·3	53·3	53·9	54·4	37·8	42 · 3	42·9	42·3	87·1	95·6	96·8	96·7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,071 · 1	6,186 · 9	6,212 · 1	6,227 · 7	2,835 · 5	2,968 · 3	2,983 · 9	2,954 · 2	8,906 · 6	9,155 · 2	9,196 · 0	9,181.9
Building and Contracting	1,264 · 8	1,311 · 8	1,298 · 8	1,271 · 8	63.9	63 · 9	63.9	63.9	1,328 · 7	1,375 · 7	1,362 · 7	1,335 · 7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	335·1	331·5	332·0	332·1	42·0	42·6	42·6	42·6	377·1	374·1	374·6	374·7
	120·0	114·3	114·5	114·6	14·6	14·7	14·7	14·7	134·6	129·0	129·2	129·3
	181·6	183·4	183·7	183·8	25·1	25·6	25·6	25·6	206·7	209·0	209·3	209·4
	33·5	33·8	33·8	33·7	2·3	2·3	2·3	2·3	35·8	36·1	36·1	36·0
Transport and Communication	198·8	195·8	194·7	193·7	48·5	46·0	45·8	45·3	247·3	241·8	240·5	239·0
	19·0	19·6	19·1	18·8	2·1	2·2	2·2	2·1	21·1	21·8	21·3	20·9
Distributive Trades	1,213 4	1,225 · 7	1,229 · 4	1,234 · 8	1,307 · 6	1,335 · 3	1,377 · 1	1336 · 8	2,521 · 0	2,561 · 0	2,606 · 5	2,571 · 6
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	124·9	124·2	124·9	127 · 2	38·4	39·5	39·4	39·5	163·3	163 · 7	164·3	166·7
	75·2	77·6	77·7	77 · 4	31·1	32·0	32·3	31·9	106·3	109 · 6	110·0	109·3
	138·9	139·7	140·3	139 · 5	66·0	71·0	70·1	66·9	204·9	210 · 7	210·4	206·4
	307·8	305·6	304·5	306 · 8	328·4	333·9	334·8	333·1	636·2	639 · 5	639·3	639·9
	177·4	181·2	182·5	183 · 1	116·2	120·1	123·8	119·3	293·6	301 · 3	306·3	302·4
	369·6	377·6	380·0	381 · 1	686·2	697·7	734·1	703·8	1,055·8	1,075 · 3	1,114·1	1,084·9
	19·6	19·8	19·5	19 · 7	41·3	41·1	42·6	42·3	60·9	60 · 9	62·1	62·0
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	60·5	60·4	60·5	61·3	68·7	66·3	65·7	65·1	129 · 2	126·7	126·2	126·4
	37·1	37·5	37·5	37·3	43·0	44·0	44·1	44·2	80 · 1	81·5	81·6	81·5
	167·2	172·8	168·8	170·5	482·8	493·9	485·1	481·9	650 · 0	666·7	653·9	652·4
	30·4	30·4	30·3	30·2	95·6	93·8	93·6	92·9	126 · 0	124·2	123·9	123·1
	10·7	10·8	10·7	11·2	33·0	32·9	32·7	31·3	43 · 7.	43·7	43·4	42·5

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour from all employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11–99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns† only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November) but fourse are obtained on the returns for August and November), but figures are obtained on the returns for given in the Table below.

Number of

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

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods			4,900 400 400
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)			4,400
Chemicals and Allied Trades			200
Metal Manufacture	::		1,700 1,100 300
Engineering and Electrical Goods		:	2,000 1,900 100
Vehicles		••	6,400 6,000 300
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified			1,800
Iron and Steel forgings			300
Hollow-ware Metal Industries not elsewhere specified		::	700 400
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc			100
Wastlan and Wasted			9,000 300 400 1,000
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing, etc.			5,100 1,600

Industry				operatives on Short-time
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur			 	800 500
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fe	elimo	ngery		300
Clothing (including Footwear)				6,600
Tailoring				1,700
Dressmaking				300
				300
Hats, Caps and Millinery				1,600
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	i		 	500
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes			 	2,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco				4.200
Biscuits			10000000	1,500
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectio	nerv		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,400
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	770	3.70		500
Food Industries not elsewhere specified			 	400
Manufactures of Wood and Cork				1,400
Furniture and Upholstery				1,200
Turment and Opholocoly		SPECIAL		
Paper and Printing			May 1	600
G 11 1 D G .	94.60			300
Caraboara Bones, Cartons, cto.			11500	
Other Manufacturing Industries				500
Other framitiacturing industries		1		
Total All Manufacturing Industriast				40,200
Total, All Manufacturing Industries†			 11 32 4 1	40,200

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

† Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 11th January, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 7th December, 1959, and 11th January, 1960, were as follows:-

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
7th December	296,419	11,490	106,232	6,742	420,883
11th January	314,624	22,049	110,582	13,362	460,617
Inc. (+)	+ 18,205	+ 10,559	+ 4,350	+ 6,620	+ 39,734

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th January represented 2·1 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 7th December was

The total of 460,617 at 11th January includes 59,820 married

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 11th January according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table. In the first part, which relates to Great Britain as a whole, separate figures are given for men, boys, women and girls. The second part gives an analysis of males and females in each Region.

		holly Une								
Men 18 and over	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total				
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Birls under 18	60,564 9,373 25,631 6,240	68,535 7,585 26,262 4,303	176,598 4,853 55,682 2,633	305,697 21,811 107,575 13,176	8,927 238 3,007 186	314,624 22,049 110,582 13,362				
Total	101,808	106,685	239,766	448,259	12,358	460,617				
Region		Males								
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	15,026 6,450 4,679 3,560 2,756 4,558 11,701 7,199 10,477 3,531	12,459 6,765 4,304 3,032 3,537 4,646 12,110 8,161 16,503 4,603	23,210 13,379 11,315 7,922 8,595 12,798 27,389 20,270 42,233 14,340	50,695 26,594 20,298 14,514 14,888 22,002 51,200 35,630 69,213 22,474	808 524 227 488 867 636 889 1,457 2,764 505	51,503 27,118 20,525 15,002 15,755 22,638 52,089 37,087 71,977 22,979				
Great Britain	69,937	76,120	181,451	327,508	9,165	336,673				
			Fer	males						
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	6,868 3,132 2,099 2,050 1,448 2,010 5,787 2,278 4,249 1,950	4,715 2,412 2,019 1,688 1,561 1,774 5,532 2,701 5,886 2,277	4,443 3,704 4,021 2,999 2,541 3,246 9,695 5,798 15,638 6,230	16,026 9,248 8,139 6,737 5,550 7,030 21,014 10,777 25,773 10,457	251 760 268 457	16,314 9,374 8,274 7,274 5,780 7,281 21,774 11,045 26,230 10,598				
		Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, which i								

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

31,871 30,565 58,315 120,751 3,193 123,944

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 11th January, 1960.

Region	register	ber of pered as uner 1 January,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. ånd W. Ridings Northern Northern Scotland Wales	51,503 27,118 20,525 15,002 15,755 22,638 52,089 37,087 71,977 22,979	16,314 9,374 8,274 7,274 5,780 7,281 21,774 11,045 26,230 10,598	67,817 36,492 28,799 22,276 21,535 29,919 73,863 48,132 98,207 33,577	1·5 1·8 2·6 1·1 1·6 1·9 2·8 4·1 5·1 3·4	0·8 1·2 2·0 1·0 1·2 1·1 1·9 2·8 3·5 3·9	1·2 1·6 2·4 1·0 1·4 1·6 2·5 3·7 4·5 3·5	
Great Britain	336,673	123,944	460,617	2.4	1.6	2.1	
Northern Ireland	27,231	9,788	37,019	9.0	5.6	7.8	

(78951)

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 11th January, 1960, was 497,636, including 340,209 men, 23,695 boys, 119,799 women and 13,933 girls. Of the total, 483,935 (including 8,436 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 13,701 temporarily casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 13,701 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th January, 1960, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Tota
	W	holly Unem	ployed (inc	luding Casu	ials)
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Wales	48,265 24,818 19,241 13,738 13,953 20,413 47,416 32,602 64,456 20,795	2,430 1,776 1,057 776 935 1,589 3,784 3,028 4,757 1,679	14,481 7,945 7,170 6,109 4,906 6,028 19,390 9,396 23,370 8,780	1,545 1,303 969 628 644 1,002 1,624 1,381 2,403 1,677	66,721 35,842 28,437 21,251 20,438 29,032 72,214 46,407 94,986 32,931
Great Britain	305,697	21,811	107,575	13,176	448,259
Northern Ireland	25,176	1,642	8,343	515	35,676
United Kingdom	330,873	23,453	115,918	13,691	483,935
		Tem	porarily Sto	ppped	
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	794 513 226 474 825 626 867 1,433 2,674 495	14 11 14 42 10 22 24 90 10		2 3 12 11 29 22 29 9 24 45	1,096 650 362 1,025 1,097 887 1,649 1,725 3,221 646
Great Britain	8,927	238	3,007	186	12,358
Northern Ireland	409	4	874	56	1,343
United Kingdom	9,336	242	3,881	242	13,701
		Total Reg	gistered as U	Jnemployed	
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E, and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	14,778 21,039 48,283 34,039 67,130 21,290	1,787 7, 1,058 2, 790 8, 977 9, 1,599 3, 3,806 5, 3,052 0, 4,84 0, 1,689	8,068 7,293 0 6,635 7 5,107 6,257 6 20,121 2 9,655 7 23,803 9 8,876	1,306 981 639 673 1,024 1,653 1,390 2,427 1,722	67,817 36,492 28,799 22,276 21,535 29,919 73,863 48,132 98,207 33,577
Northern Ireland .	. 25,58	5 1,64	6 9,217	571	37,019
United Kingdom .	. 340,20	9 23,69	5 119,799	13,933	497,636
					67.61

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each of the Development Areas at 11th January, 1960.

	Sanger State						
Development Area	person	ers of unemons on register January, 19	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
North-Eastern	31,385	9,007	40,392	4.2	2.9	3.8	
West Cumberland	1,562	609	2,171	3.7	3.9	3.8	
Scottish	43,326	15,267	58,593	5.7	3.7	4.9	
South Wales and							
Monmouthshire	15,389	7,495	22,884	3.0	3.9	3.3	
Wrexham	991	545	1,536	3.4	5.3	3.9	
South Lancashire	2,753	1,907	4,660	2.7	3.7	3.0	
North-East Lanca-						10	
shire	836	912	1,748	1.6	2.4	1.9	
Merseyside	20,204	5,572	25,776	5.1	2.5	4.1	
Total, All Develop- ment Areas	116,446	41,314	157,760	4.4	3.3	4:0	

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 11th January, 1960, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 7th December, 1959.

	Re	960	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals			
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as compared with 7th Dec., 1959
London and South-Eastern	49,059	2,444	14,767	1,547	67,817	+ 8,091
London (Administrative County)	22,478 226	613 15	6,418 56	313 5	29,822	+ 3,100 + 92
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	199 2,428 866	6 76 130	64 720 461	57 82	269 3,281 1,539	+ 24 + 362 + 303
Croydon	962 429	33 46	187 114	17 14	1,199 603	+ 166 + 75
East Ham	311 355 213	30 20 21	126 88 63	15 18 14	482 481 311	+ 102 + 85 + 57
Harrow	399 107	29 16	164 44	17 12	609 179	+ 70 + 54
Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow	439 528 911	42 35 36	111 79 126	17 14 23	609 656 1,096	+ 67 + 81 + 153
Tottenham Wembley	729 257	51 17	224 68	23	1,027	+ 137
West Ham Willesden	1,021 665	62 38	300 332	39 11	1,422	+ 244
Eastern and Southern Bedford	25,331 275	1,787	8,068 113	1,306	36,492	+ 4,159 + 30 + 103
Bournemouth	1,329 254 423	55 6 25	488 63 129	26 8 32	1,898 331 609	+ 103 + 17 + 50
Luton Norwich Oxford	328 1,486	22 32 14	88 304 107	13 12 16	451 1,834 388	+ 14 + 137 + 54
Portsmouth (inc.Gosport) Reading	251 2,218 463	131 24	714 273	68 16	3,131 776	+ 194 + 131
Slough Southampton Southend-on-Sea	345 1,663 1,125	19 143 48	71 521 248	10 88 27	2,415 1,448	+ 120 - 620 + 277
Watford	236	21	101	21	379	+ 104
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	19,467 3,718 706	1,058 166 15	7,293 819 300	981 106 14	28,799 4,809 1,035	+ 2,209 + 521 + 59
Gloucester	443 1,976 296	33 244 20	270 996 193	56 121 15	802 3,337 524	+ 70 + 196 + 62
Midland	14,212	790	6,635	639	22,276	+ 1,579
Birmingham	3,264 186 1,093	158 8 69	1,252 119 657	128 6 59	4,802 319 1,878	+ 131 + 19 - 224
Oldbury	104 213 1,980	10 11 90	34 77	2 7 47	150 308	+ 16 + 52 + 674
Stoke-on-Trent	648 195	20	974 222 35	14	3,091 904 239	+ 126 - 30
Wolverhampton Worcester	670 326	40	400 100	22 7	1,132 436	+ 119
North-Midland Chesterfield	14,778 619	977 72	5,107 129	673 16	21,535	+ 2,558 + 75 + 48
Derby	975 1,577 1,296	35 104 22	453 131 208	17 47 6	1,480 1,859 1,532	+ 20
Lincoln Mansfield	477 451	18 49	142 131	38 29	675 660	+ 3° + 10° - 2°
Northampton Nottingham Peterborough	306 2,696 257	1 77 12	137 630 157	35 26	3,438 452	+ 532
Scunthorpe East and West Ridings	138	1,599	6,257	1,024	702	+ 7.
Barnsley	833	107	280 219	53	1,273	+ 8:
Dewsbury	262 885 345	8 40 20	89 388 228	2 34 10	361 1,347 603	+ 11 + 4' + 60
Huddersfield	574 3,995 2,832	22 202 54	177 616 474	11 58 21	784 4,871 3,381	+ 64 - 36 + 72
Rotherham Sheffield	2,217	82 134	259 621	98 100	1,048 3,072	+ 110 + 180
Wakefield York	464 739	51 69	129 142	19 33	663 983	+ 7
North-Western Accrington	48,283 142 367	3,806 18 38	20,121 198 138	1,653 11 10	73,863 369 553	+ 6,52 + 100 + 9
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead	346 1,684	69 157	609	38 75	1,062 2,642	- 2 + 110
Blackburn	1,843 1,039	28 75 59	819 998 325	19 52 11	1,331 2,968 1,434	+ 15 + 14 + 13
Burnley Bury	477 193	21	440 93	5 7	943 296	+ 24
Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	277 15,527 6,967	32 1,381 391	261 3,507 1,186	19 452 101	589 20,867 8,645	+ 1,250 + 82
Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston	1,228	23 38	641 423	10 34	1,902 1,323	+ 139
Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	1,006	175	1,004	116	536 2,301	+ 7
Pendlebury) Stockport	1,541 1,043	101 67	338 382	37 28	2,017 1,520	+ 19 + 31
Wallasey	951 634 809	115	557 504	54 47	1,677 1,252 1,152	+ 142 + 79

	R	960	or Dec. (-) in Totals			
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as compared with 7th Dec., 1959
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough(inc.South	34,035	3,052	9,655	1,390	48,132	+ 4,343
	530	40	231	18	819	+ 51
	568	37	275	30	910	+ 31
	1,562	173	347	40	2,122	+ 372
	1,492	83	610	25	2,210	+ 109
	1,686	139	551	30	2,406	+ 493
Bank)	1,665	140	696	120	2,621	+ 139
	4,119	368	1,080	144	5,711	+ 678
	2,725	152	467	33	3,377	+ 128
	1,259	150	412	55	1,876	+ 219
	4,579	399	975	122	6,075	+ 506
Quay)	552	42	109	25	728	+ 96
	67,130	4,847	23,803	2,427	98,207	+ 5,896
	3,115	80	859	33	4,087	+ 436
	1,064	41	128	14	1,247	+ 132
	2,440	143	590	80	3,253	+ 350
	4,937	211	959	67	6,174	+ 434
	19,868	1,437	4,949	391	26,645	+ 1,865
	1,677	140	785	68	2,670	+ 266
	1,664	187	949	66	2,866	+ 105
	1,262	50	983	29	2,324	+ 247
Wales Cardiff	21,290	1,689	8,876	1,722	33,577	+ 2,324
	2,652	106	444	61	3,263	- 177
	777	64	228	45	1,114	+ 103
	608	42	191	66	907	+ 37
	1,265	111	556	60	1,992	+ 272
	1,776	89	588	103	2,556	+ 141
Northern Ireland	25,585	1,646	9,217	571	37,019	+ 3,089
Belfast	7,916	220	3,847	125	12,108	+ 533
Londonderry	2,461	395	436	28	3,320	+ 622

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1960

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in 1939, in 1946 to 1959, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1959, and in January, 1960.

