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

# Membership of Trade Unions in 1958

HE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1958 was about 9,616,000. This number was about 189,000 less than the total at the end of 1957, and about 140,000 less than the total at the end of 1956. The total of 657 trade unions at the end of 1958 compared with 666 at the end of 1957.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees-including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wageearners—which are known to include among their functions negotiation with employers with a view to the settlement of negotiation with employers with a view to the settlement of conditions of employment. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations the head offices of which are outside the United Kingdom. It should be noted that all figures for 1958 given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.

#### Number of Trade Unions

The total of 657 trade unions at the end of 1958 (which showed a reduction of nine as compared with the total at the end of 1957. This was the result of ten small unions being absorbed by larger unions or otherwise ceasing to function, and the formation of one new union.

### Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1958 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,616,000 as compared with 9,805,000 at the end of 1957, a decrease of 1.9 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1958 was 7,773,000, a decrease of 146,000, or 1.8 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,843,000, a decrease of 43,000, or 2.3 per cent.

The total membership included 39,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 85,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas

United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas

branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom and with H.M. Forces was thus about 9,492,000 at the end of 1958 as compared with 9,677,000 at the end of 1957. Of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 199,000 in 1958 and 198,000 in 1957.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

### Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1958:—

			Percentage of		
Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Member- ship	Total Number of all Unions	Total Member- ship of all Unions	
Under 500	304	52,000	46.3	0.5	
500 and under 1,000	62	44,000	9.4	0.5	
1,000 and under 2,500	99	159,000	15.1	1.7	
2,500 and under 5,000	62	210,000	9.4	2.2	
5,000 and under 10,000	39	271,000	5.9	2.8	
10,000 and under 15,000	17	209,000	2.6	2.2	
15,000 and under 25,000	26	495,000	4.0	5.1	
25,000 and under 50,000	12	439,000	1.8	4.6	
50,000 and under 100,000	19	1,290,000	2.9	13.4	
100,000 and under 250,000	10	1,684,000	1.5	17.5	
250,000 and more	7	4,763,000	1.1	49.5	
Totals	657	9,616,000	100.0	100.0	

The trend towards amalgamation continued during 1958. Nevertheless, at the end of the year, 366 unions had fewer than 1,000 members each, and 304 of them had under 500 members each. Thus, these 366 smaller unions together accounted for only one per cent. of the total membership of all the unions.

In contrast, the 17 largest unions, each with more than 100,000 members, together accounted for two-thirds of the total membership of all unions.

#### **Industrial Distribution of Membership**

In the Table which follows, some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1958, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accordance with the 1948 "Standard Industrial Classification".

accordance with the 1948 "Standard Industrial Classification".

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and two smaller unions, it would be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to any single industry, and all the members have therefore been included in the group "General Labour Organisations". Conversely, the membership in certain industry groups excludes numbers of workers who are members of General Labour Organisations. It should be noted that National and Local Government employees in specific industrial that National and Local Government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the National and Local Government Service groups. The figures of trade union membership in National Government Service also exclude the majority of Post Office employees who are classified in the "Other Transport and Communication" group.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females among their members. Although the female membership accounts for less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly outnumbers male membership in certain industry groups, notably Cotton, Clothing (excluding Footwear), Education and the Hospital Service.

Most groups of unions experienced a fall in membership between the end of 1957 and the end of 1958. The main elements of the decrease came from the General Labour Organisations (-57,700), the Metal Industries (-34,500), Railways (-21,300), Cotton (-15,100), Coal Mining (-14,300), and Building and Contracting (-14,200). These decreases were partially offset by smaller increases in membership of some unions mainly in the Local Government Service group (+7,100), Education (+6,400), and the Distributive Trades, and Insurance and Banking (+1,200 each).

Group of Unions	Memb	ership at end o	of 1958	Memb	ership at end o	of 1957
Old Construction of the part of the construction of the constructi	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying* Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemical and Allied Trades* Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical Goods, Vehicles and	1,743,990 143,920 823,750 4,680 11,580 12,300	302,410 7,750 25,030 440 12,950 6,840	2,046,400 151,670 848,780 5,120 24,530 19,140	1,786,880 146,520 837,690 5,310 11,770 15,260	317,250 7,750 25,420 510 13,120 6,840	2,104,130 154,270 863,110 5,820 24,890 22,100
Other Metal Trades Cotton Other Textiles and Textile Finishing Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (except Boots and Shoes) Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacture Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries* Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water* Railways Other Transport and Communication* Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance National Government Service Local Government Service Education Other Professional and Business Services Theatres, Cinemas, Sports, etc. Other Services	1,794,870 53,320 81,430 11,720 26,430 47,250 40,620 97,500 262,790 10,900 468,260 39,190 487,730 403,900 236,850 305,500 156,010 92,210 55,960 2,320	96,960 112,170 77,590 3,590 97,250 37,130 17,900 11,990 78,350 3,320 1,290 5,010 28,070 54,110 163,180 41,760 123,990 181,270 209,400 123,030 19,900 80	1,891,830 165,490 159,020 15,310 123,680 84,380 58,520 109,490 341,140 14,220 ~ 469,550 44,200 515,800 401,570 161,760 360,840 486,770 365,410 215,240 75,860 2,400	1,823,880 59,540 82,840 12,690 28,260 49,400 41,280 99,670 261,920 11,270 482,360 38,840 507,350 410,750 234,180 119,490 240,390 301,840 155,050 95,360 56,170 2,510	102,480 121,020 80,850 3,720 101,690 39,720 18,090 12,680 80,040 3,300 1,360 5,040 29,770 166,190 41,020 125,530 177,810 203,960 123,600 20,780 70	1,926,360 180,560 163,690 16,410 129,950 89,120 59,370 112,350 341,960 14,570 43,880 537,120 400,370 400,370 479,650 359,010 218,960 76,950 2,580
Totals	7,773,370	1,842,760	9,616,130	7,918,470	1,886,180	9,804,650

<sup>\*</sup> A large proportion of the trade union members who are employed in these industry groups are members of General Labour Organisations and are included under that group of unions,

The following Table shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past 20 years;

Year	Number of Unions at end of Year	Membe	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on		
	end of Tear	Males	Females	Total	Membership of Previous Year
		000's	000's	000's	
1939	1,019	5,288	1,010	6,298	+ 4.0
1940	1,004	5,494	1,119	6,613	+ 5.0
1941	996	5,753	1,412	7,165	+ 8.3
1942	991	6,151	1,716	7,867	+ 9.8
1943	987	6,258	1,916	8,174	+ 3.9
1944	963	6,239	1,848	8,087	- 1.1
1945	781	6,237	1,638	7,875	- 2.6
1946	757	7,186	1,617	8,803	+11.8
1947	734	7,483 .	1,662	9,145	+ 3.9
1948 1949	749	7,677	1,685	- 9,362	+ 2.4
1949	742 731	7,644	1,674	9,318	- 0.5
1951	729	7,605 7,741	1,683 1,788	9,288	- 0.3
1952	713	7,788	1,789	9,529 9,577	+ 2·6 + 0·5
1953	711	7,740	1,776	9,516	+ 0·5 - 0·6
1954	698	7,744	1,805	9,549	+ 0.3
1955	688	7,859	1,860	9,719	+ 1.8
1956	668	7,856	1,900	9,756 •	+ 0.4
1957	666	7,919	1,886	9,805	+ 0.5
1958	657	7,773	1.843	9,616	- 1.9

During the war years 1939–1945, trade union membership increased, and by 1946 the membership of 8,803,000 exceeded the earlier peak of nearly 8,348,000 for 1920. Thereafter a slow but fairly steady expansion continued until 1957, when the total of 9,805,000 was the highest ever recorded. A two per cent. fall in membership during 1958 partially reversed the upward trend of preceding years

The gradual increase in trade union membership during the past 20 years contrasted with a decline in the number of separate unions. The reduction was particularly marked between 1944 and 1945 when the majority of the coal mining unions amalgamated into the National Union of Mineworkers and when, because of constitutional because tional changes, a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service ceased to function independently from each other.