		G	reat Britain			ON A DESCRIPTION
-	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)			orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		1000000
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1946	257,500 239,000 227,500 227,500 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600	113,500 86,500 75,000 76,900 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900	2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 31,800 7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200	1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200 5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200	405,900 510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100
1959:— 9th Mar. 15th June 14th Sept 7th Dec	363,733 278,311 285,341 299,110	137,142 107,149 108,828 110,345	31,833 20,894 7,184 8,799	17,837 6,957 3,710 2,629	550,545 413,311 405,063 420,883	591,349 449,468 437,763 454,813
1960:— 11th Jan	327,508	120,751	9,165	3,193	460,617	497,636

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1944 and 1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 18th January, 1960, was 59,530, of whom 52,032 were males and 7,498 were females. An analysis of these figures is given

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	48,011	7,033	55,044
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,021	465	4,486
Total	52,032	7,498	59,530

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th January, 1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

The state of the s			C	reat Britai	n					
Industry	Who unemp (inclu casu	loyed ding	Tempo			Total			ted Kingdo all classes)	m
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	16,598 12,661 443 3,494	3,037 2,994 30 13	2,553 126 30 2,397	212 208 1 3	19,151 12,787 473 5,891	3,249 3,202 31 16	22,400 15,989 504 5,907	24,271 17,483 587 6,201	3,430 3,383 31 16	27,701 20,866 618 6,217
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	7,668 6,519 620 226 303	265 198 6 13 48	5 4 1 —	6 1 — 5	7,673 6,523 621 226 303	271 199 6 13 53	7,944 6,722 627 239 356	7,896 6,533 792 252 319	275 201 6 14 54	8,171 6,734 798 266 373
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Frait and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	9,846 424 2,050 518 863 689 243 653 967 353 317 1,286 1,075 408	7,027 97 906 840 714 265 102 1,028 1,442 75 256 369 672 261	38 2 8 1 6 3 — 12 — 1 1 2 2	269	9,884 426 2,058 519 869 692 243 665 967 354 318 1,288 1,077 408	7,296 97 913 910 764 270 102 1,125 1,458 75 268 369 682 263	17,180 523 2,971 1,429 1,633 962 345 1,790 2,425 429 586 1,657 1,759 671	10,471 466 2,157 527 918 779 247 699 1,092 375 332 1,310 1,142 427	8,096 104 1,001 945 834 325 1,187 1,620 85 274 375 710 517	18,567 570 3,158 1,472 1,752 1,104 366 1,886 2,712 460 606 1,685 1,852 944
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	4,238 309 338 90 1,753 238 435 435 383 128 129	1,944 8 55 13 459 430 517 104 258 49 51	7 - - 3 2 - - 2 - -	26 —1 —13 —2 —1 —1 —9 ——	4,245 309 338 90 1,756 240 435 435 385 128 129	1,970 8 56 13 472 432 517 105 267 49 51	6,215 317 394 103 2,228 672 952 540 652 177 180	4,340 309 347 93 1,823 242 438 442 388 128 130	1,990 9 57 14 479 437 518 109 267 49 51	6,330 318 404 107 2,302 679 956 551 655 177 181
Metal Manufacture	6,370 2,831 555 1,812 377 795	877 353 45 234 118 127	1,061 632 308 117 —	46 22 - 22 2 2	7,431 3,463 863 1,929 377 799	923 375 45 256 120 127	8,354 3,838 908 2,185 497 926	7,507 3,489 865 1,964 380 809	927 375 45 258 121 128	8,434 3,864 910 2,222 501 937
Engineering and Electrical Goods	13,460 375 724 323 215 418 169 578 274 2,841 1,459 386 1,337 466 104 903 420 289 1,009 530 640	5,254 50 136 98 55 57 20 49 133 581 159 132 326 273 175 418 182 315 1,241 327 527	746 2 32 1 2 33 1 59 72 21 24 6 452 1 4 32 4	102 - 3 1 2 - 1 - 6 1 - 4 - 38 1 - 4 - 41 41 - 41	14,206 377 756 324 217 451 170 637 274 2,913 1,480 386 1,361 472 104 1,355 420 290 1,013 562 644	5,356 52 136 101 56 59 20 50 133 587 160 132 326 277 175 456 183 315 1,241 368 529	19,562 429 892 425 273 510 190 687 407 3,500 1,640 518 1,687 749 279 1,811 603 605 2,254 930 1,173	15,111 384 772 333 241 521 173 639 281 2,971 1,491 387 1,449 482 108 1,392 430 292 1,535 576 654	5,545 52 139 103 56 92 20 53 151 594 160 133 328 307 179 460 190 317 1,283 379 49	20,656 436 911 436 297 613 193 692 432 3,565 1,651 520 1,777 789 287 1,852 620 609 2,818 955 1,203
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	13,739 12,721 1,018	323 244 79	101 96 5	9 9	13,840 12,817 1,023	332 253 79	14,172 13,070 1,102	14,294 13,202 1,092	339 260 79	14,633 13,462 1,171
Vehicles	4,615 1,686	939 347	479 439	8 4	5,094 2,125	947 351	6,041 2,476	5,500 2,175	989 357	6,489 2,532
Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	249 1,542 386 634 118	106 392 24 29 41	8 28 2 2 -	-1 -2 -1	257 1,570 388 636 118	107 392 26 29 42	364 1,962 414 665 160	260 1,913 393 639 120	110 403 26 31 62	370 2,316 419 670 182
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	4,680 306 121 237 403 189 98 3,326	2,183 116 102 139 138 280 112 1,296	151 17 2 19 1 1 — 15 97	49 -4 9 18 18	4,831 323 123 256 404 189 113 3,423	2,232 116 106 148 138 280 130 1,314	7,063 439 229 404 542 469 243 4,737	4,907 335 124 259 409 191 117 3,472	2,257 120 106 149 138 296 131 1,317	7,164 455 230 408 547 487 248 4,789
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made	7,017	7,506 156	651	529	7,668	8,035	15,703	8,605 341	10,451	19,056 504 5,419
Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing	2,144 961 1,111 502 155 292 50 155 124 247 747	2,389 1,665 868 140 260 616 35 261 118 403 539	27 9 83 51 — 154 35 15 12 1 264	42 65 59 16 4 177 9 16 12 13 95	2,171 970 1,194 553 155 446 85 170 136 248 1,011	2,431 1,730 927 156 264 793 44 277 130 416 634 77	4,602 2,700 2,121 709 419 1,239 129 447 266 664 1,645 277	2,508 1,165 1,222 554 174 505 100 205 171 299 1,157 204	2,911 2,066 964 161 418 881 58 342 137 1,545 728	3,419 3,231 2,186 715 592 1,386 158 547 308 1,844 1,885 281
Other Textile Industries	761 469 216	364 107 218 39	67 40 2 25	21 49 16 24 9	200 828 509 218 101	413 123	1,241 632	860 527	436 135	1,296 662 474 160

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

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

			C	Great Britai	n					
Industry	Who unemp (inclu	oloyed	Tempo			Total		Un	ited Kingdo (all classes)	m
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,278 237 391 601 94 159 92 130 574	3,964 306 1,044 458 406 910 71 348 421	407 12 51 171 — 3 150 3 17	438 16 89 102 31 35 78 11 76	2,685 249 442 772 94 162 242 133 591	4,402 322 1,133 560 437 945 149 359 497	7,087 571 1,575 1,332 531 1,107 391 492 1,088	2,798 250 472 776 116 182 247 137 618	5,193 334 1,277 633 804 1,051 175 406 513	7,991 584 1,749 1,409 920 1,233 422 543 1,131
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified.	4,756 1,564 688 1,161 82 1,261	1,197 218 329 513 5	433 24 335 10 5	461 12 447 — — 2	5,189 1,588 1,023 1,171 87 1,320	1,658 230 776 513 5	6,847 1,818 1,799 1,684 92 1,454	5,532 1,699 1,031 1,180 97	1,681 232 789 517 5	7,213 1,931 1,820 1,697 102 1,663
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber	4,195 1,490 1,543 198 258 431 275	716 140 251 98 33 116 78	1,029 9 924 86 4 5	144 3 116 15 2 4	5,224 1,499 2,467 284 262 436 276	860 143 367 113 35 120 82	6,084 1,642 2,834 397 297 556 358	5,470 1,599 2,560 293 266 470 282	875 145 372 120 35 120 83	6,345 1,744 2,932 413 301 590 365
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	2,671 609 270 268 711 813	1,934 366 384 350 180 654	78 58 — 2 9	44 — 2 12 2 28	2,749 667 270 270 720 822	1,978 366 386 362 182 682	4,727 1,033 656 632 902 1,504	2,811 676 275 274 748 838	2,098 369 449 378 190 712	4,909 1,045 724 652 938 1,550
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3,064 1,366 205 139 286 73 645 350	1,915 500 106 106 548 75 336 244	54 6 34 3 8 — 3	88 6 1 31 1 3 45	3,118 1,372 239 142 294 73 645 353	2,003 506 107 107 579 76 339 289	5,121 1,878 346 249 873 149 984 642	3,238 1,395 245 156 307 81 650 404	2,050 528 108 108 595 76 342 293	5,288 1,923 353 264 902 157 992 697
Construction	68,776	524	515	6	69,291	530	69,821	77,450	569	78,019
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,249 1,599 1,255 395	228 110 109 9	17 10 5 2		3,266 1,609 1,260 397	228 110 109 9	3,494 1,719 1,369 406	3,439 1,666 1,338 435	242 115 116 11	3,681 1,781 1,454 446
Transport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	28,192 4,342 2,992 3,687 7,361 2,750 402 4,908 1,750	2,532 249 982 81 149 39 57 763 212	275 7 37 20 148 24 1 12 26	22 1 6 - 4 11 - 10	28,467 4,349 3,029 3,707 7,509 2,774 403 4,920 1,776	2,554 250 988 81 153 40 57 773 212	31,021 4,599 4,017 3,788 7,662 2,814 460 5,693 1,988	30,613 4,522 3,265 3,892 7,835 3,487 412 5,401 1,799	2,634 264 1,005 85 154 41 59 809 217	33,247 4,786 4,270 3,977 7,989 3,528 471 6,210 2,016
Distributive Trades	31,121 7,053 16,802 3,543 3,723	20,208 2,322 17,305 218 363	145 32 80 22 11	311 49 256 2 4	31,266 7,085 16,882 3,565 3,734	20,519 2,371 17,561 220 367	51,785 9,456 34,443 3,785 4,101	33,386 7,618 17,896 3,962 3,910	21,911 2,512 18,778 228 393	55,297 10,130 36,674 4,190 4,303
Insurance, Banking and Finance	3,160	815	7	4	3,167	819	3,986	3,298	880	4,178
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	5,168 228 1,590 168 2,320 183 679	6,594 137 1,728 236 4,212 71 210	30 2 8 1 14 4 1	34 1 9 1 1	5,198 230 1,598 169 2,334 187 680	6,640 137 1,762 237 4,221 72 211	11,838 367 3,360 406 6,555 259 891	5,400 234 1,649 173 2,443 210 691	7,161 140 1,896 257 4,551 88 229	12,561 374 3,545 430 6,994 298 920
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling	32,318 3,614 2,719 721 14,339 803 301	26,832 1,461 415 533 15,265 1,542 449	216 25 31 15 72 —	297 7 5 5 163 5 8	32,534 3,639 2,750 736 14,411 803 307	27,129 1,468 420 538 15,428 1,547 457	59,663 5,107 3,170 1,274 29,839 2,350 764	34,100 3,752 2,900 846 15,003 855 318	28,873 1,531 448 550 16,150 1,655 488	62,973 5,283 3,344 1,390 31,153 -2,510 800
Stations	3,507 540 506 1,431 3,837	543 38 598 4,601 1,387	6 11 13 18 19	2 -7 62 33	3,513 551 519 1,449 3,856	545 38 605 4,663 1,420	4,058 589 1,124 6,112 5,276	3,708 592 568 1,566 3,992	573 39 646 5,280 1,513	4,28 63 1,21 6,84 5,50
Public Administration	19,986 9,606 10,380	2,894 1,830 1,064	100 18 82	27 5 22	20,086 9,624 10,462	2,921 1,835 1,086	23,007 11,459 11,548	21,081 10,059 11,022	3,128 1,973 1,155	24,209 12,033 12,17
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,138	91	-	-	3,138	91	3,229	3,265	107	3,37
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	26,444	20,588	9 165	3 102	26,444	20,588	47,032	28,261	21,595	49,85
Grand Total*	327,508	120,751	9,165	3,193	336,673	123,944	460,617	363,904	133,732	497,0

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,188 males and 374 females in Great Britain and 8,034 males and 402 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 2nd December, 1959, and 6th January, 1960, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960

		2nd De	eks ended cember, 159	6th Ja	eks ended inuary, 060
		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
en aged 18 and over omen aged 18 and over irls under 18		53,935 8,309 30,167 6,568	98,335 31,245 71,457 49,793	85,441 24,761 38,866 25,599	101,055 28,080 72,099 44,255
Total	•	98,979	250,830	174,667	245,489

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the

percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce) have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 6th January, 1960, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th January, 1960.

Industry Group			s during five 6th January,			Nur	nber of Vaca 6th	ancies remain January, 19	ning unfilled	at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,163	671	434	80	2,348	19,883	1,106	244	268	21,501*
	457	771	26	18	1,272	2,933	1,099	40	25	4,097
	306	739	12	4	1,061	2,514	1,065	11	8	3,598
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,615	677	1,538	1,087	4,917	1,077	671	2,151	1,406	5,305
	1,332	230	503	553	2,618	1,681	388	1,044	729	3,842
	1,831	716	381	218	3,146	2,384	723	674	370	4,151
	6,400	3,336	3,259	1,698	14,693	11,280	2,665	6,466	2,787	23,198
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc	4,813	2,330	1,563	815	9,521	7,753	1,921	2,760	1,390	13,824
	1,587	1,006	1,696	883	5,172	3,527	744	3,706	1,397	9,374
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles	3,961	238	75	33	4,307	712	164	28	52	956
	2,617	974	618	257	4,466	6,874	565	1,358	436	9,233
	1,853	1,579	1,173	710	5,315	2,480	1,660	2,658	1,800	8,598
	1,837	843	1,840	1,936	6,456	1,585	1,393	7,299	5,575	15,852
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) Woollen and Worsted	549	221	828	404	2,002	513	341	3,111	1,449	5,414
	474	153	344	290	1,261	390	501	2,040	1,269	4,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	119	140	79	124	462	175	266	407	596	1,444
	442	617	1,569	4,013	6,641	571	834	9,041	6,068	16,514
	1,152	428	358	272	2,210	1,076	533	743	1,074	3,426
	1,108	1,315	283	257	2,963	1,408	871	609	604	3,492
	762	710	752	1,454	3,678	786	735	1,420	2,345	5,286
	538	267	490	613	1,908	334	287	930	1,080	2,631
	224	443	262	841	1,770	452	448	490	1,265	2,655
Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	929	374	813	495	2,611	921	501	1,545	908	3,875
	20,882	2,678	215	238	24,013	15,062	2,023	336	396	17,817
	1,081	81	68	52	1,282	829	198	141	88	1,256
	21,117	1,076	6,783	407	29,383	10,907	1,146	1,502	526	14,081
	5,938	4,756	5,484	7,865	24,043	5,773	6,482	9,081	10,443	31,779
	233	163	333	692	1,421	930	606	945	1,133	3,614
	823	239	1,957	783	3,802	2,032	1,288	4,922	1,761	10,003
	4,887	1,916	9,269	2,140	18,212	4,592	1,765	17,332	4,421	28,110
	399	186	342	134	1,061	285	198	886	259	1,628
	2,732	238	5,808	281	9,059	1,117	240	7,325	770	9,452
	230	211	675	552	1,668	196	204	1,384	1,071	2,855
Public Administration	2,902	233	1,056	217	4,408	5,104	398	2,113	444	8,059
	1,513	94	713	110	2,430	3,606	141	1,559	243	5,549
	1,389	139	343	107	1,978	1,498	257	554	201	2,510
Grand Total	85,441	24,761	38,866	25,599	174,667	101,055	28,080	72,099	44,255	245,489*

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		Men nd over		oys ler 18		omen ad over		irls er 18	T	otal
· Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western South-Western South-Western South-Western South-Western South-Western South-Western	11,241 6,226 6,526 4,390 6,491 12,926 4,415 6,687 4,405	21,595 17,125 9,857 14,217 8,341 6,976 10,008 3,732 2,974 6,230	6,104 3,247 1,279 3,153 2,034 2,058 3,177 1,072 1,593 1,044	8,545 3,634 1,349 4,823 2,029 3,051 2,165 640 796 1,048	10,552 4,922 2,130 2,609 1,732 2,863 6,033 2,448 3,911 1,666	26,976 8,840 3,441 6,862 4,326 5,555 10,602 1,696 2,742 1,059	5,306 2,985 1,561 2,981 2,091 2,278 3,439 1,920 1,922 1,116	11,746 4,603 2,007 5,724 4,712 4,233 6,219 1,570 2,670 771	44,096 22,395 11,196 15,269 10,247 13,690 25,575 9,855 14,113 8,231	68,862 34,202 16,654 31,626 19,408 19,815 28,994 7,638 9,182 9,108
Great Britain	85,441	101,055	24,761	28,080	38,866	72,099	25,599	44,255	174,667	245,489*

^{*} This figure includes 18,705 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

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

Statistics of the main occupations of wholly unemployed adult workers and in which there are unfilled vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges are now obtained each quarter and the figures for 7th December, 1959, are given in the Table below. The analysis is on an occupational and not an industrial basis and, in this respect and in the fact that it relates to adults only and in this respect and in the fact that it relates to adults only and to a different date, differs from the analysis which appears each month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges". For the sake of convenience, however, occupations peculiar to a particular industry or group of industries have been placed under a heading relating to that industry or group of industries, e.g., "construction occupations"; where occupations are to be found throughout industry, e.g., motor drivers, they appear under the principal industry to which they relate (e.g., "motor drivers (not public service vehicles)" appear under "transport occupations").

The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Male workers fitted for labouring work of a type

which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations". The great majority of the vacancies remaining unfilled in agriculture arose from requests by farmers for workers to replace others who had been granted deferment of call-up for National Service to enable other arrangements to be made for carrying on the work.

It should be remembered, when a comparison is made between the columns of wholly unemployed and vacancies unfilled, that these figures are national ones and conceal wide Regional and local variations; thus, in an occupation in which the total number of vacancies exceeds the number of wholly unemployed, there may be some areas in which the number of unemployed may be greater than the number of vacancies and *vice versa*. There is also some variation between occupations in the extent to which use is made by employers of the employment service. The analysis is also subject to the limitation that the wholly unemployed figure includes persons who have been submitted to vacancies, the result of the submission not being known at the date of the analysis.

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

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men			Men:—continued		
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	562	1,819			
Construction Occupations General foreman	141 1,244	24 4,724	Transport Occupations Railway occupations Motor driver (not public service vehicle) Public service vehicle driver, conductor	244 14,302 646	1,920 2,062 3,480
Carpenter, joiner	1,120 176	2,550 142	Shop Assistant	5,252	2,617
Slater	122 382	105 617	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	5,580	1,201
Painter Other occupations (excluding labourers)	5,230 2,765	883 1,941	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Regular farm, market garden worker Forestry occupations	3,356 180	13,546 44
Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations Plater Riveter Iron Caulker Shipwright	505 331 112	259 20 8	Labourer Light labourer Other labourer	57,403 100,923	127 11,929
Shipwright	337 87	80 77	All other Occupations	55,940	13,444
Forgeman, smith	640 214 1,194	918 248 690 59	Total	282,892	90,684
Coppersmith	1,084 146	1,509 297			
Press-tool maker	62 41	201 124	Women		
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter) Maintenance fitter, erector Fitter (not precision) Electrical fitter	1,419 882 2,118 426	1,756 906 1,836 839	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	188	91
Turner	416 774	988 3,445	All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—		
Electronic equipment installer, tester Other constructional engineering, boilermaking	514	1,092	Mechanical and electrical engineering	2,291 62	4,521 52
and shipbuilding occupations (excluding labourers)	1,611	162	Metal goods making Pottery Food, drink and tobacco	298 92	330 299
Other mechanical and electrical engineering occupations (excluding labourers)	5,608	4,094	Radio valve, electric lamp making Boot and shoe manufacture	1,416 70 203	1,288 105 477
Vehicle Building Occupations			Textiles Manufacture:— Spinner	657 686	1,198 1,263
Vehicle Building Occupations Vehicle body builder Airframe builder Other occupations (excluding labourers)	254 200	571 484		801 124	1,368 124
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	261	264	Retail bespoke tailoring Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture	169 1,168	173 3,301
			Light clothing manufacture	1,254	4,694
Woodworking, Cane and Cork working Occupations Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	303	389	Transport Occupations Motor driver	317 322	108 435
Cabinet maker	151 18 373	362 30 395	Public service vehicle conductor Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified		214
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	3/3	373	Shop Assistant	12,367	7,483
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive			Hotel and Catering Service Occupations Kitchen staff Barmaid, service hand	4,948	2,884
processes in: Mining and quarrying	1,452	1,662	Barmaid, service hand Waitress	2,404 3,929	1,990 1,493
Metal manufacture	282 742	172 885	Hairdresser	177	496
Building materials manufacture	190 121 108	169 32 155	Office Occupations Clerk	10,005	2,916
Glass manufacture Food, drink and tobacco Heavy chemicals	1,191	337 143	Book-keeper, cashier	2,218 1,748	1,156 4,246
Other chemicals and allied trades Textiles manufacture:	240	156	Typist	1,217 735	1,524 608
Spinner	504 123	117 306	All other Occupations	54,216	26,630
Other occupations (excluding labourers) Clothing manufacture	730 1,189 269	411 546 315	Total	104,239	71,467

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th January, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 15th December, 1959, and 20th January, 1959. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial

Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury Region Sickness 15th Dec., 1959 20th Jan., 1959 15th Dec., 1959 19th Jan., 1960 London and S. Eastern:
London and Middlesex
Remainder ... 133·7 74·8

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

1,008 · 7 | 896 · 6 | 1,074 · 1 | 64 · 1

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 19th January, 1960, represented 5·0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special **Exemption Orders**

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st January, 1960, according to the type of employment permitted.

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§ Saturday Afternoon Work Sunday Work Miscellaneous	14,416 7,111 3,008 2,348 855 415	294 410 268 691 — 21 30 2	1,202 896 871 — 1 8 1	15,492 15,722 8,250 3,699 2,349 884 446 142
Total	42,289	1,716	- 2,979	46,984

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

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

‡ This includes 285 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in December

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 2nd January, 1960, was 641,200, compared with 644,400 for the four weeks ended 28th November and 688,200 for the five weeks ended 27th December, 1958. Information relating to effective wage-earners is no longer collected.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in December, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with November, 1959, and December, 1958. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
	books during 5 weeks ended 2nd January, 1960	4 weeks ended 28th November, 1959	5 weeks ended 27th December, 1958				
Northern (Northumberlan	d						
and Cumberland)	42,600	- 100	- 3,500				
Durham	93,700	- 700	- 4,800				
North Eastern	128,300	- 600	- 7,800				
North Western	49,300	- 500	- 6,200				
East Midlands	97,900	- 400	- 4,000				
West Midlands	50,600	- 400	- 6,300				
South Western	94,500	""	- 7,500				
South Eastern	6,600	- 100	_ 500				
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 left the industry was about 5,450; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000. During the four weeks of November there was a net decrease of 3,410.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in December and in November, 1959, and December, 1958. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to 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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

		December, 1959	November, 1959	December, 1958
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	•	8·77 8·16	7·40 8·69	7·89 7·74
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary		6·47 8·10	5·52 8·51	6·03 7·10

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.83 tons in December, compared with 3.84 tons in the previous month and 3.63 tons in December, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.35 tons in December; for November, 1959, and December, 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

Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and information service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

At 6th January the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,473, consisting of 14,602 men and 871 women (of whom 8,245 and 401, respectively, were in employment). During the period 3rd December, 1959, to 6th January, 1960, the number of vacancies filled was 438. The number of vacancies unfilled at 6th January was 3,102.

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th January was 4,418; this figure included 3,342 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,076 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 8th December, 1959, and 11th January, 1960 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 8th Dece	mber	 	 4,511
,,	notified during period		 	 697
,,	filled during period			105
,,	cancelled or withdrawn			 371
,,	unfilled at 11th January			 4,732

Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the abovementioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts. persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1959, are given below.

		Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st October	THE REAL PROPERTY.	3,540	19,603
" filled during period		181	2,251*
" outstanding at 31st December		3,430	19,546

The total of 22,976 vacancies outstanding at 31st December included 3,036 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 19,940 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below

Trained Nurses	 6,685
Student Nurses	 7,762
Midwives	 913
Pupil Midwives	 637
Assistant Nurses	2,334
Punil Assistant Nurses	1 609

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 4th January, 1960.

SHE SHEET THE SECTION SECTION SHEET	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	535	66	601
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period Number of persons who completed courses	1,227	178	1,405
Number of persons who completed courses during period	541	65	606

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,957,100 in October, 1959, an increase of 0·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an 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 agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in October, 1959, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.0 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 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. higher than in October, 1958,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in December, 1959, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 53,564,000. This was about 1.6 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 3.1 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 month and an increase of 3.8 per cent. compared with December, 1958.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 3,577,000, compared with 3,670,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,108,000 at the middle of December, 1958.

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during November, 1959, was 116,260, compared with 105,905 in the previous month and 128,362 in November, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 44,664 working days. The total number of working days lost in November by persons wholly unemployed was 3,258,416, 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 approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 98,900, or 13·6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 4·2 per cent. at the end of November and 17·4 per cent. at the end of December, 1958.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 156,098, of whom 39,454 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 146,586 and 35,121 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 443,320, compared with 230,605 at the end of the previous month and 937,495 at the end of December, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding 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 Employment Exchanges at 16th January was 74,702, compared with 62,104 at 12th December, 1959, and 83,172 at 17th 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 unemployed 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 month the number registered for employment was 1,692,423, including 1,058,527 wholly unemployed, and at the end of September, 1958, it was 1,779,238, including 1,104,915 wholly 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, compared with 88,215 at the end of the previous month and 134,657 at the end of January, 1959. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 17,011 at the end of January, compared with 12,652 at the end of December, 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

ALL TIEMS (1/th 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 15th December, 1959, and at 13th January, 1959.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th JANUARY, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 12th January, 1960, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

		INDEX	k Figu	JRE FOR			Y
	GROUP AND	12тн J	ANUA	RY, 1960		1	19
	SUB-GROUP		th Jan		WEIGI	HT !	19
I.	Food:		56 =	100)			19
	Bread, flour, cereals, b	iscuits	and				19
	cakes			119.	. 5		H
	Meat and bacon			108 .	. 8		
	Fish			122 .		9	
	Butter, margarine, lard a	ind cool		100 .	. 1	0	
	fat Milk, cheese and eggs			109 .	: 5	2	j
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft dri	inke etc		100 .	. 2		a
	Sugar, preserves and confe	ectionery	,	105	: 3		C
	Vegetables, fresh, dried an	d canne	d	100 .		3	
	Fruit, fresh, dried and can	ned		108 .	. 1	9	d
	Other food			101 .	. 1		8
	Total—Food			107.8 .	. 35	Ox	
II	Alcoholic drink			98.1	. 7	$\overline{1}$	į
				100 1		0	
			••	100 2	-0	7	
	Housing		••	129.3	8	-	
V.	Fuel and light:			122	1	.8	
	Coal and coke			123 115		7	r:
	Other fuel and light			7100	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	THE PERSON NAMED IN	1
	Total—Fuel and light			119.0	5	5	1
VI.	Durable household goods:		C				1
	Furniture, floor covering	gs and	soit	103	2	5	
	furnishings Radio, television and o	ther ho		103	. 3	3	
	hold appliances	ther he	Juse-	88	2	1	
	Pottery, glassware and ha	rdware		100		Ô	
	Total—Durable househ				The second second	6	
VII		old good	us			-	į
V11.	Clothing and footwear: Men's outer clothing			104	2	0.0	F
	Men's underclothing			104	STATE OF THE PARTY	7	i
	Women's outer clothing			102	STATE OF THE PARTY	2	
	Women's underclothing			104		6	
				103	. 1	1	
	Other clothing, including	hose, ha	aber-				
	dashery, millinery and i	materials	s	98		21	
	Footwear		• •	108	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	9	
	Total—Clothing and fo	otwear		103.0	10	16	
III.	Transport and vehicles:						
	Motoring and cycling			106		30	
	Fares and other transport			124	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	38	
	Total—Transport and v	rehicles		116.0	(58	
IX.	Miscellaneous goods:				No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa		
	Books, newspapers and pe	eriodical	ls	128-	1	16-	
	Medicines, toilet requi	sites, s	soap,	110		-	
	cleaning materials, mate	ches, etc		112		26	
	Stationery, travel and sp	ports go	oods,				4
	toys, photographic	and of		103	1	17	l
	goods, etc			The state of the s	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	59	
	Total—Miscellaneous g	oous	••	113.9	-	_	
X.	Services:			122		6	
	Postage and telephones	•		132 115		6	
	Entertainment Other services, including	o dom	estic	113			
	help, hairdressing, boo	ot and	shoe				
	repairing, laundering an	nd dry c	lean-				
	ing			117	:	29	
	Total—Services	12008		117.9		58	
	ALL ITEMS			109.9	1,00	00	
	ALL HEVIS				-,-		3
The	" all items " index figure at 1	2th Jani	iarv w	as theref	ore 109	1.9.	B

The "all items" index figure at 12th January was therefore 109.9, taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

A marked reduction in the average price of eggs and a smaller reduction in the average price of bacon were partly offset by increases in the average prices of mutton and lamb, and apples. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 109 for the previous month.

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 whole rose by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 118, compared with 117 for the previous month.

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

ALL ITEMS 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 prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	100 104 108 110 110	100 104 108 110	101 104 108 110	103 104 110 110	103 105 109 109	102 106 110 109	102 107 109 109	102 106 108 109	102 106 108 109	103 107 109 109	103 108 110 110	103 108 110 110

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d, net (2s. 8d. including postage).

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 1877 of this Graphs.