**Federations of Trade Unions** 

At the end of 1958 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 45, as compared with 46 at the end of 1957. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

### Directory of Associations and Trade Unions

A Directory containing particulars of the titles and names and A Directory containing particulars of the thies and names and addresses of secretaries of organisations (in the United Kingdom) of employers, of workers, and of employers and workers jointly, which are directly concerned with the negotiation of wages and working conditions or which provide representatives on organisations which are so concerned is published every few years by the Ministry. (A new edition should be available in 1960.)

### Membership, etc., of Registered **Trade Unions**

The Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies† includes a section relating to the membership and functions of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871–1940. The Report includes a summary which covers the period 1948–1958, and for the years 1957 and 1958 shows an analysis of registered unions of employees by industry groups.

In the Table below, a summary of the figures relating to registered unions of employees is given for the year 1958, together with comparative figures for the years 1957 and 1948. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given earlier in this article relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

		1958	1957	1948
Number of Unions on Register Number of Members	•:	8,405,325	400 8,593,447	416 7,916,564
Income— From Members From Other Sources		£ 23,489,000 3,567,000	£ 22,636,000 3,071,000	£ 15,413,000 1,742,000
Expenditure— Working Expenses Unemployment, etc., Benefit Dispute Benefit Sick and Accident Benefit Death Benefit Superannuation Benefit Other Benefits From Political Fund Other Outgoings		13,619,000 328,000 1,383,000 1,478,000 835,000 2,518,000 1,360,000 678,000 1,414,000	13,032,000 186,000 2,971,000 1,519,000 757,000 2,379,000 1,321,000 516,000 1,702,000	7,535,000 180,000 250,000 983,000 442,000 1,681,000 659,000 375,000 810,000
Funds at end of Year		84,275,000	80,796,000	54,398,000

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1958, Part 4, ade Unions. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 0d. net (3s. 4d. including postage).

### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—An article on page 55 of the February, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE gave the dates on which the new (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies (pages 448 to 450 of this issue) have now been based on the new edition, but owing to the fact that the 1959 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the counts of national insurance cards will not be available until February, 1960, the statistics of employment in individual industries (pages 444 and 445 of this issue) are being continued on the basis of the 1948 edition. The basis of other industrial analyses is indicated by footnotes on the relevant pages.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (— 3,000 males and + 33,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,229,000. The main changes were increases of 43,000 in manufacturing industries and 23,000 in distributive trades and a decrease of 14,000 in agriculture and fishing. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 37,000 from 24,153,000 to 24,190,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 407,501 to 419,417 between 12th October and 16th November, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 11,535 to 11,130. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 10,948 among males and 563 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 443 to 460.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during November at 117. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during November resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £61,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 199,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £3,800 for 154,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in rayon yarn production, the box manufacture, roadstone quarrying, and soap, candle and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose during October by 30,000 (- 3,000 males and Great Britain rose du edible fat manufacture.

At 17th November, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 13th October and with 110 at 18th November, 1958. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of coal, eggs and butter, and in rail and road fares.

#### Stoppages of Work

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 107,501 to 419,417 between 12th October and 16th November, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 11,535 to 11,130. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 10,948 among males and 563 among females.

Rates of Wages

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

The number of workers involved during November in stoppages of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 53,200. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 123,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 176, and, in addition, 20 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## SECOND SURVEY OF SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING **MANPOWER**

A Report by the Scientific Manpower Committee of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy entitled "Scientific and Engineering Manpower in Great Britain, 1959" (Cmnd. 902) has been presented to Parliament by the Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Science and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage). The Report brings up to date the information contained in a previous Report published jointly by the Advisory Council and the Ministry of Labour and National Service in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 404). That Report was based on an enquiry by the Ministry into the number of qualified scientists and engineers in Great Britain and the number required by employers in the next three years. The present Report contains the results of a further enquiry by the Ministry of Labour into the employment of qualified scientists and engineers in 1959 and employers' forecasts of their requirements by 1962. It also includes information about the present output of scientists and engineers and the extent to which demands in the next three years are likely to be met.

General Position

The Report states that between 1956 and 1959 there was an increase of 28,000, or very nearly one-fifth, in the number of qualified scientists and engineers in Great Britain, making an estimated total of 72,200 scientists and 100,800 engineers, or 173,000 in all. In addition, there were in 1959 over 43,600 scientists and engineers with no higher qualification than a Higher National Diploma or Higher National Certificate. By 1962 the total number required, according to estimates based on employers' forecasts, will be 211,700, made up of 87,100 scientists and 124,600 engineers, an increase over 1959 of about 22 per cent.

In the fields of employment covered by the 1956 enquiry the number of scientists and engineers rose by 23,600. Of this increase, 62 per cent. went to private manufacturing industry, 13 per cent.

62 per cent. went to private manufacturing industry, 13 per cent. to the nationalised industries, 17 per cent. to education and 8 per cent. to central and local government. Expressed as a proportion of the working population, the number of scientists and engineers increased from six to seven per thousand.

# Manufacturing Industry, Building and Contracting, and Industrial Research Associations

In 1956, manufacturing industry reported that it aimed to employ 37 per cent. more qualified scientists and engineers in the next three years. The present Report shows that, although industrial production during the period was relatively stable, the number of scientists and engineers in manufacturing industry increased by 30 per cent.; and that, if vacancies still outstanding at the time of

30 per cent.; and that, it vacancies still outstanding at the time of the survey were taken into account, recruitment plus vacancies slightly exceeded the requirements forecast in 1956.

In the building and contracting industry the number of scientists and engineers employed increased by only 9 per cent., compared with a forecast requirement of 30 per cent. Industrial Research Associations, which were treated as a separate group, increased the number of scientists and engineers they employed by 10 per cent. between 1956 and 1959, compared with a forecast of 24 per cent.

As might be expected, the experience of different groups of industries varied widely. In some, notably the chemical and allied trades, the plant and machinery group, precision instruments and shipbuilding, the recruitment of scientists and engineers substantially exceeded the industries' forecasts of their requirements; in others, principally electrical engineering, metal manufacture, motor vehicles, and aircraft, the increase was appreciably less than forecast. Nevertheless, four industry groups, viz., chemicals, other plant and machinery, electrical engineering, and aircraft manufacture, continued as in 1956 to employ two-thirds of all scientists and engineers in manufacturing industry though they accounted for only one-third of all employees in manufacturing industry. These four industry groups also accounted between them for nearly 70 per cent. of manufacturing industry's net gain in scientists

Of the qualified scientists and engineers employed in manufac-Of the qualified scientists and engineers employed in manufacturing industry, 41 per cent. were shown to be engaged on research and development, compared with 44·5 per cent. in 1956. It was estimated that about one-quarter of all scientists and engineers engaged on research and development work in industry and in Government Research Establishments were employed on defence work, compared with about two-fifths in 1956.