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 n official publications received since last month's issue of this

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
Control of the Contro	is given	Tiguic	Month before	Year before		
European Countries Belgium All Items*	1953 = 100 Nov., 1959	111 111	+ 1 + 1	++	3 3	
France (Paris) All Items Food Germany (Federal	July, 1956–June, 1957 = 100 Dec., 1959	128·4 125·9	Nil Nil	++	7·4 4·9	
Republic) All Items	1950 = 100 Dec., 1959 1938 = 1 Nov., 1959	123 132 67·59	Nil - 1 + 0·42	+++ +	4 7 1·06	
Food Netherlands All Items Food	1951 = 100 Dec., 1959 1949 = 100	75·50 126 126	+ 0·56 Nil Nil	- ++	0·42 5 7	
Sweden All Items Food Switzerland All Items	Nov., 1959 Aug., "1939" = 100 Dec., 1959	154 168 181 · 5	Nil Nil - 0·1	++ -	2 6 1·1	
Food Other Countries Australia (6 Capital	33 33	194.5	- 0.2	-	3.8	
cities) All Items Food Canada	1952–53 = 100 Sept., 1959 1949 = 100	120·5 118·5	+ 0.8†	‡	3·6 4·3	
All Items Food Japan All Items	Dec., 1959 1955 = 100 Oct., 1959	127·9 122·4 105·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0.4 \\ - & 1.4 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array} $	++ +-	1.7	
Food United States All Items Food	1947-49 = 100 Nov., 1959	104·3 125·6 117·9	$\begin{array}{c cccc} + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ + -	0·4 1·7 1·5	

The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter

^{*} These figures include 320 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

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 31st January, 1960, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufa	Manufacturing Industries only			
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates		
1959, Dec.	117.5	99.5	118·1	117-2	99.5	117.8		
1960, Jan.	117-8	99.4	118-5	117.5	99.3	118-3		

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since January, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and December, 1958, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Weekly Rates of Wages*

I-All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104 · 8	104.2	105.5	104 · 7
1957 (Monthly	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 averages	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	116.9
1959, January	116.2	116.1	118.2	116.3
February	116.5	116.5	118.5	116.6
March	116.6	116.5	118.6	116.7
April	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.7
May	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
June	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
July	116.9	117.0	119.0	117.0
Amound	117.0	117.2	119.1	117.1
Cantanal	117.0	117.7	119.4	117.2
O-t-h	117.1	117.7	119.5	117.3
Massaches	117.1	117.8		
Description	117.3		119.5	117.4
December	117.3	118.0	119.7	117.5
1960, January	117.5	118.9	120.2	117.8

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957, and details of the revised weights for the industry

II_Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 (Monthly	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 averages	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959)	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1959, January	116.0	115.4	116.5	115.9
February	116.0	115.6	116.6	116.0
March	116.2	115.7	116.8	116.2
April	116.3	115.9	116.9	116.3
May	116.4	115.9	117.0	116.3
June	116.4	116.0	117.1	116.4
July	116.5	116.0	117.1	116.4
August	116.7	116.3	117.5	-116-6
September	116.8	117.1	118.0	116.9
October	116.8	117.2	118.0	116.9
November	116.9	117.4	118-2	117.1
December	117-1	117.7	118.4	117.2
1960, January	117-3	118.3	118.8	117.5

groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in *actual* hours worked, which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-time and absences for other reasons.

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since January, 1959. Figures for December, 1956, December, 1957, and December, 1958, were given on page 4 of the January, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

Normal Weekly Hours*

III-All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 (Monthly	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958 averages	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1959, January	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
February	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
March	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
April	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
May	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
June	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
July	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
August	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.6
September	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
October	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
November	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
December	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
1960, January	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.4

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given in the next Tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 Monthly	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958 averages	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959)	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1959, January	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7
February	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7
March	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.7
April	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.7
May	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
June	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
July	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
August	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
September	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
October	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
November	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
December	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
1960, January	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.3

hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958).

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since January, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and December, 1958, were given in the previous issues of this

ADMAL DMISTIG GOTTO Hourly Rates of Wages* I M 280MAHD JASTOMIAS

V—All Industries and Services

VI-Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
Monthly averages	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4	1956 1957 1958 1959 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9
January	116·6 116·9 117·0 117·1 117·1 117·1 117·3 117·5 117·5 117·6 117·7	116·6 117·0 117·0 117·2 117·3 117·3 117·6 117·9 118·4 118·6 118·7	118·5 118·7 118·8 118·9 119·0 119·2 119·5 119·8 119·8 119·9 120·0	116·7 117·0 117·1 117·2 117·2 117·2 117·4 117·6 117·8 117·8 117·9 118·1	1959, January February March April May June July August September October November	116·4 116·4 116·6 116·7 116·8 116·9 117·3 117·4 117·5 117·7	115·6 115·7 115·8 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·3 116·7 117·6 117·6 117·9 118·1	116·7 116·8 117·0 117·2 117·3 117·3 117·4 117·9 118·5 118·5 118·6	116·2 116·3 116·5 116·6 116·7 116·8 116·8 117·2 117·4 117·6 117·8
January	118 · 1	119.7	120.7	118.5	1960, January	118 · 1	118.9	119.4	118.3

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

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

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

*The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June, 1947 = 100) to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement since June, 1947, as explained in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1960.

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1959, are given in an article on pages 45 to 53 of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and October, 1959, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 15½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 11½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 15½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 12 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 16½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 11½ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 16½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 11¾ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

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 to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during January resulted in about 1,444,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £277,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 190,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of nearly 13 hours.†

average of nearly 1½ hours.†

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, the retail food trades in England and Wales, the retail furnishing and allied trades, the general printing industry, and the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers and certain craftsmen in the coal mining industry. Industries in which the normal working week was reduced included rubber manufacture (44 to 42½), Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (44 to 42), electrical cable making (44 to 42½), petroleum distribution (44 to 42), and brewing (London 44 to 42), Burton-on-Trent 44 to 43); all reductions were without loss of pay with compensating adjustments of hourly rates where appropriate, and there were additional wages increases in the case of youths and certain drivers in petroleum distribution and of London and Burton-on-Trent brewery workers. and Burton-on-Trent brewery workers.

and Burton-on-Trent brewery workers.

Statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, the retail food trades in England and Wales and the retail furnishing and allied trades was increased by varying amounts according to age and occupation; for adult shop assistants the increases were in each case 6s. 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-living bonus was increased by 2s. a week for men and 1s. 6d. for women. For men and women employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in England and Wales, statutory hourly rates were increased by 2d. and 1½d. respectively.

Small increases became payable under sliding-scale arrangements

Small increases became payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices to workers in the iron and steel industry. National standard shift rates in the coal mining industry for Grade I plus and Grade I craftsmen, and also winding enginemen, were increased by 1s. a shift with retrospective 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 sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and about £25,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

The following Table shows, by industry group, the numbers of workpeople affected (a) by increases in full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such 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 reductions

design, as he made a special	Weekly of W			Weekly of Work
Industry Group‡	Approxi- mate Number of Work- people affected by Increases	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approxi- mate Number of Work- people affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
	00 100	£		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing.	10000 -	_	_	_
Mining and Quarrying	62,500	18,200		_
Food, Drink and Tobacco	23,500	8,500	15,500	27,600
Chemicals and Allied Industries	23,500	9,100	50,000	100,400
Metal Manufacture	148,500	3,900	_	_
Engineering & Electrical Goods	500	200	25,000	37,500
Shipbuilding and Marine Engin-	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON			
eering	-	The second	-	
Vehicles	-	_		_
Metal Goods not elsewhere	100			
specified	5,000	400	_	_
Textiles	53,500	10,200	-	_
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	-		-	-
Clothing and Footwear	92,000	34,500	102 -	-
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	44 444			
etc	16,500	5,000	-	
Timber, Furniture, etc	4,500	800	-	
Paper, Printing and Publishing	262,000	32,200	05 500	127,900
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,000	500	85,500	127,900
Construction	-		_	
Gas, Electricity and Water	104,000	14,000		
Transport and Communication	104,000 641,000	139,000	14,000	28,000
Distributive Trades	041,000	139,000	14,000	20,000
Public Administration and	1,500	400	103	
Professional Services	4,500	300	16, 16, 16, 16, 16	The second
Miscellaneous Services	4,300	300		
Total	1,444,000	277,200	190,000	321,400
Total	1,444,000	211,200	150,000	021,100

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 £103,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages; there were no reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

Details of principal changes reported during January are given on the following pages.

^{*} The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June, 1947 = 100) to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement since June, 1947, as explained in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1960.

[†] The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers for whom sufficient information is not available. The estimates are based on normal ditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.

[‡] The industry groups included in this Table comprise industries classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (see page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE).

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY

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

	Women Javenil	now	on@	details for the industry at that date are given.)
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of pay week which included 7 Dec., 1959*	Craftsmen grade I plus and grade I (underground and surface), and winding enginemen (surface grade IA)	Increase of 1s. a shift in national standard grade rates for craftsmen grade I plus, craftsmen grade I and winding enginemen (surface grade IA). National standard grade rates after change: underground—craftsmen, grade I plus, 43s. a shift, grade I 40s. 4d., surface—39s. 6d., 36s. 10d.; winding enginemen (surface grade IA) 38s 5d.†
Limestone Quarrying	Yorkshire (North Riding)	4 Jan. 23 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased; by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.) for boys under 18. Flat-rate increases of 1½d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of ¾d. for boys under 18.
Ballast and Sand Production	Great Britain (13)	Begin- ning of first full pay period falling on or after 1 Jan.	Workers, other than "C" Class licence drivers, employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and road-making	Increases of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour in basic rates for labourers 21 and over, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—Class 1 districts 3s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, Class 2 3s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; watchmen—Class 1 districts 24s. 9d. a shift, Class 2 23s. 9d.
enquiries was of 111 per cent, of wages in the Union treamings	by the half-years if it strage increase set of weekly rains e increase in actua	do.	"C" Class licence drivers	Increase of 12d. an hour in basic rates. Basic rates after change: drivers of vehicles of under 12 tons gross laden weight—Class 1 districts 4s. 12d. an hour, Class 2 4s. 02d., over 12 tons 4s. 22d., 4s. 12d.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	4 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased [‡] by 1·2d. a shift (10s. 2·4d. to 10s. 3·6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (5s. 1·2d. to 5s. 1·8d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	3 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased‡ by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d.) for men, by 0·97d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 5·02d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 3·35d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	3 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased [‡] by 1·36d. a shift (8s. 3·28d. to 8s. 4·64d.) for men, by 1·02d. (6s. 2·46d. to 6s. 3·48d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·68d. (4s. 1·64d. to 4s. 2·32d.) for boys under 18.
Gypsum Mining and Gypsum Products Manufacture	Great Britain ().	7 Dec., 1959§	Workers employed at gypsum and anhydrite mines, gypsum quarries, plaster mills and plaster board and plaster products plants	Increases of 1½d. an hour for all male operatives 21 and over, with proportional increases for youths and women. Basic hourly rate for adult male labour (21 and over), group 1 undertakings 3s. 10¾d., group 2 3s. 11¾d.
Fish Curing	England and Scot- land (various districts)	4 Jan.	Coopers and apprentices	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for journeymen coopers; percentages of journeymen's rate paid to apprentices increased by 5 per cent. (30 to 35 per cent.) in first year, 7½ per cent. (37½ to 45 per cent.) in second year, 10 per cent. (45 to 55 per cent.) in third year, 12½ per cent. (52½ to 65 per cent.) in first 6 months of fourth year, and 15 per cent. (60 to 75 per cent.) in second 6 months of fourth year; various adjustments in barrel making rates, and subsistence allowance paid to coopers when working away from home and living in lodgings, increased by 6s. a week. Minimum rates after change: journeymen coopers 194s. 4d. a week (plus subsistence allowance of 28s. when working away from home and living in bothies where fire, light and cook are supplied, and 56s. when working away from home and living in lodgings), apprentices 68s. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 145s. 9d. during second 6 months of fourth year.
the of baionated the order of barbarison of backson order in weekly	Aberdeen	16 Jan.	Labourers employed in the box pool section of the fish curing industry	Increases of 3s. a week for adults, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change: men 21 and over 157s. 9d. a week, youths and boys 71s. at 15 rising to 118s. 4d. at 20.
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	Pay day in week com- mencing 14 Dec., 1959	Male and female workers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 and over, of 10s. for those 19 and under 21, of 3s. 6d. for those 18 and under 19, of 2s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over and for male workers under 18, and of 2s. for female workers under 18; further increase of 2s. a week for boilerfiremen. Rates after change: men 21 and over—principal buttermakers and cheesemakers 179s. a week, second cheesemakers 171s. 6d., principal milk receivers 176s. 6d., creamery engineers 181s. 6d., boilerfiremen 173s. 6d., other workers 168s.; youths and boys 75s. at 15 rising to 138s. at 20 and under 21; female workers 66s. at 16 rising to 125s. at 21 and over.
Brewing	London (27)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 and over, and of 3s. 6d. for adult females. Minimum rates after change include: able-bodied men 21 and over employed in breweries or bottling stores 189s. a week, horse drivers 202s., drivers of motor vehicles of less than 5 tons carrying capacity 196s., of 5 tons carrying capacity and over 201s., other transport workers 189s.; women in breweries 138s. 6d., women 18 and over in bottling stores 133s.
000,721 000,73	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (28)	1 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 6s. 5d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery labourers 21 and over 179s. 8d. a week, boilerhouse firemen 185s. 2d., assistant firemen 179s. 8d., transport drivers (mechanical) 190s. 8d., one-horse drivers 179s. 8d., two-horse drivers 184s. 8d., mates 179s. 8d., youths and boys 72s. 1d. at 15 rising to 158s. at 20 and under 21; women and girls in bottling depts. 70s. 3d. at under 16 rising to 128s. 3d. at 19 and over, women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the men's rate for similar work.
004,108 11.000,08	Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield and Rotherham) (29)	Week commencing 27 Dec., 1959	Inside workers	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 20 and over, of 1\frac{3}{4}d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 0\frac{3}{4}d. at 20 and over; female workers, in breweries 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. at 16 rising to 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. at 18 and over, bottling depts. 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. to 2s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. plus 1d. an hour when employed lifting cases of full bottles.
who had bath y bours, an increase of shore ware no	000 werkpoorle s in normal week theople received y rates of weges s of work.	rolude 19 seductio 53,000 we fine week	Transport workers	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week (15s. 4d. for motor drivers of vehicles of less than 2 tons carrying capacity, consequential to the elimination of this category). Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles of up to 12 tons carrying capacity 188s. 10d. a week, over 12 tons 192s. 10d., mates and one-horse drivers 178s. 10d., two-horse drivers 183s. 10d.

^{*} This increase was agreed in January, 1960, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Class of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (State of Change (State of Change (State of Change (State of Change of Cha
Brewing (continued)	Birmingham	4 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases of 14s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 10s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers*—brewery workers 76s. 5d. a week at 15 rising to 185s. 11d. at 21 and over, lorry drivers 198s. 5d., backmen 185s. 11d.; women and girls in breweries or bottling and wine and spirit stores 60s. 9d. at 15 rising to 124s. 10d. at 21 and over.
ld. to (4d.).	Burton-on-Trent (30)	1 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases of 9s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 7s. 1½d. or 7s. according to occupation, for female workers 21 and over, and of proportiona amounts for younger workers; shift allowance of 12s. a week (or 2s. a shift payable to brewery shiftmen, stationary enginemen and stokers, increased by 4s. (to 16s. a week or 2s. 8d. a shift). Minimum rates after change: male
I PRINT PROGRAMME	o 0 17d, an hour (1) for apply for apply for apply for an apply for a spirit for a	E-011 (5E194	and Cost-of-Reing payment by men 21 and payment by and under 21, and under 18.	dayworkers 21 and over—brewery labourers 180s. a week, cold-room worker 186s., ale loaders and stowers 183s., carters and drivers 180s. (one-horse), 182s (two-horse), motor lorry drivers 190s., steersmen and cellarmen 185s., loco motive drivers 201s. 6d., spare loco drivers (when driving) first year 197s. 6d second year 198s. 6d., third year 199s. 6d., thereafter 201s. 6d., loco fireme (including cleaners) 183s., head shunters 191s., under shunters 183s., genera hands in loco sheds 182s., gas engine drivers 180s., youths and boys 59s. at 1 rising to 154s. at 20; shiftworkers—brewery shiftmen 196s., stationar enginemen 204s., stokers 201s. 6d.; women and girls in bottling stores 52s. 6d. 15 rising to 128s. 6d. at 21, women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the men's rate for similar work.†
5 424.) for yours	Derby, Kimberley, Mansfield and Nottingham dis- tricts (31)	First pay day after 1 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases of 11s. a week for male workers 19 and over, and of proportiona amounts for younger male workers and all female workers. Minimum rate after change: male workers—inside workers 82s. a week at 15 rising to 181s. 6d. at 21 and over, motor drivers 191s. 7d., one-horse drivers 183s. 6d. two-horse drivers 187s. 6d., drivers' mates 183s. 6d.; women and girls 82s. 3d at 16 rising to 117s. 2d. at 20.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡	3 Jan.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 6.7d. fo shift-rated workers) or by 0.17d. an hour (13.83d. to 14d. for hourly-rate workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, b 0.97d. a shift (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 5.02d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.37d. t 10.5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 3.35d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (6.91d. t 7d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	tain firms) (37)	4 Jan.	Workers other than engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers	New hourly rates agreed for timeworkers consequent on the reduction of norm weekly hours without loss of pay, and pieceworkers' rates increased proportionately to enable them to maintain approximately their previous earning Minimum rates for dayworkers (other than the metals division) are as follows: male labourers 21 and over 4s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. at rising to 3s. 3d. at 20; women 21 and over (on women's work) 2s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. at 15 rising to 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. at 20. Shiftworkers continue to be paid a shiftworkers continue to be paid a shiftworkers.
	97 d. 10% 4 15d. 10 68	G SIGN DOVO 3	steel and girls 18 and sinder those and girls 18 and sinder as of mader 18.	allowance, for hours worked, of 5d. an hour for workers 18 and over and 3dd. for those under 18, but this allowance is no longer to be added whe computing payment for overtime or abnormal time.
	a week for higher ski i 5s for to khouser it angressiese and mi skilled skis, sd. a 177: ubordnilos an	for adult w resace of 7s workers, per cents fi constituted diff workers	Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheel-wrights, wagon repairers and apprentices	New standard hourly rates agreed for craftsmen and apprentices, consequent of the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:-craftsmen and semi-skilled men on maintenance work—boilermakers, angle ironsmiths, platers, riveters, welders (platers), patternmakers, templat makers, chemical plumbers 5s. 0\fmathbb{\fmathbb{d}}d. an hour, fitters, turners, blacksmith sheet-metal workers, coppersmiths, brass finishers, brass moulders, moulder welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers, building trade craftsmen 4s. 11\fmathbb{\fmathbb{d}}d. holders-up 4s. 10\fmathbb{\fmathbb{d}}d.; machinemen—borers, universal millers, turret hand 4s. 11\fmathbb{\fmathbb{d}}d., millers (V and H), surface grinders, planers, slotters, shapers, radi drillers, key seaters 4s. 10\fmathbb{\fmathbb{d}}d., cold sawyers, air, hand or pillar drillers, strike 4s. 6\fmathbb{\fmathbb{q}}d., screwers, cockgrinders, cutting-off machinists 4s. 3\fmathbb{\fmathbb{d}}d. Shiftworke continue to be paid a shift allowance, for hours worked, of 5d. an hour for workers 18 and over and of 3\fmathbb{d}d. for those under 18, but this allowance is relonger to be added when computing payment for overtime or abnormal time
rinting Ink and Roller Manufacture	atten of captus of 3	10 M. 184 H	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s.) for male worker 18 and over, by 1s. 6d. (9s. to 10s. 6d.) for female workers 18 and over, and 1s. (6s. to 7s.) for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive cost-of-living bonus, include: adult male workers—grade 1 occupation London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 230s. 3d. a wee Provinces 219s. 9d., grade 2 219s. 9d., 210s. 6d., grade 3 214s. 9d., 205s. 9d. grade 4 212s., 203s. 6d., grade 5 209s. 6d., 201s.; women 21 and ov (qualified) 149s. 3d.
	ther change, inclusive	6 Jan.	Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increases in national minimum wage rates of 10s. 6d. a week for adult mand female workers in craft grades, of 9s. for adult male workers and 7s. 3 for adult female workers in non-craft grades, and of proportional amour for apprentices and other juvenile workers. National minimum rates aff change include: men 21 and over—craftsmen 217s. a week, non-craft grade (excluding domestic worker grades) 180s. 6d.; women 21 and over—craft women 217s., non-craft grades (excluding domestic worker grades) 144s. 6
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (42)	3 Jan.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5.4d. to 8s. 6.7d. f shift-rated workers) or by 0.17d. an hour (13.83d. to 14d. for hourly-rat workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, 0.97d. a shift (6s. 4.05d. to 6s. 5.02d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.37d. 10.5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youth work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 2.7d. to 4s. 3.35d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (6.91d. to 7d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and	3 Jan.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	do. do.
smit rell (Imou se	Northants.¶ West of Scotland** (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Jan.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 7d. calculate to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district),	3 Jan.		101 1 21 - 1:0 (0- 5.41 to 0- 6.74
162 on to all and all all all and all all all all all all all all all al	Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland‡	3 Jan.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0·17d. an hour (13·83d. to 14d.) craftsmen, by 0·13d. (10·37d. to 10·5d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and 0·09d. (6·91d. to 7d.) for apprentices under 18.

^{*} The minimum rate previously fixed for horse drivers engaged in delivery and collection outside the brewery premises is discontinued.

[†] The above rates are all inclusive and are not subject to any additions by way of bonuses, flat rates or allowances, whether national or local, temporary or permanent, except for temporary allowances in respect of men working wet, the five-day week bonus and rent allowances where made as an addition to wages. These rates are time rates of wages and are not applicable to pieceworkers except in so far as they relate to the guaranteed wage, waiting time payments, and, in certain circumstances, "make-up".

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

^{§ 6}th December, 1959, in the case of shift-working operatives whose normal shift-working week commences each Sunday.

^{||} See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

[†] See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

[‡] Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

^{||} These changes apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (other than the metals division), including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

[¶]Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned. •• Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	North-East Coast, Cumberland, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels dis- trict), Lincoln- shire, South Wales	3 Jan.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·17d. an hour (13·83d. to 14d.) for craftsmen, by 0·13d. (10·37d. to 10·5d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·09d. (6·91d. to 7d.) for apprentices under 18.
of 7s. 11d. or 7s., ad of proportional section 2s. a shift) kers, increased by fler change; made	and certain works in Scotland*	3 Jan.	Semi - skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·17d, an hour (13·83d, to 14d.).
old-room workers (machores), 183s., 1000- sermen 183s., 1000- first year 193s. 6d., 6d., 1000 firemen in 2 boys 39s. at 15 196s., stationary ags 2000 522s. 6d. at	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire(except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and certain works in Scotland*	"sparedor Hird year i is, head sha s, gas ong i s shiftwork i shiftwork	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·17d. an hour (13·83d. to 14d.) for men 21 and over, by 0·13d. (10·37d. to 10·5d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·09d. (6·91d. to 7d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
three-quarters of of proportional states of states of states of states of the states o	Staffordshire, Che- shire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district	4 Jan.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 5·02d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 3·35d.) for those under 18.
d. to St. 6-7d. for d. for hourly-rated m man's work, by	South-West Wales§ (43)	3 Jan.	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths under 18.
from (10.37d, to d on youths work, an hour (6-91d, to	South Wales and Monmouthshire	3 Jan.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 7.2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10.2d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 3.6d. or 3s. 10.5d. to 3s. 11.1d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	3 Jan.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 3d. to 6s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Jan.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 6·7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 5·02d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 3·35d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	3 Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 3.18d. to 8s. 4.34d.) for men, by 0.773d. (5s. 6.091d. to 5s. 6.864d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 0.43d. to 4s. 1.01d.) for boys.
Bobbin Manufacture		Third pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases† of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, boys and girls. Further increases of 7s. a week for higher skilled and of 6s. for lesser skilled adult male workers, of 5s. 6d. for labourers, of 4s. for women 19 and over, and of 4 per cent. for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 191s. 6d. a week, lesser skilled 179s., labourers 169s. 6d.; women 137s.; apprentices and boys 70s. 11d. at 15 rising to 136s. 10d. at 20, girls 70s. 3d. at 15 to 98s. 1d. at 18.
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 17 Jan.	Male and female workers (including plumber jointers, etc.)	New hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Minimum rates after change¶: fully qualified plumber jointers—London area (within a radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1d. (plus an additional rate of 2d. an hour when actually engaged on the jointing of cables of 33 kV and above); plumber jointers' mates 4s. 7d., 4s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.; youths and boys 30 per cent. of plumber jointers' rates at 16 rising to 85 per cent. at 21.**
a hoar (10.37d, to	craftsmon 2175, a rosely 180s. 64; women 21 february domestic world 1.3d. a shift (8s. 5; a now boar (13:834, to 14 and youths employed.	for women for to be. 5 and index and index sour [4s. 2]	Male and female workers	Increases† of 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21½ and over, of 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d., according to age, for youths 20 and under 21½, of 1s. 1d. for female workers 21 and over, of 1s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 5d., 7d. or 8d. for girls under 18. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living addition: men—group P.T. (pattern-makers and toolmakers) 196s. 6d. or 185s. 9d. a week, group A (experienced locksmiths and keymakers engaged on high quality work, and fully qualified bobbers, polishers and toolsetters) 189s. or 179s. 6d., group B (all other adult male workers, except labourers) 173s. 6d. or 166s. 2d., labourers 151s. 3d.; youths 123s. 2d. at 20, 141s. 6d. at 20½ and 159s. 9d. at 21 (until graded); female workers 47s. 9d. at 15 rising to 116s. at 21 (workers of more than ordinary skill and ability or engaged on special work may receive an extra payment of up to 5s. a week). The cost-of-living addition to be the same for pieceworkers as for dayworkers. Within the London area, the total rates are subject to an addition of 15 per cent.
Basket Making	United Kingdom	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (25 to 27½ per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers.
s 18 and maler 21 d. an ibour (6-91d	(C. 3-13d.) or by 0-00	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Jan.	Workers employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except maintenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries: Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum basic time rates after change: men 21 and over 155s. a week, youths and boys 62s. at 15 rising to 144s. 6d. at 20½;
	O-Sd.) for apprentice	(10 37d, to	Dillow dispersion and application of the state of the sta	women 18 and over 109s. 3d., girls 62s. at 15 rising to 99s. at 17½; existing differentials continue to be maintained. Increases of 6s. 6d. a week for men, and of 4s. 6d. for women, to be arranged
			FIECEWOIKEIS	either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.

* Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

‡ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

§ Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.

|| Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.

¶ Weekly minimum rates for process workers as published in "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959" are unaffected; equivalent hourly rates on the basis of the reduced normal working week are therefore excluded.

** See also under "Changes in Hours of Work."

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Class of Workpeople		Classes of Workpeopl	Particulars	of Change (sin 532)	Industry
Silk Manufacture (continued)	Macclesfield man. (81) (81) (81) (81) (81) (81) (81) (81)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Jan.	Timeworkers	•••	Increases in minimum ra women weavers in the or over, and of proport Minimum basic time ra and over, grade 1 155s. 160s. 6d., women 18 at 112s. 3d.; smallware at 158s. 6d., grade 3 162 grade 3 112s. 3d.; mat 155s., women grade 1 1 137s. 9d., men and w number of looms; en 167s. 6d., women grad section—time rates, me	manufacturing ional amounts after charates after charates after charates a week, grade and over, grade s. 6d., women ufacturing se 09s. 3d., grade omen weaver inbroidery sec e 1 109s. 3d.,	g section, of 4s. 6d. It, according to age, for age include: throwing 1A 157s. 6d., grade 2 1 109s. 3d., grade 2 1 109s. 3d., etion—men, all work 2 111s. 3d., grade 3 148s. 6d. to 167s. tion—unskilled men grade 2 111s. 3d.; h	or other women to r younger workers g section—men 2: 2 159s. 6d., grade : 111s. 3d., grade : de 1 155s., grade : grade 2 111s. 3d. ers except weaver 117s. 3d., grade 3/6d., according to 155s., skilled me
one system as		alainidenst	Pieceworkers		Increases of 6s. 6d. a wee either as a flat-rate pay	ek for men, ar ment or by ar	nd of 4s. 6d. for wom a adjustment of the pi	en, to be arrange ece rates.
Silk Manufacture and Dyeing	Leek (80)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Jan.	Timeworkers o		Increases in minimum ra for women 18 and ove for younger workers. and over, other than grade 2 159s. 6d., grade printers' mates 161s. 169s. 6d. in fourth y printers' mates and dy 217s. 8d.; boilermen (on shafting) 161s. 6 women 18 and over, 111s. 3d., grade 2 112s	Minimum ti learners—grac e 3 163s. 6d., 6d., dyers' n year; all nig ers 219s. 8d., 1 (days) 175s 6d., (on braid other than	oportional amounts, me rates after change 1 155s. a week, g dyers 161s. 6d., screer rixers 161s. 6d. in 1 ht workers—screen parrow fabric worker, (nights) 186s., o 1 machines) 159s. 6 learners—grade 1 10	according to age e include: men 2 rade 1A 157s. 6d a printers 166s. 6d first year rising t printers 227s. 2d s 220s. 10d., other ideas and greaser d., keymen 179s
er omit siste Xi	. to 2s. 1 ld.; process	id, C is, A	Pieceworkers		Increases of 6s. 6d. a we either as a flat-rate pa	ek for men, a yment or by a	nd of 4s. 6d. for won n adjustment of the p	nen, to be arrange piece rates.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers		Increases* of 1s. 6d. a Minimum rates after over 164s. 8d. a wee 122s. 5d., cutting and	change, inclusek; women 1	ive of cost-of-living to 8 and over—felt pr	onus: men 21 an
	Scotland (except Hawick) (92)	First full pay week in Jan.	Male and female timeworks	ers	Bonus increased* by 3s. by 2s. 7d. (22s. 3d. to portional amounts for bonus: male workers over; female workers	24s. 10d.) for juveniles. No. 65s. 5d. a w	r adult female timework finimum rates after of eek at 15 rising to 1	change, inclusive of 60s. 4d. at 21 ar
	work basis time rate ce as cutters 4s. 1 dd., 2s. 10d.;	ers experien	Female pieceworkers		Bonus (or flat-rate additional linereases* of 4s. 6d. a			
nowackers 21 and of the properties of the properties of the process of the proces	Hawick (92)	First full and complete pay week in Jan.	Male and female workers	-m)	of 3s. (36s. to 39s.) for Minimum weekly rate per cent. on basic rate women: journeymen	r women, and es after chang es and the flat	e, inclusive of percer- rate bonus of 55s. for	ntage bonus of 1 or men and 39s. f
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in Jan.	Male knitters employed in shawl and antimacassar tion of the hosiery and k wear industry	sec-	Increase* of 5 per cent. static bonus.	(5 to 10 per	cent.) on the total of	basic earnings ar
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgov	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers auxiliary workers	and	Increase* of 1 per cent. i			
Leavers Lace Manufacture	Long Eaton, Not- tingham and Derby	complete pay week following 31 Dec.,	Twisthands and auxil workers	iary	Increase* of 1 per cent. schedule dated 1st Fe	making the o	verall addition 50 pe	r cent. on the wag
	Northern Ireland (96) (254)	11 Jan.	borust men 20 and v gilders, emboseers, sant 22-mile radius from Cl Provincial area 5c 4d.; light reakers and special concretes, lat grade 4	-830	Increases of 1½d. an h have served an apprento period of apprensamplemaking, of ½d workers operating Sv. 21 or over, and of ½d. workers; increase of minimum time rates apprenticeship of 5 y hour, area B 3s. 8½d warehouse clerks 3s. samplemaking 1s. 2½to 2s. 10½d. or 2s. machines, areas A and during second 6 mornot less than 2 years area A 3s. 5d., area Eembroidery machines 3s. 8½d., on single 13s. 10½d., other work	tticeship of 5 y titiceship, for ., 1d. or 1½d., wiss embroide, ., ½d., ¼d., 1d. '1½d. an hour after change ears—measure l., 1appers 3s. 8d., 3s. 5½d. d. or 1s. 2d. 8½d. during fid B 1s. 7½d. during fid B 1s. 7½d. during fid B 3 3s. 3d.; piec s, on single machines have	ears, of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., \(\frac{1}\)d., \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., \(\frac{1}\)d., \(\frac{1}\)d., \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., \(\frac{1}\)d., \(\frac{1}\)d.,	d. or 14d., according, measuring a of employment, for other work age, for other you time rates. Genewho have served, area A 3s. 11½d. ehouse assistants ping, measuring a apprenticeship rision Swiss embroidemployment, 2s. 3 kers 21 or over when the preceding 5 years—workers on Switters, areas A and y coupled mach
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)‡ (99)	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers		Increase* of 1 per cent all time and piece rat	tes.		
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 2 Jan.	Male and female workers	indi bai lev and lev	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a men 21 and over, of portional amounts inclusive of war wage of-living addition of over—hydraulic pack and print lookers 190 off 186s. 6d., plaiters 183s., porters 179s.; —markers-off 122s. plaiters, parcellers, banders and tapers,	Is. (45s. to 4 for younger e of 20s. a wee 69s. for men a kers and mak ls., assistant lcs, cutters, lapp women 18 and 8d., cutters a hand and wi	os.) for women 18 ar workers. Standard ek for men and 12s. f and 46s. for women, in ers-up 193s. 6d. a wokers, markers-off, st eers, hoistmen and ge if over with not less that and machine creasers are creasers, lap and	rates after chan or women, and conclude: men 21 acek, competent gampers and presseneral warehousen an 3 years' experier 119s. 8d., stitchd selvedge stamper
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 16 Jan.	Male and female workers		Increases of 2d. an he and of 1½d. for ot of 2½d. an hour for Rates after change: 3s. 6½d. at 21 and o	ther male wo male piecewor dayworkers—	rkers and for fema kers, and of 1\frac{3}{4}d. for -males 1s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. an 1	female piecework four at 15 rising