Manufacturing industry estimated that between 1959 and 1962 it would need to increase its stock of scientists, and engineers by 27

would need to increase its stock of scientists and engineers by 27 per cent., representing an additional 17,200, compared with the increase of 14,750 in 1956–59. Of industries employing substantial numbers of scientists and engineers, those which looked for the greatest increases were electronics, non-metalliferous mining, machine tools, miscellaneous metal goods, motor vehicles, constructional engineering, aircraft, heavy electrical engineering

and metal manufacture.

The building and contracting industry aims to increase its stock of scientists and engineers in the same period by 19 per cent., which would raise the total from 4,160 to 5,000. The Industrial Research Associations plan to employ 1,800 scientists and engineers by 1962, an increase of 17 per cent.

### Nationalised Industries and Public Corporations

In the nationalised industries and Public Corporations

In the nationalised industries the most remarkable feature was an increase of 71 per cent. since 1956 in scientists and engineers employed by the Atomic Energy Authority. The Authority looked for a further increase of 42 per cent. by 1962. Of other nationalised industries, the Electricity Authorities hoped to recruit 35 per cent., and the British Transport Commission 29 per cent., more scientists and engineers in the next three years.

### **Central Government and Local Authorities**

Government Departments made a smaller claim on the pool of Government Departments made a smaller claim on the pool of scientific manpower than had been expected in 1956, the increase in numbers being only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. compared with a forecast of 14 per cent. This was mainly because the number employed in the Defence Departments remained unchanged. An increase of 15 per cent. in the number of scientists and engineers employed by the Research Councils reflected the policy of planned expansion in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Forecasts for 1962 show a reduction of 2 per cent. in the requirements of the Defence Departments, and an increase of 12 per cent. for the Civil Departments and of 16 per cent. for the Research Councils.

The Council decided to accept the Report and to adopt the above

Local Authorities (excluding Local Education Authorities) were apparently unsuccessful in meeting their needs between 1956 and 1959 and increased the number of their qualified engineers by only 4 per cent, instead of 27 per cent. Their estimates for the next three years include a high proportion of current vacancies.

The Report stresses the special difficulties of the schools in recruiting an adequate number of science teachers and says that the increase of 10 per cent. between 1956 and 1959 fell far short of requirements. The growth in the number of pupils staying on beyond compulsory school-leaving age was greater than had been expected, and a greater proportion of boys and girls had been studying science. In the grammar schools the increase in the number of teachers was just about sufficient to maintain standards of science teaching. Between 1959 and 1962 the schools and the science teaching. of science teaching. Between 1959 and 1962 the schools need to increase the number of graduate teachers of mathematics and science by 16 per cent. to maintain current standards. The position should be easier after 1962, when school rolls are expected to fall and when there should be more teachers available from the larger

and when there should be more teachers available from the larger number of scientists leaving the universities.

Universities, technical colleges and teacher training colleges made good progress between 1956 and 1959 in meeting their growing need for more scientists and engineers. In universities the number increased by 28 per cent. and in other higher educational institutions by 23 per cent. By 1962 the universities will begin to feel the effects of the increased birth-rate of the 1940s and they expect to require 30 per cent. more scientists and engineers on their staffs. The technical colleges and teacher training colleges will need an increase of 24 per cent. of 24 per cent.

## The Relation between Demand and Supply in the Next Three Years

The Report states that total estimated requirements from all sources amount to an additional 38,700 qualified scientists and engineers in the next three years; and that to this total must be added 14,400 to compensate for wastage, making a grand total of

Examining the prospects of meeting these requirements, the Report says that, on the basis of the information available, the number of scientists and engineers in Great Britain who will become qualified in the next three years will be about 51,700. Of these, about 60 per cent. will be university graduates or holders of the Diploma in Technology, or Associates of one or other of the higher educational institutions listed in the Report; the remainder will be persons admitted to membership of certain professional institutions. But after allowance has been made for those emigrating or returning to their homes overseas, it is estimated that the numbers available to their homes overseas, it is estimated that the numbers available for employment in this country will be reduced to about 47,500, which is over 5,000 fewer than the number estimated to be required. The prospect is, therefore, that the shortage of qualified scientists and engineers will continue during the next three years, although it will be more marked in some branches of science and engineering then in others

In conclusion, the Committee say that it would have been premature to make a detailed reassessment after only three years of the long-term demand given in its last Report. The picture which emerges at present, it is stated, is one of a rather higher rate of growth in the employment of scientists and engineers than had been expected and a higher output of trained men as well. The Committee intend to keep a close watch on developments which may affect their earlier estimates.

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

On 20th November, 1959, Her Majesty in Council made the Ministry of National Service (Dissolution) Order, 1959, under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. The functions of the Minister of National Service were, on 21st October, 1959, transferred to the Minister of Labour by the Minister of Labour Order, 1959 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 398). The later Order in Council formally dissolves the Ministry of National Service and repeals enactments applicable only while that Ministry continued in existence. The title of the Ministry has now changed from Ministry of Labour and National Service to Ministry of Labour.

## RECENT COLLECTIVE **AGREEMENTS**

### Working Hours in the Building Industry in England and Wales

An Ad Hoc Committee, appointed by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry to study the question of working hours, submitted its Report and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following principles:—

(a) That as from the beginning of the first pay week in October, 1960, the normal working hours throughout England and Wales shall be 44 a week, but subject to the present agreed provisions governing working hours during the "Winter Period".

(b) In the circumstances and conditions applying in the industry today, especially where the location of jobs involves operatives in a substantial amount of daily travelling and/or where overhead costs are such as to make Saturday morning working largely uneconomic, it should be permissible by arrangement for the normal weekly hours

The Council decided to accept the Report and to adopt the above

The Council further decided that the Committee should continue to keep the matter of working hours generally under review and report as and when may be appropriate.

The effect of the adoption of these principles is that in certain districts the normal working hours during the summer period will be reduced from 46½ to 44 a week.

## SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Regulations\* have been made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland revising the scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary (including nursery), secondary intermediate, grammar and special schools, and in institutions of further education, to take effect as from 1st October, 1959.

There are five scales of salaries which apply to full-time qualified teachers according to their training and qualifications. The scales for men teachers are set out below; separate scales are laid down for women teachers for the period 1st October, 1959, to 31st March, 1961, after which date the scales of salary and allowances applicable to men will apply equally to women. to men will apply equally to women.

Scales of Salary for Qualified Men Teachers

Point of Scale	Scales								
	I	п	III	IV	v				
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 extensions to Scale	£ 490 515 540 565 590 615 640 690 715 740 765 790 815 840 865 890 915 945 975 1,035	£ 515 540 565 590 615 640 665 715 740 765 790 815 840 865 890 915 945 975 1,005 1,095 1,125	£ 575 600 625 650 675 700 725 775 800 825 850 875 900 925 950 975 1,005 1,065 1,095	£ 635 660 685 710 735 760 785 835 860 885 910 935 960 985 1,010 1,035 1,065 1,095 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,215 1,245	£ 7257 750 7750 8255 8508 8258 850 875 9255 9,000 1,025 1,050 1,075 1,100 1,125 1,185 1,185 1,215 1,245 1,245 1,245				

Scale I applies to teachers whose qualifications do not entitle them to admission to a higher scale.

Scale II applies to:

Scale II applies to:

Scale II applies to:—

(a) teachers who have successfully completed an approved full-time three-year course of training at an approved training college;

(b) teachers who attended full-time at a training college for a two-year course of training and whose training was successfully completed not later than 31st December, 1950; and

(c) teachers who attended an approved course of training under the Emergency Training Scheme or under a corresponding scheme in Great Britain and whose training was successfully completed not later than 31st December, 1950.

Scale III applies to teachers who have successfully completed a full-time four-year course of training at an approved training college.

Scale IV applies to qualified teachers, other than those eligible for admission to Scale V who hold a university degree (or other qualification adjudged by the Ministry to be equivalent thereto) which is recognised by the Ministry for teaching purposes and has been obtained as a result of full-time attendance at an approved university or college.

been obtained as a result of full-time attendance at an approved university or college.

Scale V applies to qualified teachers who hold a first or second class honours degree (or other qualification adjudged by the Ministry to be equivalent thereto) which is recognised by the Ministry for teaching purposes and has been obtained as a result of full-time attendance at an approved university or college.

The extensions to the scales apply, in certain circumstances, to teachers who have completed further courses of approved full-time training, post-graduate study or research and to those teachers who, prior to 1st October, 1956, held university degrees not obtained as a result of full-time attendance at an approved university or college and had not accepted the allowance under the revoked regulations.

regulations.

Principals of schools receive allowances ranging from £150 to £650 (primary schools), £150 to £985 (intermediate schools) and £150 to £1,345 (grammar schools). Allowances are payable also to vice-principals and to holders of posts of special responsibility. Principals in institutions of further education receive salaries varying from £1,100 to £2,150 having regard to the volume, importance and standard of work carried on in the institution.

Provision is also made for increased rates of salary for unqualified teachers.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette December, 1959

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of man-power which are published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 443 of this issue) give separate figures for "Local Government Service". Those figures, however, relate to Local Government Service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and they exclude those employees of Local Authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged, and as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification it is not possible to obtain complete information from that source about the total numbers employed by Local Authorities. employed by Local Authoritie

employed by Local Authorities.

The co-operation of the Local Authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The Authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June, 1958, obtained from this source were published on page 460 of the December, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June, 1959, are now given in the Table below.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Districts in England and (b) group of the Bolice Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scotlink Home Department. Scottish Home Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 27th June, 1959, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for building and civil engineering in the Table The figures for building and civil engineering in the Table represent broadly workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "All other Local Authority Departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local Authorities. by Local Authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There may, in fact, he some duplication within the Table ites! in fact, be some duplication within the Table itself, since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 56,000, and it is probable, therefore, that the overlap within the Table is rabitively small.

## Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 27th June, 1959

Department or Service		Ma	les	Females		Total			
			GIE.		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Males an Females
CUSCONED STREET BY THE STREET OF STREET BY STR	alvala se sen parel masegnana	En	gland			tell bag con ma confict	6677 - 11564 107 107 148	eet guideas" Monges 75 a	i baa late
Education Department:  (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)  Water Supply  Building and Civil Engineering  Fransport Services Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and claughterhouses  Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens)	other Home		rtainme		109,428 41,252 14,446 77,350 63,899 24,785 666	34,290 7,373 93 76 38 2,302 17	159,884 30,769 385 418 9,420 65,890	30,677 73,861 114 88 386 41,633	334,27 153,25 15,03 77,93 73,74 134,61
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); (Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. All other Local Authority Departments Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)					7,791 319,977 66,965	1,496 11,204	40,743 55,725 2,204	92,537 19,823	142,50 406,72 69,10
Grand Total (including Police)		••	••		726,559	56,889	365,443	259,127	1,408,0
police and the contract of the		Sco	tland	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	etamei ere 13 kenoame		erinis de 12 stello Piscos	arribles i	
Education Department:  (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)  Vater Supply Suilding and Civil Engineering Transport Services Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and claughterhouses	other Homes				12,782 3,259 3,089 14,165 13,642 1,666	715 579 76 126 5	24,395 4,567 78 236 2,864 8,454	1,152 8,407 23 14 20 4,470	39,04 16,8 3,24 14,54 16,55 14,77
destaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); C Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. All other Local Authority Departments olice Forces	Orchestras;	Enter	tainme	nts;	1,196 35,754 8,403	32 86 1,448	3,520 9,050 265	6,828 3,243	11,6 49,4 8,6
Grand Total (including Police)	• •				94,427	3,201	53,468	24,161	175,2
		И	ales						contests Libera
ducation Department:  (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)  Vater Supply  Valuding and Civil Engineering  ransport Services lealth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and claughterhouses least aurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); CAMBURGER ARTHER STAFF (School Canteens); CAMBURGER (School	other Homes		tainme	nts ;	9,128 2,301 1,221 5,379 2,556 1,565 56 314 22,567 3,755 48,842	1,254 394 13 — 2 94 5 138 811 — 2,711	11,505 2,372 24 88 435 3,827 3,308 2,842 103 24,504	989 3,447 4 3 8 2,617 1 3,639 1,323	22,8 8,5 1,2 5,4 3,0 8,1 7,3 27,5 3,8
beneath or family to the season of a provent the season of a seaso	(	Great	Britai	n					
vater Supply uilding and Civil Engineering ransport Services ealth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and o laughterhouses estaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); O A musement Parks, Page Conserved Colf Course			tainme	  nts;	131,338 46,812 18,756 96,894 80,097 28,016 1,193	36,259 8,346 182 202 45 2,530 54	195,784 37,708 487 742 12,719 78,171 44	32,818 85,715 141 105 414 48,720 13	396,11 178,55 19,55 97,94 93,22 157,41
olice Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	ine Hes	::		::	9,301 378,298 79,123	1,720 13,463 —	47,571 67,617 2,572	103,004 24,389 —	161,59 483,76 81,69
Grand Total (including Police)					869,828	62,801	443,415	295,319	1,671,30

<sup>\*</sup> S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland, 1959, Nos. 154, 156, 158, 159 and 160. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 8d., 8d., 6d., 6d., and 3d. net, respectively. (10d., 10d., 8d., 8d., and 5d., including postage.)

### NATIONAL SERVICE

"It has already been announced that there will be no further call-up after 1960 and that men born on or after 1st October, 1939, will not have to register under the National Service Acts. The needs of the Services for National Servicemen during the remaining needs of the Services for National Servicemen during the remaining period of call-up have therefore to be met by men born in or before September, 1939. Most of those concerned will be men who have had their call-up deferred to complete their training or studies, so as to become skilled workers or obtain professional or academic qualifications. The remainder will be largely men born in the third quarter of 1939, because men in earlier age-groups who did not receive deferment have almost all been called up already.

'It is now clear that the number of men whose deferment is due to end in 1960, and who will become available for call-up, is likely to be appreciably larger than is required. The Government have, therefore, decided that men whose deferment for training or study ends on or after 1st June next will not be called up. The great majority of the men affected by this decision will be apprentices, but university students and men taking professional qualifications will also be affected. The decision will also apply to men granted a period of post-apprenticeship deferment under the special scheme for certain work of high priority.

"Men whose deferments expire or are terminated before 1st June, 1960, and those who have not been deferred, will continue to be called up for service in the ordinary way. In addition, men whose

On 14th December the Minister of Labour made the following statement in the House of Commons:— call-up has been deferred for so long as they remain in their present employment such as coal miners, members of the Merchant Navy or employment such as coal miners, members of the Merchant Navy or secondary school teachers, and men who have had their call-up postponed on the ground that it would cause exceptional hardship, may expect to be called up if their deferment or postponement finishes before the end of 1960. The special arrangements for doctors and dentists are unchanged."