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

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

‡ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton, Nottingham district and Derby.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	which Chang took effect	classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	The state of the s	allectoring as a second to a s	or percent and of proportions of the control of the	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of \(\frac{3}{4}d., \) 1\(\frac{1}{4}d., \) 1\(\frac{1}{2}d., \) 1\(\frac{3}{4}d. \) or 2d., according to age, for learners increase of 3\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: measure cutters with not less than 4 years experience after 19 3s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) an hour, cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up passers, pressers and machinists (other than plain machinists) with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 3s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 3s. 6d., other workers excepted after 19 3s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)*
according to , skilled men loom weaving to be arranged rates.	1488, 5d. to 1676, bd. to unskilled tope 175 to 2 1115, 3d.; band to 2 1115, 3d.; band to 45, 6d. 46; woner.	n veavor iders vec in 100s. 3d., un in 81 d. am in g men, sed	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ¾d., 1d., 1¼d. or 1½d., according to age at commencement and period of employment, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 7¼d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 5¾d.*
and greasure keymon 179a.; id., grade LA	(111) (251)	s 29 Jan.	Male and female workers:— Retail bespoke branch	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of 1½d. for male late entrants and for female workers (other than learners), of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for female learners; increase of 3½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trade 3s. 5½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 11½d. at 20; female workers—bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 or over, subject to qualification as to experience, etc., area A 2s. 5¾d., area B 2s. 7½d., area C 2s. 8½d., all other workers except learners A 2s. 3½d., B 2s. 5½d., C 2s. 7d., learners A 1s. 1½d. during first 6 months rising to 1s. 9d. in third year, B 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10½d., C 1s. 4d. to 2s. 1½d.; piecework basis time rate for male workers of any age 3s. 9d.†
r mele workers, t mele workers, st and by pro-	and the first product of a second to the second to the second control of the second to	ye, inclusive woman 1 supplies to the supplies of the supplies	Minimum reus dirat Chino over 154. 8d a week 1,225. 3d, coming and strict the coming and strict to 28. 7d (23) 16 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over (other than late entrants), of \$\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, for male late entrants and for female workers (other than learners), of \$\frac{2}{3}\dlot\$, 1d., \$1\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, according to age, for youths and boys, and of \$\frac{3}{4}\dlot\$, 1d. or \$1\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, according to period of employment, for female learners; increases of \$3\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 3d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 3s. 10d. an hour, other workers after 1 year's employment 3s. \$\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, youths and boys 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 3s. at 20; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 2s. \$\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, all other workers except learners 2s. 7d., learners 1s. \$4\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, during first 6 months rising to 2s. 2d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers, cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 4s. \$1\frac{1}{2}\dlot\$, all other workers 3s. 9d., female workers of any age 2s. 10d. †
Refractory Goods Manufacture	England and Wales (118)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Jan.	Workers other than mainten- ance men‡	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers to receive equivalent increases which may be merged in the piece rates by local mutual agreements. Minimum rates after change: male labourers 21 and over 3s. 9½d. an hour, younger male workers 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20; female workers 2s. 1½d. at 16 and under rising to 2s. 10d. at 18 and over; kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shiftwork 34s. (previously 32s. 10d.) a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. and shift allowance of 3d. an hour). Differential rates for able-bodied adult male workers in semi-skilled and skilled occupations to be agreed in the areas or by negotiation between
odw 211/200 10	(127) Dieq 08 solublis flato State t desis augminim State t desis augminime State t desis augminime State t desis augminime State t desis augminimen St	stor or 3 years	Workers employed in making salt glazed and sanitary fireclay ware	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for female timeworkers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers to receive equivalent increases which may be merged in the piece rates by local mutual agreement. Minimum rates after change: male labourers 21 and over 3s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour, younger male workers 1s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. at 20; female workers 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 16 and under rising to 2s. 11\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. at 20 and over; kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 33s. 10d. (previously 32s. 8d.) a shift (including differential of 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. and shift allowance of 3d. an hour), kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) employed on continuous shift work 33s. 2d. (previously 32s.) a shift (including differential of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. and shift allowance of 3d. an hour). Locally agreed differential rates for able-bodied and adult male workers in semi-skilled or skilled occupations are to be maintained as plussages to the new minimum rate.
Processing	Old, 3s. 714, wareh apprenties to input a sear of input a search a search a search and a search a sea	1959§ second sec	sing plate and sheet glass	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 20 and over—(Group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sand blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 6d. an hour, Provincial area 5s. 4d.; (Group 2) bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 5s. 1½d., 4s. 1½d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. 4d.), silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 10½d., 4s. 8½d., embossers' assistants and sand blasters' assistants 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 8½d., 4s. 6½d.; (Group 3) leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 7d., 4s. 5d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 6d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 4d.; women 20 and over 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d.
Envelope Making and Stationery Manufacture	England and Wales (145)	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s.) for adult male workers, by 1s. 6d. (9s. to 10s. 6d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
Printing	Scotland (157)	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers employed in the production of daily and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (except London) (150-152)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and news- paper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s.) for adult male workers, by 1s. 6d. (9s. to 10s. 6d.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
ctyreige stampers us 21 and over a others, shareas tale mecoworlars	to the season, they are but to be season to be to be season to be seas	6 Jan.	Auxiliary workers in composing depts.	New rates introduced for auxiliary workers in composing depts., including cost-of-living bonus of 14s. a week, as follows:—jobbing, weekly and biweekly newspapers, grade 1 towns 199s. 6d. a week, grade 2 towns 197s., evening newspapers 218s. 6d., 215s., morning and tri-weekly newspapers 240s., 236s. 6d.

^{*} These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). 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 86 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during Janua

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Class of Workgroop	Particulars of Change	industry
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	London (152–153)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	workers, by 1s. 6d. (9)	reased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s. to 10s. 6d.) for adult female wo apprentices and learners.	s.) for adult male rkers, and by pro-
ta apprentices in the color of	Scotland (156)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Cost-of-living bonus inc workers, by 1s. 6d. (9	creased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s. to 10s. 6d.) for adult female wo apprentices and learners.	ls.) for adult male
Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (158–159)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in litho- graphic printing and photo- gravure (except photogravure process workers)	workers, by 1s. 6d. (9	creased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s. to 10s. 6d.) for adult female we apprentices and learners.	4s.) for adult male orkers, and by pro-
Lithographic Printing	Scotland	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus ind workers, and by propo	creased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 1) ortional amounts for apprentices an	4s.) for adult male d learners.
Process Engraving	United Kingdom	Pay day in week com- mencing 25 Jan.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engrav- ing and in process proofing departments of process en- graving trade houses and certain publishing firms	and new national mi week for journeymen proportional amounts	13s., previously paid, consolidate nimum rates agreed, resulting in i on day shift, of 47s. 8d.† for those for apprentices. National minimud day shift 292s. 6d. a week, night shift 292s.	ncreases of 32s.† a on night shift, with m rates after change
Lithographic Tin Printing	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers		creased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 1 ortional amounts for apprentices.	4s.) for adult male
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	First full pay period beginning on or after 31 Jan.	Timeworkers	hours without loss of workers 3s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. an 4s. 0\frac{3}{4}d., grade D wo	greed consequent on the reduction pay, as follows:—men 21 and over hour, grade B semi-skilled 3s. 11 ork calling for special skill or resp 4s. 2½d., women 21 and over 2s. 9½d	grade A unskilled d., grade C skilled onsibility, including
in 234s, 6s.5 to 234s, 6s.5 t under 18, of 4s 18 and under 2	2415 6dg it 1405 6dg nervition of 5s, for bot natives formale merces	147s, 6d, to sinkum remun hs 38 and to of 3s, for a	Payment-by-results workers	Piecework prices or bor	nus schemes to yield to a worker of mg amounts:—men 21 and over—6., grade C 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., grade D 5s. 0., 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 6d.\frac{1}{2}	grade A 4s. 6 ² d. ar
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	do.	Skilled layers and labourers	New minimum rates a hours without loss of labourers 4s. 0\fmade d.\fmathbb{g}	greed consequent on the reduction of pay, as follows:—skilled layers	n of normal weekly 4s. 4\frac{3}{2}d. an hour
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	11 Jan.	Print block, roller and stamp cutters	workers, and of prop skilled craftsmen 215	week for skilled craftsmen, of 5s. 1 portional amounts for apprentices. is. 7½d. a week, semi-skilled workering to 161s. 3d. at 20.	Rates after change
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture		to no byte of a construction of the constructi	Male and female workers	6s., 4s. 6d. or 3s., as paid; new cost-of-livover, of 6s. 9d. for Minimum rates afte London (within 15 rates) 165s. 6d. to 194s., a women 21 and under centres with a popul 173s. to 216s., wome with a population of the paid	in basic rates and consolidation intocording to age, of the cost-of-liviving bonus granted of 9s. a week workers 18 to 20, and of 4s. 6d. of change, exclusive of cost-of-liviving bonus granted for cost-of-living cross of the cording to classification, 25 and 25 130s. to 158s., 25 and over 135s ation of 100,000 and over—men 10 n 128s. to 156s. and 133s. to 167s. 6f less than 100,000—men 159s. 6 omen 125s. to 152s. 6d. and 130s.	ng bonus previous! for workers 21 and for those under 18 ing bonus, include en 21 and under 2 over 176s. to 220s. to 170s.; provincia 52s. 6d. to 191s. and 6d.; provincial towr dd. to 185s. 6d. an
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (195)	1 May, 1959¶	Loaders	Differential amounts hydraulic or mechan	payable to certain loaders re-de nical lifting devices (2d. an hour),	signated to includ
Post Office	f to 203s 6d; shot due to 1876. A	to the track of the control of the c	Female manipulative rank-and-file grades	of employment, for increases for part-tir telegraphists,** Lonc maximum of 250s., Provincial areas 153: rising to 195s. at 25, 152s. to 181s., then to 278s., 157s. to 195 184s. to 206s. at 24, then to 200s.; wom	1s. to 9s. a week, according to age, full-time staff 21 and over, with me staff. Rates after change for full-time staff. Rates after the staff. Staff. Staff. Staff. Rates after the staff. Staff. Staff. Rates after the staff. Staff. Staff. Rates after the staff. Staff. Rates after the staff. Rates after change to staff. Rates after change to staff. Rates after change for full staff. Rates after change to staff. Rates after change for full staff. Rates after the staff. Rates after	proportional hour ill-time staff include 199s, at 25, then to 192s., then to 242: phonists**164s. at 5 0 188s., then to 222: rs 163s. to 202s., the to 262s.; postwome 207s., 172s. to 192 en higher grade 187
	Provincial Areas in the United Kingdom (197)	1 Jan.	Engineering, motor transport and supplies rank-and-file grades	Second biennial revision in increases for profinction increases for pr	on of provincial deductions from Locovincial staff of 6d. a week for under 21), and of £2 or £2 10s. on scale, for salaried grades. Rates-labourers 176s. a week, technician dult service 195s., then by annual inclass IIA—on entry 198s. 6d., after ual increments to 219s. 6d., 230s. officers £568 a year to £807 10s.	weekly-paid grad a year, according after change includ s Class IIB—on ent crements to 205s. 6 1 year's adult servi
Cinematograph Film Production	so-norse craws to be ter 18.) Ministers as when of Clinich was c ins see 9 s. a week p ea bly to 15%, from	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 Dec., 1959	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	18 and over, and by	ncreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (6s. 6 y 1s. (4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.)for young	d. to 8s.) for worker er workers.

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

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

§ These increases were authorised in January, 1960, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

[†] Merit money up to these amounts, where paid, is consolidated into the new rates.

[‡] Also included in the agreement are provisions for a new cost-of-living bonus based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus is to be calculated in January and July each year according to the index figures relating to November and May immediately preceding; for each point rise or fall above the index figure of 109 (January, 1956 = 100) the bonus shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, by 1s. 6d. a week for journeymen and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates remain unchanged if the index figure falls below 109.

[§] See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The new bonus is now related to a 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 related to an index figure of 110.

[¶] This change was authorised in October, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

^{**} In these grades 100 per cent. scales are quoted—lower rates are in operation for women not accepting liability for attendance throughout the 24 hours (including Sundays).

^{††} 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 affected by the extension of the national rate area reported under "National Government Service" on page 81 of this GAZETTE.