The Minister added that those concerned would be informed The Minister added that those concerned would be informed individually in the next few weeks. Details of the classes affected were also given in the Official Report. They are men liable for National Service whose call-up is deferred, as follows, and whose deferment is due to expire on or after 1st June, 1960:—(1) Men deferred by a National Service Deferment Board as learners, apprentices, student apprentices, articled pupils, articled clerks, or for training as technicians, or for approved part-time studies having a vocational bearing; (2) Men (other than medical and dental students) deferred by a University Joint Recruiting Board for a first or higher degree or an approved diploma or similar course. students) deferred by a University Joint Recruiting Board for a first or higher degree or an approved diploma or similar course, including a sandwich course; (3) Any university graduates or graduate apprentices deferred by a National Service Deferment Board for approved practical training following graduation; (4) Students at Teacher Training Colleges, Farm Institutes, or on practical training on the land; (5) Theological and missionary students and similar classes; (6) Former apprentices in certain engineering occupations granted deferment, following termination of apprenticeship, for employment on designated work of importance for defence or exports ("post-apprenticeship deferment").

## RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Some information is given below regarding schemes which have been drawn up for training and recruiting young persons for industry since the publication of similar information in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1958.

#### Hotel and Catering Industry—Waiters and Waitresses

A scheme of apprenticeship for waiters and waitresses has been introduced by the National Joint Apprenticeship Council of the Hotel and Catering Industry. The scheme will be administered through the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committees administering the industry's Apprenticeship Scheme for Cooks (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1958, page 341).

this Gazette for September, 1958, page 341).

Boys and girls will normally enter the scheme at school-leaving age for six months' probation which will count as part of the three-year apprenticeship. The scheme provides that candidates should be under eighteen years of age, but in special circumstances older applicants may be considered. No specific examination certificate is required but it is essential that candidates have a good knowledge of English and Arithmetic. A standard form of agreement should be approved and registered by the National Committee. Training at an approved employer's establishment is to conform to recommendations made by the National Committee, designed to develop skilled standards and sound technique both in to conform to recommendations made by the National Committee, designed to develop skilled standards and sound technique both in the handling of equipment and in the approach to the customer. Trainees are to be released, without loss of pay or loss of time off, for one day or two half-days each week or for an equivalent continuous period during each year of the apprenticeship, for training in waiting and related subjects at an educational establishment approved for this purpose. During their period of apprenticeship, trainees are recommended to take the Hotel and Catering Institute's Intermediate and Craftsman Examinations in Waiting. On satisfactory completion of training, certificates signed by the employer and by the Chairman of the National Committee will be issued to apprentices.

### Woven Wire Manufacturing Industry (Scotland)

A joint apprenticeship scheme has been agreed by the Scottish National Joint Industrial Council for the Woven Wire Manufacturing Industry to provide for the systematic recruitment and training of young persons as Class I Journeymen. It will be administered of young persons as Class I Journeymen. It will be administered by the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee consisting of representatives of the Scottish Federation of Woven Wire Manufacturers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers, with assessors from the Scottish Education Department and the Ministry of Labour. The category "Class I Journeyman" is defined as follows:—(a) Journeymen Weavers; (b) Casters; (c) Die Polishers (skilled in all operations); (d) Fine Wire Drawers (nonferrous) in charge of wire drawing machine attendants; (e) Machine Wire Finishers in charge of table; (f) Dandy Roll and Reed Repairers.

Entry into apprenticeship under the scheme is from age 16 for a period of three months' probationary training which, if satisfactorily completed, will count towards the period of apprenticeship. The period is to be not less than three and not more than five The period is to be not less than three and not more than five years, terminating at age 21. On satisfactory completion of the probationary period apprentices are to be indentured in a form approved by the Committee, which will maintain a register of apprentices. The terms of the scheme provide also that an employer shall not dismiss an apprentice nor shall an apprentice leave his employment without notifying the Committee, and that training shall follow a definite programme in accordance with a syllabus prepared by the Committee and agreed by the individual firms. It is recommended that apprentices be released without loss of pay for one day or the equivalent each week to attend day classes,

and that, where no such classes are available, apprentices should attend suitable evening classes and the employer should grant reasonable facilities to enable them to do so.

In the event of an employer ceasing to carry on business, provision may be made to transfer the apprenticeship agreement to another employer, the period already served counting towards completion of apprenticeship. Complaints or differences arising out of the observance or non-observance of the terms of the scheme are to be referred to the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee whose decisions are to be accepted as binding upon all parties. On satisfactory completion of the apprenticeship the employer is to sign the certificate on the written agreement, which will be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee.

### Woollen and Worsted Industry

Apprenticeship and Learnership Schemes have been drawn up by the Joint Recruitment and Training Committee of the Wool Textile Industry, consisting of representatives of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade and the Recruitment, Education and Training Committee of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council. The schemes, which operate in the West Riding of Yorkshire and adjacent areas, are administered by the Joint Committee mentioned above.

Committee mentioned above.

The purpose of the Apprenticeship Scheme is to train craft apprentices for occupations, now associated by custom and practice with a previous apprenticeship, but excluding occupations in the raw wool and wool combing sections. Suitable entrants may be accepted either on leaving school or after working in the industry for a period. Normal age of entry is 16 to 18 years, but older applicants may be considered, exceptionally. Minimum qualification is a good school-leaving report but more advanced qualifications are an advantage. Apprenticeship arrangements normally apply only to boys but, exceptionally, girls may be accepted for apprenticeship in designing. The period of apprenticeship is for a minimum of 4 years, and a maximum of 5 years in certain sections. Provision is made for a written agreement between the parties concerned. A form of indenture is available for reference by employers. Under the Scheme's provisions the employer will provide the broad-Under the Scheme's provisions the employer will provide the broadest training available, and during the early months of apprenticeship experience will be given on a number of associated tasks. In addition to thorough training for the selected task, training should be given in the skills necessary for supervising people, where these skills are likely to be required. The employer will release the apprentice for a maximum of two half-working days or one whole apprentice for a maximum of two half-working days or one whole day a week (for which the apprentice will be paid at normal day rates for age) to attend day classes. In addition, the apprentice will attend approved evening classes at a Technical College for at least one evening a week in his own time. The employer will pay all tuition fees. There is no provision for certification, but on completion of apprenticeship the worker will be accepted as a full overlooker or craftsman as appropriate subject to a satisfactory looker or craftsman, as appropriate, subject to a satisfactory standard of work having been obtained.

The Learnership Scheme is designed to meet the needs of boys

and girls who wish to learn as much as possible about several processes in the wool textile industry. Age of entry is normally to be 15 to 17 years but older applicants may be considered, exceptionally. The length of training is two-and-a-half years; the first six months is a probationary period, which counts as part of the training period. During the first 18 months the trainee will be given experience in as many Departments or sections as possible. given experience in as many Departments or sections as possible. The second period of 12 months will be spent in one department or section according to the trainee's aptitude. The trainee may be released for one half-day a week, without loss of pay, and will attend approved courses at a Technical College for at least two evenings a week in his own time. The employer will pay all tuition fees.

Gas Industry—Gas Fitters

The apprenticeship arrangements for the training of gas fitters, agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry, are as set out below:—

Industry, are as set out below:—

The normal age of entry to apprenticeship is 16 and the normal period of apprenticeship is five years up to age 21. Older entrants with suitable qualifications may be accepted for a shortened apprenticeship of four years, at the discretion of the National Joint Industrial Council. Probation varies between Area Boards from three to six months. Some Boards include this probationary period in the period of apprenticeship, others do not. There is no prescribed form of indenture; it is left to each Area Board to use the form of written agreement it considers appropriate. Records of apprentices are kept by Area Boards; there is no central registration.

Gas fitting apprentices are released without loss of pay for one Gas fitting apprentices are released without loss of pay for one day a week throughout their apprenticeship to attend a technical college where they undertake the City and Guilds course in Gas Fitting, which includes both theory and practical classes. In addition, apprentices may also be required to attend evening classes on two evenings a week. In some Boards, however, during the first year(s) of their training apprentices attend an Area Board training centre full-time, and are given day release during the late stages of their apprenticeship. When not at college or training centre, apprentices are attached to a qualified gas fitter, to gain experience on work in customers' homes, factories, restaurants and the like. Recognition as a 1st Class Gas Fitter is dependent upon the apprentices' passing the City and Guilds Final Grade examithe apprentices' passing the City and Guilds Final Grade examination in Gas Fitting. Apprentices who pass the Intermediate Grade examination in Gas Fitting of the Joint Advisory Committee qualify as 2nd Class Gas Fitters.

There is provision for the transfer of the apprentice to other

establishments within an area, in order to broaden the scope of training, or for transfer of the apprenticeship to another Area. Board in the event of the apprentice's removal to another Area. The Area Joint Industrial Council issue appropriate certificates to apprentices who pass the above-mentioned examinations.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

## First-aid Boxes at Docks and on **Building Sites**

On 7th December, 1959, the Minister of Labour made the Docks (First-aid Boxes) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2081) and the Building Operations (First-aid Boxes) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2080) in pursuance of Regulation 4 of the Docks Regulations 1934, and of Regulation 80 of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. They replace the current Orders made in 1934 and 1948 respectively.

The purpose of the new Orders is to bring up to date the contents of first-aid boxes, cases or cupboards, which have to be provided on building sites and at docks, in the same way that changes have been made for factories generally, under the First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 220). All three Orders come into operation on 1st January, 1960.

## Second Report on Conditions in Non-Ferrous **Foundries**

The Second Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety, Health and Welfare Conditions in Non-Ferrous Foundries has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The First Report was published in 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957, page 203). The present Report is devoted to known and potential hazards to health is the former of the property of the present Report is devoted to known and potential hazards to health is the former of the property of th

The present Report is devoted to known and potential hazards to health in non-ferrous founding operations. It embodies the report of a Technical Sub-Committee, to whom the question of health risks was remitted. The Joint Standing Committee say that they are of the opinion that the report on known risks prepared by their Technical Sub-Committee warrants the close attention of the industry which, it is urged, should act on it as soon as possible. Attention is drawn to a medical appendix covering both known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks and the Committee comment that "a good known and potential risks are the comment of the comment of the committee comment that "a good known and potential risks are the comment of the committee comment that "a good known and potential risks are the comment of the committee comment that "a good known and potential risks are the comment of the commen Attention is drawn to a medical appendix covering both known and potential risks, and the Committee comment that "a good knowledge of this part would result in the avoidance of many risks which might otherwise be introduced inadvertently with new processes". The Committee agree with the Sub-Committee in their view that medical supervision is desirable wherever it can be arranged, and that a general medical survey of the industry would help greatly by establishing the type and magnitude of the health risks involved.

### H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory

Information about the Divisions and districts of H.M. Factory Inspectorate in Great Britain is given in H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory, published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage).

This new publication, which has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour, arises from the reorganisation and re-naming of the Divisions which came into force on 3rd March, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1958, page 99). It is intended as a handy ready reference book for all those in industry who seek advice or information concerning matters which come within the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspectorate.

of the Factory Inspectorate.

In an explanatory note the booklet says that, for the purposes of the organisation of the Inspectorate, Great Britain is divided into

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12 English Divisions, Scotland, and Wales (with Monmouthshire). Details are given of the area covered by each district in a Division, together with the address and telephone number of the divisional

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### **Earnings Limits for Retirement Pensions** and Widows' Benefits

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 (Earnings) (No. 2) Regulations, 1959.

These Regulations would raise from £3 a week to £3 10s, a week the net amount which retirement and widow pensioners are permitted to earn without reduction in their pensions. For widowed mothers the net amount, which is at present £4 a week, would be raised to £5 a week.

After the National Insurance Advisory Committee have reported, the Regulations require approval by Affirmative Resolution of each House of Parliament before they can be brought into force.

# **Contracting Out of New Graduated**

On 4th November the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Certificates) Regulations, 1959, and the National Insurance (Non-participation—Benefits and Schemes) Regulations, 1959. These Regulations came into operation on 13th November. The preliminary draft Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the September issue of this GAZETTE, page 336) and, subject to certain recommendations, approved by them in their Reports, which have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers Nos. 19 and

H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers Nos. 19 and 20 (Session 1959–60). The effect of the Regulations, which embody the alterations recommended by the Committee, is broadly as set out in the article on page 336 of the September GAZETTE. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 1860 and S.I. 1959 No. 1861) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, prices 5d. (7d. including postage) and 3d. (5d. including postage) respectively. The Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee cost (H.C. No. 19) 6d. (8d. including postage), and (H.C. No. 20) 9d. (11d. including postage).

### The National Insurance (Modification of Pension Schemes) Regulations, 1959

On 12th November the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies made the National Insurance (Modification of Pension Schemes) Regulations, 1959, under the powers conferred on him by the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959. The Regulations National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959. The Regulations designate the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies as the authority to approve the manner in which certain pension schemes may be modified in connection with the passing of the National Insurance Act, 1959. They also lay down a procedure under which, on

application by persons interested in the scheme, he may himself make the required modification or may authorise the trustees or managers of the scheme to make it. The schemes in question are all those in relation to which the Treasury have not determined

that there is an appropriate Minister or Government Department. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 1902) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 143rd Session of the Governing Body

The 143rd Session of the Governing Body of the International The 143rd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 17th to 20th November under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. Michanek, representative of the Government of Sweden. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring

Room Operatives.

The following paragraphs contain notes on the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

#### Agenda of the 45th (1961) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body fixed the agenda for the 45th (1961) Session of the International Labour Conference. The agenda will include three standing items (Report of the Director-General, Financial and Budgetary Questions, and Information and Reports on the Applica-tion of Conventions and Recommendations); at least one, and possibly two, items which may be carried forward for a second discussion from the 44th Session (Reduction of Hours of Work, and Workers' Housing); and three new items, viz., a General Discussion of Employment Problems and Policies, Vocational Training, and Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals (Social Security)

### **Membership of Industrial Committees**

Membership of Industrial Committees

The Governing Body made a general revision of the membership of the eight Industrial Committees of the Organisation and of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers and the Committee on Work on Plantations, which were last reconstituted at the 127th Session in November, 1954. Two hundred and ninety applications were received for the 203 existing seats, the number of applicants exceeding the seats available in the case of every committee. The matter was first considered in the Governing Body's Committee on Industrial Committees, where it was decided to recommend an increase in the number of seats on certain committees, making the total for the number of seats on certain committees, making the total for the ten committees taken together 223. The Governing Body's Committee decided that one-third of the seats on each committee should be filled by the applicant member countries with the largest world industrial interest in the industry in question; it then filled the remaining seats on each committee by two secret ballots, each covering approximately one-third of the total. In the case of the Committee on Work on Plantations, no elections were necessary as the number of applicants did not exceed the number of seats as increased by the Committee on Industrial Committees. In the Governing Body proposals were made to add further seats to certain committees in order to accommodate certain of the applicant countries which had been unsuccessful in the elections. These proposals, however, were rejected, and the Governing Body approved the recommendations of the Committee on Industrial The United Kingdom retained its membership of all the committees.