^{‡‡} See footnote ‡ on page 159 of the April, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Class of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (addat)
Cinematograph Film Production (continued)	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers* employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (51s. 6d. to 53s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (34s. 4d. to 35s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Catering		Week ending 18 Dec., 1959	Male chargehands, assistants and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 12s. or 14s. 6d. a week, according to staff, for chargehands, of 10s. 6d. for assistants after 5 years' service (including 3 years' apprenticeship), and of 5s. for junior assistants and apprentices. Rates after change: charge-hands 200s. to 222s. 6d. a week, according to staff, assistants—during first year after apprenticeship 140s., during second year 150s., after 5 years (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 192s. 6d., apprentices—during first year 85s., second year 95s., third year 110s.
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (202-203)	4 Jan.	Certain workers employed in the handling, storage and transportation of petroleum products, except those em- ployed at refineries:—	Editionary in Fig. 1986. First Workers employed in par day graphic printing and process or fraces workers) Photogravure From Photogravure fracest photogravure fraces workers)
	s. a week (12s. 10 14 his for apprentices and		Youths Cost-of-living bonus income workers, and by proport	Increases in minimum wage rates of 1s. 4d. to 14s. 4d. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: London area 83s. a week at 16 rising to 149s. 9d. at 20, Provinces 80s. to 145s.‡
treases of 32s.f e right shift, with ances after charge	f 47s, 8d.† for those of	ration ratios	Drivers and vehicle mates	Adjustment of categories and differentials for drivers of vehicles of over 1,500 gallons carrying capacity, resulting in increases of 4s. 2d. or 1s. 2d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle. Minimum rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 3,000 gallons carrying capacity and over, \$ London area 209s. a week, Provinces 204s. 3d., of over 1,500 gallons carrying capacity but less than 3,000\$ 202s., 197s. 3d., of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under 195s. (same), 190s. 3d. (same).‡
O for adult male	mts for apprentices.	tional amou	Workers employed solely and continuously on night work (other than watchmen, watchmen/ operators)	Special payments at the rate of time-and-one-quarter for the standard hours worked each night substituted for an allowance of 8s. a night, previously paid.
		25 Jan.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for shop managers, and of 5s. 6d. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 174s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, to 268s. where weekly trade is more than £1,250, Provincial A area 170s. to 264s., Provincial B area 164s. to 258s.; shop manageresses—London 151s. 6d. to 245s. 6d., A 147s. 6d. to 241s. 6d., B 140s. 6d. to 234s. 6d.¶
ide A 4s. 513. and Li women 21 and of mornal weekly	nen 21 and over-gri 10fd., grade D Ss. 0fd bc.§	agranding consequence of consequence conse	Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for women 21 and over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 of over—London area, males 166s. a week, females 123s., Provincial A
is, 44d, on hour, it, for semi-skilled lass after change; 170s, 6d., appropriate to beaus previously workers 21 and	dows:	puy, as for steller arrow to total arrow to to total arrow to total arrow to total arrow to total arrow to tota	hours without toes of labourers is tigd. amp locreases of 7s. 6d. a wes stilled craftsmen 21ts, stilled craftsmen 21ts, since 83s. 3d. at 10 thin 6s., 8s. 6s. 6d. or 3s., acct paid; new cost-of-livit	area 162s., 119s., Provincial B area 156s., 112s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 70s. at under 16 rising to 160s. at 22 or over, A 65s. to 156s., B 62s. to 150s., female workers, London 58s. to 118s. 6d., A 53s. 6d. to 114s. 6d., B 50s. to 107s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 69s. to 154s., A 64s. to 149s. 6d., B 61s. to 148s., female workers, London 57s. to 112s. 6d., A 52s. 6d. to 108s., B 49s. to 104s. 6d. (The minimum remuneration for shop assistants entering the trade at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during the second 3 months.)¶
bonus, includes 21 and under 25 22 to 220a, 4 170s.; provincial 5 6d. to 391s. and 6 182s. dod 6 182s.	20. and of 4s. 6d. for the fire of coat-of-living Cross-more living Cross-more living the light of the fire of the	name of control of the control of th	Transport workers 104	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, who receive 4s. 6d. at 18 and under 21, 3s. at under 18). Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 93s. 6d. a week at under 18 rising to 160s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 91s. 6d. to 156s., Provincial B area 87s. 6d. to 150s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and two-horse drawn vehicles 166s., 162s., 156s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 170s., 166s., 160s., of over 5 tons 174s., 170s., 164s.¶
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades	Great Britain (213) (253)	4 Jan.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for shop managers, and of 5s. 6d. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 187s. 6d. a week where the number of staff is one, to 212s. 6d. where the number of staff is five, Provincial A area 183s. 6d. to 208s. 6d., Provincial B area 178s. 6d. to 203s. 6d.; shop manageresses—London 160s. 6d. to 185s. 6d., A 156s. 6d. to 181s. 6d., B 151s. 6d. to 176s. 6d.**
nonsista 1212s, nonsista 1212s	s., then to 234s.; teleph mum of 226s., 158s. to Land telegraph efficers , 171s. to 188s., then to 178s. to 199s., then to cers proper to postmen to 236s., 175s. to 228s to 236s., 175s. to 228s	at 21 to 185 at 10 c a maximum, then to 210s, to 270 at 10 21ds, insum, 181s at 10 a	Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for women 21 or over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over —London area, males 169s. a week, females 126s. 6d., Provincial A area 165s., 122s., Provincial B area 159s. 6d., 116s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stockhands—male workers, London 69s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 163s. at 22 or over, A 64s. 6d. to 159s., B 61s. 6d. to 153s. 6d., female workers,
debly-paid grades tear, according to tear, according to tear charge include; less IIB—on entry connents to 20%, 6d., year's adult service	of 6d, a week for d of 6d, a week for d of 210s, a level a week for more a week for more surely level by amount ince my 1982, 6d, after 4 to 210s, 6d, 230s, a to 250 to 680 7 10s.	incipl staff rder 21), an egle, for s bources 176 service 19 s 11Aon c nerements	ni-file in increases for prov (including juveniles us corresponding London	London 58s, 6d. to 122s., A 54s. to 117s. 6d., B 50s. 6d. to 111s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 68s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 155s. at 22 or over, A 63s. 6d. to 151s., B 60s. 6d. to 149s., female workers, London 57s. 6d. to 117s., A 53s. to 112s. 6d., B 49s. 6d. to 106s. 6d. (The minimum remuneration for sales assistants entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during the second 3 months.)**
to St.) for workers	Is bd. a week Yes, bd.	vd *besien		Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, who receive 4s. 6d. at 18 and under 21, 3s. at under 18.) Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 93s. a week at under 18 rising to 163s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 91s. to 159s., Provincial B area 87s. to 153s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 167s., 163s., 157s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 171s., 167s., 161s., of over 5 tons 175s., 171s., 165s., **
			0 13103	" Stiril money up to these autooned when good, is convoluted into the re-

[•] Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Class of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades	Great Britain (215) (253)	25 Jan.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for shop managers, and of 5s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 178s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is under £60, to 234s. 6d. where weekly trade is £475 and under £500, Provincial A area 173s. to 229s., Provincial B area 166s. to 222s.; shop manageresses—London 152s. 6d. to 208s. 6d., A 147s. to 203s., B 139s. 6d. to 195s. 6d.*
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for women 21 or over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—male workers, London area 170s. a week, Provincial A area 165s. 6d., Provincial B area 158s. 6d., female workers 127s., 122s., 114s. 6d., grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, stockhands or van salesmen—male workers, London 65s. at under 16 rising to 163s. 6d. at 22 or over, A 60s. to 159s., B 57s. to 152s., female workers, London 56s. to 122s., A 53s. to 117s. 6d., B 49s. to 109s. 6d.; all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, London 64s. at under 16 rising to 154s. at 22 or over, A 59s. to 149s. 6d., B 56s. to 148s., female workers, London 56s. to 116s., A 53s. to 111s., B 49s. to 104s. 6d.*
			Transport workers	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, who receive 4s. 6d. at 18 and under 21, 3s. at under 18). Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 94s. a week at under 18 rising to 163s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 91s. 6d. to 159s., Provincial B area 87s. to 152s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 168s., 163s. 6d., 157s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 172s., 168s., 161s., of over 5 tons 176s. 6d., 172s., 165s. 6d.*
Retail Book- selling and Stationery Trades	Great Britain (216) (252)	11 Jan.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for shop managers, and of 5s. 6d. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 196s. a week, Provincial A area 192s., Provincial B area 186s.; shop manageresses, London 169s. 6d., A 165s. 6d., B 159s. 6d.†
	The property of the same		Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s. a week for men 21 or over, of 3s. for youths 18 and under 21, of 2s. 6d. for boys under 18, of 4s. for women 21 or over, of 2s. 6d. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: workers other than cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London area 66s. a week at under 16 rising to 164s. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 60s. 6d. to 160s., Provincial B area 56s. to 154s., females, London 57s. to 126s., A 51s. 6d. to 122s., B 47s. to 116s.; cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London 62s. 6d. to 154s., A 57s. 6d. to 150s., B 53s. 6d. to 144s., females, London 54s. to 116s., A 49s. to 112s., B 45s. to 106s. (The minimum remuneration for workers, other than cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters, entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 is 15 per cent. less than the above rates during the first 12 months of employment.)†
			Transport workers	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, who receive 3s at 18 and under 21, 2s. 6d. at under 18). Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles—London area 88s. a week at under 18 rising to 158s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 86s. to 154s., Provincial B area 82s. to 148s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 162s., 158s., 152s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 166s., 162s., 156s., of over 5 tons 170s. 166s., 160s.†
National Government Service	United Kingdom	1 Jan.	All grades in the non-industrial Civil Service previously sub- ject to three-tier provincial differentiation;	Extension of national rate area to include towns with a population of between 80,000 and 120,000.§
Prison Services	Great Britain (240)	1 Jan.	Female subordinate grades employed in H.M. Prisons, and Borstals and Detention Centres	Increases ranging from 4s. to 9s. a week, according to occupation and period of service. Weekly rates after change: night patrol 190s. rising by 6 annual increments to 220s.; temporary officers 207s. rising by 5 annual increment to 233s.; officers (including auxiliary officers) 193s. during training and probation, 213s. on confirmation of appointment rising by 8 annual increments to 271s.; principal officers (including Borstal matrons) 300s rising by 5 annual increments to 350s.; chief officers, class II 408s. rising to 410s. after 3 years' service; chief officers, class I 447s. rising to 448s after 4 years' service.
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 Jan.	School janitors	Establishment of a Scheme of Pay for full-time male workers on the basis of a gross upstanding wage to cover all normal duties of the post. The scheme provides for 7 gradings (A to G) of janitors in primary and/or secondary schools, according to type and accommodation of school. Gross upstanding rates of pay for janitors: ¶Grade A (primary or primary and secondary schools combined with single stream accommodation, i.e., not less that 7 classes or comparable accommodation), Group 1 Authorities 199s.; week, Group 2 Authorities 196s.; primary schools only—Grade B (600-899 pupils) the appropriate Grade A rate plus 7s. 6d., Grade C (900 and over pupils) plus 12s. 6d.; secondary schools only—Grade D (under 250 pupils the appropriate Grade A rate, Grade E (250-599 pupils) plus 7s. 6d., Grade I (600-899 pupils) plus 12s. 6d., Grade G (900 and over pupils) plus 17s. 6d. Gross upstanding wage for assistant janitors to be determined by the loca authorities concerned, according to the duties and responsibilities of the post

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING JANUARY

Flour Milling	Great Britain (excluding London) (16)	4 Jan.	Transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Fish Curing	Aberdeen	16 Jan.	Labourers employed in the box pool section of the fish curing industry	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44.**

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

[§] For the purpose of payment, existing drivers of vehicles of over 2,500 gallons capacity and up to 2,999 gallons capacity will continue to be treated as being in the top category, the intention being to transfer such drivers to vehicles of 3,000 gallons capacity and over as soon as circumstances permit.

[|] In addition, compensatory bonus payments of 6d. an hour for drivers and 3d. for vehicle mates are introduced for all hours worked, subject to a minimum payment equal to that of the guaranteed hours of the working week or to the standard weekly hours in a shift cycle, in return for the co-operation of driving staff in achieving the maximum improvement in running times by driving at speeds permitted by law.

These 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 GAZETTE.

^{*} These increases took effect under Orders 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, which also specifies the transference of certain areas in Scotland from Provincial B to Provincial A area. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Includes Post Office manipulative rank-and-file grades (page 196 in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1959") and messengers, paperkeepers, non-industrial car drivers and non-industrial cleaners in other Departments, for whom changes in rates of wages and hours of work are published from time to time in this GAZETTE.

§ The towns concerned are Bath, Blackburn, Burnley, Cambridge, Darlington, Doncaster, Grimsby (County Borough), Halifax, Ipswich, Luton (Municipal Borough), Newport (Monmouth), Northampton, Norwich, Oldham, Oxford, Paisley, Preston, Poole, Reading, Rhondda, Rochdale, Romford (that part outside the London rate area), Rotherham, St. Helens (Lancs.), Solihull, Southport, Swindon, Thurrock, Walsall, Wigan and York. The extension of the national rate area to include towns previously in the provincial rate area is proceeding in annual stages on the basis of a descending population scale. The above extension represents the third stage under these arrangements, and all staff outside the London area will achieve national rates by 1st January, 1962.

|| These increases represent the sixth stage in the introduction of equal pay for men and women in the non-industrial Civil Service.

¶ Subject to deduction of an amount not exceeding 10s. where such average exceeds 50. Appropriate deductions at current rates are also made for emoluments supplied in kind (uniform is supplied free).

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Class of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brewing	London (27)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Jan.	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.*
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms)† (37)	4 Jan.	Workers other than engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for dayworkers, from 44 to no exceeding an average of 42 for two-shift workers, and from 45 to not exceeding an average of 42§ for non-continuous three-shift workers.*
ASS. IN CONTRACTOR		4 Jan.	Engineering and building trade craftsmen, coopers, wheel- wrights, wagon repairers and apprentices.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for dayworkers, from 44 to no exceeding an average of 42 for two-shift workers, and from 45 to not exceeding an average of 42\frac{3}{4} for non-continuous three-shift workers.*
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 17 Jan.	Male and female workers (including plumber jointers, etc.)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½.*
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	First full pay period beginning on or after 31 Jan.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½.*
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	do.	Skilled layers and labourers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½.*
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	4 Jan.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½.*
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (202–203)	4 Jan.	Workers employed in the hand- ling, storage and transporta- tion of petroleum products, except those employed at refineries;— Watchmen, watchmen/ operators	Normal weekly hours reduced from 52 to 50 (inclusive of meal breaks).*
			All other workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (exclusive of meal breaks).*

* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages"

† These changes apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (other than the metals division), including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

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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DISPUTES, ACCIDENTS, MISCELLANEOUS

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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 Kingdom known to be in 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 stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 74,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 49,500 were directly involved and 25,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not them. the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 180,000 working days lost during January included 18,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

from the previous month.

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

					SPECIAL PROPERTY.	
	Numb	er of Stopp	ages	Stoppages in N	in Progress Ionth	
Industry Group†	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Coal Mining Engineering Motor Vehicles	4 4 2	120 17 18	124 21 20	15,300 4,900 31,300	26,000 21,000 50,000	
Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Fransport, etc.	4	3 17 16	3 21 16	4,200 1,600 11,600	6,000 8,000 45,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	2	33	35	10,000	22,000	
Total, January, 1960	16	224	240	78,800	180,000	
Total, December, 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 Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	38 70	14,300 11,200
Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or persons	2 34	7,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	68	14,500
Sympathetic action	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:—

Duration of	Number of						
Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved				
Not more than 1 day 2 days	100 46 28 27 16	16,300 9,100 7,300 7,000 6,400	21,000 15,000 33,000 20,000 71,000				
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 26th January of 230 car assemblers and other workers, occasioned

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision: those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.

† Industrial analyses in this series are now being based on the 1958 edition

†Industrial analyses in this series are now being based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

1 Less than 500 working days.

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 electricians and mates in support of a claim for a pay increase for electricians' mates lasted from 25th January to 6th February. Some 3,800 other workers in the same factory were stood off.* At Dagenham, 700 press shop operatives and other workers stopped work from 8th to 12th January in protest against the effect on home life and loss of earnings which it was feared would result from the employer's proposal to replace twoshift working by three-shift working; 6,800 other workers at the same factory were laid off before work was resumed on pre-stoppage conditions pending negotiations. In London, 130 fork lift drivers, 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 a bonus scheme. The stoppage lasted from 8th to 29th January when work was resumed pending negotiations.

In the road haulage industry a widespread stoppage of work involved 4,850 drivers, mates and other workers for varying periods between 4th and 22nd January. The stoppage was in protest against the operation of new schedules which had been agreed by the British Road Services National Negotiating Committee. Work was resumed on pre-stoppage terms and the new schedules put into

Two thousand Liverpool rubber workers stopped work on 29th January, because of dissatisfaction with the terms of a national agreement regarding the length of the working week. Before the stoppage ended, pending negotiations, on 2nd February, a further 1,700 men had been laid off because of the stoppage.

Two lengthy stoppages of work which were reported on page 33 of the January, 1960, GAZETTE have now ended. The 320 Clydebank workers engaged in boilermaking returned to work on 8th February, pending negotiations. The stoppage at the Shell Centre Site, London, ended on the following day. (The report of the Committee of Investigation appointed to enquire into the dispute is summarised on page 54 of this GAZETTE).

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain 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 previous month and 82 in January, 1959. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in January, compared with 33 in the previous month and 14 in January, 1959. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for January, 1960. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959.

was introduced on 1st Janua	ry, 19	959.	
Mines and Quarries† Coal Mines:		Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factorii Act, 1937	
Underground Surface	18 5	Building Operations Works of Engineering Con-	16
Other Stratified Mines	1	struction	2
Miscellaneous Mines	1 2	Ships	3
Quarries TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	2 27	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	35 —
		Railway Service	
		Brakesmen and Goods Guards	
Factories		Motormen	2
Laundries and Dry Cleaning	1	Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers	
Lime, Cement and other Minerals	2	Permanent Way Men	6
Iron Extraction and Con-	-	Porters Shunters	
version	2	Other Grades Contractors' Servants	2
Metal Casting	2	Contractors' Servants	
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	1	Total, railway service	10
Engine-building and Repairing	1	Seamen	
Other Metal Manufacture and Repair	3	Trading Vessels Fishing Vessels	3 10
Food	1	TOTAL STANSM	13
Electrical Stations	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	-
			-

* In addition, approximately 30,000 workers were rendered idle at other establishents of the same firm.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th January, 1960.