Proposals were also placed before the Committee on Industrial Committees for the preparation of an additional list of industries which might be selected for *ad hoc* tripartite meetings from time to time. Consideration of these proposals was, however, deferred to the next session of the Governing Body in March, 1960.

### Composition of the Committees of the Conference

The Governing Body received a memorandum from the Employers' members requesting that it should re-examine the procedure adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 43rd Session relating to the composition of Conference Committees (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 243). No specific proposal was made for amendment of the procedure or for any alternative solution of the problem with which it was intended to deal but it was agreed that any proposals that might be made later for such a solution should be examined.

### Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it a series of reports from its Committee on Freedom of Association, which is charged with giving preliminary consideration to complaints alleging infringement of trade union rights. Certain of these reports concerning cases which were not regarded as urgent were held over for consideration in March, 1960. The Governing Body, however, considered recommendations of the Committee concerning Hungary, and decided to appeal to the Government of Hungary, to give and decided to appeal to the Government of Hungary to give

urgent consideration to commuting the sentences of death alleged to have been pronounced on certain trade union members and officials. Discussion also took place on certain allegations concerning the Government of France in respect of Algeria and concerning the Government of Japan, which will be considered further at the next session of the Governing Body.

Among a number of financial and administrative questions discussed was a claim for compensation for officials of the International Labour Organisation or the League of Nations who had resigned under the war-time emergency measures taking capital sums from the Pensions Fund in preference to accepting suspension and who had subsequently been re-engaged by the International Labour Office. A number of these, it was stated, had now retired and found themselves in hardship because of the inadequacy of the end found themselves in hardship because of the madequacy of the pensions to which they were entitled. It was decided to establish a Special Payments Fund from which periodic supplementary payments might be made ex gratia to those of the officials in question who submitted applications therefor and whose circumstances were established as justifying payment within the rules developed for the administration of the fund. The fund will be administered by a Board of Trustees of three members appointed by the Governing Body, who are not to be members of the Governing Body or the staff.

#### African Advisory Committee

African Advisory Committee

The Governing Body considered additional applications for membership of the African Advisory Committee which it established at its 138th Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958, page 140), and decided to add to the existing membership Sierra Leone and five States of the French Community, viz., Dahomey, Upper Volta and Senegal-Sudan (in respect of the French countries of West Africa), the Central African Republic (in respect of the four States of Equatorial Africa) and the Malagasy Republic. Three additional Employers' and three additional Workers' members were also appointed to the Committee.

#### Other Matters

The Governing Body held a general exchange of views on the question of the major emphases and trends in the Organisation's activities and methods of work as a whole in relation to the needs activities and methods of work as a whole in relation to the needs for international action. It also considered the draft of an appraisal of the programme of the Organisation for the period 1959 to 1964, prepared for transmission to the United Nations, as a contribution to a consolidated appraisal of the programmes of the United Nations and Specialised Agencies, which will be considered by the Economic and Social Council in July, 1960. Decisions were taken on the action needed to give effect to a number of resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 43rd Session. The Governing Body also considered the reports of the 7th Session of the Coal Mines Committee and of the Meeting of the Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers which took place in October, 1959. Other questions discussed included applications in October, 1959. Other questions discussed included applications from certain Governments for reduction of their financial contributions to the Organisation, technical assistance rendered by the International Labour Organisation, the work of the Organisation in relation to man-power and employment, and the composition and agenda of various committees and meetings to be held in the

### Retirement of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans

On 19th November the ordinary business of the Governing Body was suspended while tributes were paid by representatives of the three Groups in the Governing Body, and by the Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Chairman of the Governing Body, to the services rendered to the Organisation over the last twenty years by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, who was attending the Governing Body as United Kingdom Government representative for the last time. As a memento of his long association with the Governing Body, Sir Guildhaume was presented with the chair in which he has sat during his years as United Kingdom Government representative. Government representative

### **African Advisory Committee**

The First Session of the African Advisory Committee, set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to advise it on African problems and on African aspects of general problems (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958, page 140, and this issue, see above), met in Luanda, Angola, on 30th November and was expected to continue until 11th December. There were three items on the agenda:-

- 1. Joint consultation between employers and workers, including
- collective bargaining.

  2. Vocational and technical training.

  3. Future programme of work of the International Labour Office in relation to Africa.

The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. H. F.

Rossetti, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour, who was accompanied by Mr. G. Foggon, O.B.E., Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

### Panel of Consultants on Problems of **Women Workers**

A meeting of the Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers was held in Geneva from 12th to 16th October, 1959. The Panel was recently constituted by the Governing Body with the purpose of advising the International Labour Office on developments and problems affecting women workers. The meeting was attended by 27 consultants, nine nominated by Governments and nine each by Employers and Workers. Mr. H. F. Rossetti, C.B.,

Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, attended from the

nited Kingdom.

In their report the Panel made recommendations with regard to the future programme of the Organisation. It was agreed that the highest priority should be given to work on vocational preparation, since there was unfair discrimination against girls and women in education and training which was a basic cause of the special difficulties of women workers. The Panel also made recommendations regarding work on the needs and problems of women working in agriculture; women's wages; the employment of married women; the impact of technological change on women's employment; and the problems of older workers, of domestic service workers, and of industrial home workers. Attention was also drawn to the desirability of holding regional seminars to consider women workers' problems.

The Governing Body have requested the Director-General of the International Labour Office to take the report into account in

making future programme proposals.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

NOTE.—During 1959, each issue of this GAZETTE contained articles dealing with rates of wages, hours of work, etc., in a number of countries of Western Europe. The industries were selected for inclusion in the light of their importance as competitors with similar industries in the United Kingdom.

It is intended that 1960 issues of the GAZETTE shall give recent information on similar lines; the industries covered will include engineering, chemicals, textiles, paper, and clothing. It is also hoped to quote information on these and other industries for a wider range of European countries than has hitherto been covered, and also to make some reference to the labour statistics of some of the Commonwealth countries, e.g., Malaya, Ghana.

### Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Leather and Skins Industry in France

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

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 leather and skins industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 27 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates tion 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 leather and skins industry collective agreements and wage negotiations are regional.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st July, 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

### Men (18 years and over)

Zone Unskilled	to di poed	Semi-	nya legologi Man A Las	Highly Skilled		
	Skilled	Skilled	Class II	Class I		
A B C D E	s. d. 2 6 2 4 2 3 2 2 2 2	s. d. 2 11 2 6 2 4 2 3 2 3	s. d. 3 4 2 9 2 8 2 5 2 5	s. d. 3 11 3 1 2 11 2 7 2 8	s. d. 4 6 3 6 3 2 2 10 3 1	

## Women (18 years and over)

Unskilled	Semi- Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled
s. d. 2 5	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 3 4
2 2 2	2 4 2 3	2 7 2 6 2 4	2 9 2 8 2 5
	s. d. 2 5 2 3 2 2	S. d. S. d. 2 5 2 7 2 3 2 5 2 2 4	Unskilled Skilled Skilled  s. d. s. d. s. d. 2 5 2 7 2 11 2 3 2 5 2 7 2 2 2 2 4 2 6 2 2 2 3 2 4

The average working week in the industry at the beginning of July, 1959, was 43.0 hours.

Overtime is time-and-one-quarter for hours between 40 and 48 and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday and continuous-process shift working.