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

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st October, 1959, to 31st December, 1959 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector

From 1st January, 1959, changes have been made in the methods of classifying accidents reported to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. These changes have been made to keep the accident statistics in line with industrial developments and to provide a better and more useful picture for accident prevention purposes. The Table below is compiled on the basis of the new Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which replaces the industrial classification used in the Tables previously published quarterly in this Course for Classification, which replaces the industrial classification used in the Tables previously published quarterly in this GAZETTE for accidents occurring in previous years. This means that, although the total figures are comparable with those previously published, many of the figures for individual processes given in the Table will not be comparable with figures published under the previous method of classification. The Factory Inspectorate Process Classification has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The Annual Statistics to be published in the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories will, however, enable such a relation to be made. As well as Tables based on the Process Classification used in these quarterly Tables, other Tables will be published based on the Standard Industrial Classification.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection

1. A notifiable accident is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning

full wages for the work at which he was employed. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

2. An accident is notifiable in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 105, 107, 108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in Sections 151–153. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

4. In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON.

5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Fourth Quarter, 1959, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisio	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents				
Northern C. E. and W. Ridings (Leeds) E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield) North Midland					15 3 4 13	4,287 2,366 3,181 2,719
Eastern and Southern London (North) London (South) South Western					12 11 9	3,938 3,907 3,555
South Western Wales Midland (Birmingham) Midland (Wolverhampton)	::	::	::	::	6 10 9	2,327 2,884 2,494
North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Manchester) Scotland	::	::	::		8 13 8 20	2,665 4,890 3,249 5,333
	Tot				141	47,795

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Fourth Quarter, 1959, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		Pannalus .	Electrical Engineering		STOREST
Cotton Spinning Processes	2	815			
	-	397	Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch- gear Manufacture and Repair	-	534
		23 236	Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair	_	53
Worsted Spinning Processes		316	Repair		
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing	_ 1	181 184	Instrument Manufacture and Repair Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manu-	11-	323
Worsted Spinning Processes Weaving of Woollen and Worsted Cloths Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture Carpet Manufacture	-	139 167	facture	_	170
Rope, Twine and Net Making Other Textile Manufacturing Processes		87	Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and	100	255
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	_	94 370	Repair Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	- 1	82 327
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing		40			
Laundries	2	171	Total	1	1,744
Total	5	3,220			
Clay, Minerals, etc.			Wood and Cork Working Processes		
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles		436	Saw Milling	2	487
Pottery	2	290 122	Plywood Manufacture		36 15
Stone and Other Minerals		116	Wooden Box and Packing Case Making		117
Lime, Cement, etc	2	421	Coopering		53 316
Total	4	1,385	Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	-	9
Matal Dusana			Engineers Pattern Making Joinery Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	1	45 468
Metal Processes			Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	-	293
Iron Extraction and Refining	3 6	277 709	Total	3	1,839
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	-	112			
Magnesium Extraction and Refining Other Metals Extraction and Refining		209	Chemical Industries	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	29
	2	1,359	Heavy Chemicals		334
Metal Rolling Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture Metal Forging Metal Program		94 389	Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	3	219
Metal Drawing and Extrision	- ,	580	Other Chemicals	-	289
Iron Founding	2	1,701 300	Oil Refining	4	225
Die Casting	- 1	121	Explosives		185
Metal Plating Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	_ 1	248 76 98	Soap, etc	_	48 225 185 207 81 143
Galvanising, Tinning, etc	-	98 103	Paint and Varnish	1 3	143
			Coke Oven Operation	2	229
Total	15	6,380	Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation Patent Fuel Manufacture	_ 2	604 229 83 37
General Engineering			Total	16	2,684
Locomotive Building and Repairing	-	433	Sucher Seasons	-	2,001
Engine Building and Repairing.	-4	739 792	Wearing Annaral		
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair Engine Building and Repairing. Boiler Making and similar work Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle Manufacture	2	792 415	Wearing Apparel		
Motor Vehicle Manufacture Non-power Vehicle Manufacture Vehicle Repairing Ship Building, Repairing and Breaking Aircraft Building and Repairing Machine Tool Manufacture	2	639 1,171	Tailoring Other Clothing		186 156
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	- 3	172 860	Hatmaking and Millinery	1-01	10
Ship Building, Repairing and Breaking	10	1,999	Footwear Manufacture		166 14
Aircraft Building and Repairing	_	444 275			CINC AN
Miscellaneous Machine Making	_	1,289	Total		532
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing	-	274	Banco and Drinting Toules		
Engineering	1	785	Paper and Printing Trades	T-10-15	
Engineering	1	572 604	Paper Making		806 106
Metal Pressing Other Metal Machining	-	435	Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manu-	197900	
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)	1	790 866	facture		250 152
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise			Printing and Bookbinding	3	489
specified)					
specified)	26	583 14,137	Engraving	-	5

(Continued overleaf)

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	
and Allied Tunder			
Food and Allied Trades	,	221	
Grain and Other Milling	_ 3	321 660	
Sugar Confectionery	_	454	1
Food Preserving	1	552 281	
Edible Oils and Fats		105	,
Sugar Refining	1	152	,
Other Food Processing	_ 1	77 521	
Alcoholic Drink	4	627	1
Non-Alcoholic Drink		126	
Total	10	3,876	
Miscellaneous		ROW BLEFT	
	1	699	
Electrical Stations	_ 1	28	
Other use of Radioactive Materials	2000 - OR	6	
Tobacco	1	115 136	
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather	1		
(not otherwise specified) Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	51	
Materials (not otherwise specified)		81	
Rubber	1	567	
Linoleum		100	
Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise	The same		
specified)	1	258 508	
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches,	D1115 2 16	A TOTAL STATE	
Other High Precision Work Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household		135	
Textiles	-	57	
General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise			
specified)	1	88 22	
Match and Firelighter Manufacture		13	
Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	-	299	
Total	5	3,209	
Processes under Sections 105, 107 and			
108 of Factories Act, 1937	ALLE TO A		
Building Operations		THE STREET	
Industrial Building:— Construction	12	1,075	
Maintenance	5 7	362	
Demolition	1	93	
Commercial and Public Building:-			
Construction	4 2	805 206	
Maintenance	2	45	
Building of Blocks of Flats:—			
Construction	1	212	
Maintenance	State of the	29	
Demolition	Sister Cole	1	
Building of Dwelling Houses:—	108050	710	
Construction	3	710 298	
Demolition	2	19	
Other Building Operations:—	1000	2015 Jan	
Construction	1	240	
Maintenance	1 1	111 31	
Total	41	4,237	
Works of Engineering Construction	7	764	
Work at Inland Warehouses	4 1	1,671	
TO ALL ME ALIMANU TENEDUSCOS	1	307	

Industrial Diseases

141

47,795

Grand Total

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

this article are provisional.			
I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals Shipbreaking		Pitch and Tar 3 Mineral Oil 1	
Shipbreaking Other contact with Molten Lead		TOTAL 4	
Electric Accumulator Works	1	Chrome Ulceration	
Paint and Colour Works Paint used in Other		Manuf. of Bichromates 9 Dyeing and Finishing	
Industries Other Industries	1	Chromium Plating 11 Other Industries 1	
TOTAL	3	TOTAL 21	-
Mercurial Poisoning		Total, Cases 30	,
Arsenical Poisoning	1	me il convet are proposed warries	000
Compressed Air Illness	1	II. Deaths	
Anthrax		Nil	

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 14th December, 1959.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,529 and 3,021 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,698 males and 323 females; of the total, 1,983 were disabled persons. During the period 1,103 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the

	105	-				Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted	to tra	aining du	iring r	eriod:				
Able-bodied						583	14	597
Disabled				••		787	145	932
Total						1,370	159	1,529
Number of Persons i	in Tra	ining at	end of	period	l at:			
Government Train	ning (Centres:-	_			0.00	1.	005
Able-bodied Disabled						968 957	17 52	985 1,009
Technical and Co	mmer	cial Coll	eges -			931	32	1,009
Able-bodied		ciai con	eges.			35	6	41
Disabled						336	137	473
Employers' Establ		ents:—				10		10
Able-bodied Disabled						12	- 6	12 27
Residential (Disa	bled)	Centres	and	Volum	tary	21	0	21
Organisations						369	105	474
Total						2,698	323	3,021
Trainees placed in E	malo	umant d		noriode			The state of the s	FIRE
Able-bodied.	ampio	yment u	uring]	periou.	-	392	9	401
Disabled						573	129	702
Total						965	138	1,103

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 14th December, 1959, the number of trainees placed in employment was 144,146, of whom 127,496 were males and 16,650

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1958

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the six months ended 31st December, 1959, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August,

telling the law and the telling of the law o	Six months ended 31st December, 1959	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	1	1,778
by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	17 17	1,043 2,265
Total of orders made	35	5,086
No orders made against the employers concerned	25	4,864
Total of cases determined	60	9,950

Of the total of 9,950 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,267 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the half-year ended 31st December, 1959, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against eight determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year, and, of these determinations, five were confirmed, two were varied, and one was reversed.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the half-year by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire in Northern Ireland but one case was dealt with in the Isle of Man.

During the half-year, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards:					Page	Arbitration Awards :—continued			Page
Industrial Court		•	 	 	86	Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	 		86
Single Arbitrators, etc.		•	 	 	86	Notices and Orders:			
						Wages Councils Acts	 	 	 86

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. 2759 (14th January).—Parties: Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, National Union of Vehicle Builders and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, and the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers' Association. Claim: Dispute arising out of the refusal of the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers' Association to agree to a claim for a ware increase submitted to it at the appropria to agree to a claim for a wage increase submitted to it at the annual meeting held in accordance with the Constitution and Agreement on Thursday, 2nd April, 1959. *Award:* The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During 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 one

award, No. 374,* which is summarised below.

Award No. 374 (29th January).—Parties: Staff Side and Official Side of the Central Whitley Committee for Rampton and Moss Side Hospitals and Broadmoor Institution. Claim of Staff Side:

(1) For increased scales of pay with effect from 1st July, 1958, for Male Nursing Staff and Female Grades of Matrons and Deputy Matrons in the State Institutions of Broadmoor Rampton and Matrons in the State Institutions of Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side, the scales of pay of other male nursing grades to be determined in such a way as to maintain previous relativities and those of other female nursing grades adjusted in accordance with the Equal Pay Agreement; (2) for the nursing staff concerned to be the Equal Pay Agreement; (2) for the nursing staff concerned to be conditioned to a 44-hour week, the present overtime payment arrangements remaining unchanged save for the recalculation to provide for compensation either by plain time payment or by allowance as the case may be for hours worked in excess of 44 a week; and (3) for the new scales and conditions to operate from 1st July, 1958. Claim of Official Side: (1) That with effect from 1st March, 1959, the rates of pay of the staff concerned shall be those currently in operation in the mental and mental deficiency hospitals of the National Health Service, plus £110 per annum, the rates to be pro rata for other women nursing staff in accordance 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 different basis (set out fully in the Official Side's submission to the Tribunal) from that referred to in the Staff Side claim. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) That the rates of pay of male nursing staff, Matrons and Deputy Matrons in the State Institutions of Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side shall be those currently in operation in the mental and mental in the State Institutions of Broadmoor, 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 in an appendix to the award), plus £130 per annum; (b) that the rates of pay shall be pro rata for other women nursing staff in accordance with the Equal Pay Agreement; (c) that the nursing staff in the State Institutions shall be conditioned to a 44-hour 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 payment or by allowance as the case may be for hours worked in excess of 44 a week: (d) that the operative date of this award excess of 44 a week; (d) that the operative date of this award shall be 1st March, 1959; (e) that the staff in post shall be assimilated

by corresponding points in accordance with Estacode Cc.
Save as aforesaid the Tribunal found against the claims as put forward by both parties.

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 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, guaranteed time rates for male and female workers, and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S.(21), dated 27th January,

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 Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1, dated 1st January and effective from 1st February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and 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 7th January and effective from 8th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes 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 January and effective from 29th January. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 78.

The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) (Holidays) 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 Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 79, dated 21st January and effective from 8th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and reduces from 45 to 43½ the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 96, dated 22nd January and effective from 22nd February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to customary halidays

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 121, dated 27th January and effective from 15th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

Notices of Proposals

During January notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B. (N.68), dated 8th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.82), dated 29th January, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.55), dated 29th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During January no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

Ministry of Labour Gazette February, 1960

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How They Happen and How to Prevent Them. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).—See page 56.

Careers.—Choice of Careers. (i) No. 61. Chiropodist. 2nd Edition, November, 1959. Price 6d. (8d.). (ii) No. 67. Banking and the Stock Exchange. 3rd Edition, September, 1959. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). (iii) No. 91. Hosiery, Knitwear, Lace. October, 1959. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). Ministry of Labour.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety Pamphlet No. 17. 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, 1959. 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 Director, International Labour Office, 38–39 Parliament Street, ondon, S.W.1.—See page 58.

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959.
National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1960. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act. H.C. 59. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 57.

Safety in Mines.—Safety in Mines Research, 1958. 37th Annual eport. Ministry of Power. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 56.

Statistics.—Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1958, Part II, Tables, Population. General Register Office. Price 11s. 6d. (12s.).

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 1st January; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 6; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 7th January; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 12; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 11th January; The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) (Holidays) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 20; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 12th January; The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 79; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 21st January; The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 96; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 22nd January; The Wages Regulation (Hairdressing) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 121; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 27th January. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 86.

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2150 (S.117), price 2s. (2s. 2d.), made on 15th December by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as amended by the Education (Scotland) Act, 1956.—See

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 (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act, 1932. These Rules, which came into operation on 1st February, 1960, consolidate, with minor amendments, the Load Line Rules, 1941, and all subsequent amending Rules.

(i) The Miscellaneous Mines (Explosives) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2258; price 6d. (8d.)); (ii) The Quarries (Explosives) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2259; price 7d. (9d.)). These Regulations were made on 23rd December, 1959, by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. They (i) will come into operation on 1st April, 1960, and (ii) came into operation on 1st February, 1960, and apply (i) to all mines except mines of come into operation on 1st April, 1960, and (ii) came into operation on 1st February, 1960, and apply (i) to all mines except mines of coal, statified ironstone, shale and fireclay, and (ii) to quarries. The main provisions of the Regulations relate to:—the appointment and qualification of shot firers; the storage, issue and conveyance of explosives and detonators; the equipment, apparatus and material for firing shots; shot firing; and miss-fires. The Regulations revoke all special Regulations made under the 1954 Act and in force at certain individual mines or quarries relating to the supply, storage or use of blasting materials or devices, and all special rules relating to the use of explosives established at particular mines or quarries under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872 (in the case of quarries, as applied by the Quarries Act, 1894) and continued in force as Regulations by the 1954 Act.

The Coal and Other Mines (Shafts, Outlets and Roads) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 69; price 10d. (1s.)), made on 20th January by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. These Regulations came into operation on 1st February, 1960, and apply to mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay and replace, with amendments, the Coal and Other Mines (Shafts, Outlets and Roads) Regulations, 1956. The principal amendments relate to the construction of cages, winding and haulage ropes and their maintenance, the carriage of persons and things through staple-pits, signalling in unwalkable outlets, the spacing of refuge holes, the capping of winding and haulage ropes, and the application of certain specified provisions of the Regulations to staple-pits after 1st February, 1962.

The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 to 278), made on 17th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1956.—See page 57.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 186), dated 17th December; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 7) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. ment) (No. 7) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 187), dated 17th December; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 8) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 188), dated 17th December; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 194), dated 29th December; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 195; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 29th December. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 35).

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 17th, 18th and 19th May, 1960, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre

The Mining Legislation examination for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 17th May, 1960.

The written part of the examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 18th May, 1960, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in July, 1960. It should be noted that holders of the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying or applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are, therefore, exempt from the written examination, must submit their applications not later than 23rd March.

Intending candidates should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 23rd March, 1960. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W. 1

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

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