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

	Per Cen
Social Security General Scheme	. 11.0
Social Security Family Allowances Scheme	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme .	. 3.0
Pay Roll Tax	5.0
Paid annual holidays	. 7.5
Paid public holidays	. 1.5
Housing Tax	07
Apprenticeship Tax	. 0.4
Medical Services	. 0.3
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Scheme .	. 0.8
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Senio	
Staffs	1.5
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Others.	2.0
Non-obligatory social charges	. 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 agreements for the industry in most regions provide for additional days after long service, and for domestic events such as marriage, death of close relative, etc. The only statutory paid public holiday is 1st May, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the eleven legal public holidays without pay and in practice most workers in the leather holidays without pay and in practice most workers in the leather and skins industry are granted five paid public holidays per annum.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 37 per cent. of the total labour force.

## Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Toy and Sports Goods Industry in Germany

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

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the toy and sports goods 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 May, 1959, female workers comprised approximately 51 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.

15s. a seek for her—ubject to a createlerment			Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
TOOLS of BURSH	15/3/13	2003	THE STATE OF THE S	s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers: Skilled			46.2	4 0	184 5
Semi-skilled Unskilled			45.1	4 0 3 7 3 1 3 9	161 0 138 4
Average	1:84		45.8	3 9	172 0
Female Workers:			40.0		122 0
Skilled Semi-skilled	100 1		43.8	3 1 2 8	133 8
Unskilled			43.2	2 6	109 6
Average			43.2	2 6 2 8	114 8
Average all workers	1.100		44.5	3 3 4	142 11
			The second secon		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries,

unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average, the total contribution would appear to approximate to

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

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

### Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Textile and Clothing Industries in Sweden

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

Hours of work in the textile and clothing industries in Sweden re 47 a week from 1st January, 1958. Very little overtime is worked at present.

Hourly wage rates are as follows:-

Industry	Adult	Males	Adult Females		
3-9	Time rate	Piece rate	Time rate	Piece rate	
Textiles	s. d.	s. d. 5 9	s. d.	s. d. 4 11	
Clothing	5 11	5 9 6 8	4 4	5 0	

Approximately 66 per cent. of adult males and 76 per cent. of adult females in the textile industry are on piecework. The corresponding figures for the clothing industry are 45 and 65 per cent. Female workers comprise approximately 49 per cent. of the labour force in the textile industry and 80 per cent. in the clothing

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

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

### Social Security in New Zealand in 1958-59

The Social Security Department of New Zealand have presented their 20th annual report in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report covers the twelve months ended 31st March, 1959, and gives an account for this period of the work of the Department in relation to unemployment, sickness and other social security benefits and in the administration of war pensions and allowances, medical treatment for ex-servicemen, and other related matters. other related matters.

During the year the Social Security Amendment Act, 1958, came During the year the Social Security Amendment Act, 1958, came into operation, providing for increases from 1st October, 1958, of £6 10s. a year in the basic rates of age, widows', invalids' and miners' benefits and of 2s. 6d. a week in the basic rates of sickness and unemployment benefits payable to beneficiaries 20 years of age and over. Other changes made by the amending Act included an increase in the rate of family benefit from 10s. to 15s. a week for each dependent child. For those benefits which are subject to a means test on property in a age invalids' and unemployment each dependent child. For those benefits which are subject to a means test on property, *i.e.*, age, invalids', and unemployment benefits, the property exemption was extended from £500 to £750. An appendix to the report sets out the rates of social security cash benefits at 31st March, 1959. The principal rates were:—Superannuation benefit, £110 a year from 1st April, 1958, increasing to £156 a year from 1st April, 1959, and to £208 a year from 30th March, 1960; age benefits, basic rate—unmarried person £4 10s. a week, married couple £8 a week; widows' benefit, basic rate £4 10s. a week; orphans' benefit, each child £2 5s. a week; family benefit, each child 15s. a week; invalids' benefit, miners' benefit, and sickness and unemployment benefits, basic rate—unmarried person £4 10s. a week, married man with payment for wife included £8 a week.

Applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the year ended 31st March, 1959,

numbered 3,559, of which 2,584 were granted and 975 declined. numbered 3,559, of which 2,584 were granted and 975 declined. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at 31st March, 1959, was 341, compared with 128 a year earlier. Payment of additional benefit for a dependent wife was included in 1,222 of the benefits granted during 1958-59 and in 159 of the benefits in force at 31st March, 1959. Expenditure on unemployment benefit rose from £52,067 in 1957-58 to £111,723 in 1958-59, an increase of £59,656. The average duration of unemployment benefits which ceased during the year ended 31st March, 1959, was 7.0 weeks for males and 6.7 weeks for females, compared with 7.0 weeks and 5.9 weeks, respectively, in the previous year. 7.0 weeks and 5.9 weeks, respectively, in the previous year.

Special emergency benefit in cases of hardship may be granted at the discretion of the Social Security Commission to any person who is not qualified to receive any other cash benefit under the Social Security Act but who, because of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. An emergency benefit may also be granted in lieu of any other benefit where it is considered that a groupe of medical tractaget or recognitional training would be granted in lieu of any other benefit where it is considered that a course of medical treatment or occupational training would be beneficial. As far as possible each emergency benefit is related to the type of benefit for which the applicant most nearly qualifies. The number of emergency benefits in payment at 31st March, 1959, was 3,039, compared with 3,060 at 31st March, 1958. Total expenditure on emergency benefits during 1958–59 amounted to £849,462; in 1957–58 the figure was £819,451. Supplementary assistance drawn from the Special Assistance Fund and the War Pensions Emergency Fund established in November, 1951, may be granted to social security beneficiaries, war pensioners and others who have special commitments which cannot be met out of current income, have insufficient other means available, and where there is no possibility of their helping themselves. The number of conincome, have insufficient other means available, and where there is no possibility of their helping themselves. The number of continuing grants in force from the Special Assistance Fund at 31st March, 1959, was 5,117, compared with 4,721 a year earlier. Expenditure from the Fund in 1958–59 amounted to £256,812, compared with £218,201 in the previous year.

Other cash benefits provided under the Social Security scheme include superannuation benefit, which is payable without a means test at the age of 65, age benefits, which are subject to a means test and are payable at the age of 60 (55 in the case of certain unmarried women), widows', orphans', family, invalids', miners', and sickness benefits. The numbers of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1959, and the total amounts of benefits paid during the preceding twelve months are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for 31st March, 1958.

Benefit	Numb Recipie 31st M	nts at	Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March			
	1959	1958	1959	1958		
en a de de de de de de	04.202	02 577	£	£		
	. 84,383	83,577	8,940,752 26,104,992	8,279,199 24,304,077		
	. 118,502	118,187				
0 1 1	. 12,833	12,168	3,642,351	3,279,683		
	. 264	260	38,195	36,129		
	. 333,413	326,619	25,995,315	20,152,619		
	. 8,032	7,802	1,942,490	1,799,823		
	. 386	405	119,205	124,589		
Sickness	. 4,190	3,767	1,436,913	1,368,360		
	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN THE PERSON N			

In addition to the monetary benefits referred to in the above Table, the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £18,655,375 during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1959.

A comprehensive reciprocal agreement has been in operation between New Zealand and Australia since 1st July, 1948, and covers age, invalids', widows', family, unemployment and sickness benefits and the related Australian social service pensions and allowances. Superannuation benefits do not come within the scope of the agreement. Under the agreement, persons leaving Australia to reside permanently in New Zealand are enabled to have birth and residence in Australia accepted as birth and residence in New residence in Australia accepted as birth and residence in New Zealand for the purpose of qualifying for social security benefits covered by the agreement. Similarly, persons leaving New Zealand for permanent residence in Australia may have birth and residence in New Zealand accepted as birth and residence in Australia for the purpose of determining eligibility for social service pensions and allowances. The number of reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand under these arrangements at 31st March, 1959, was 509, compared with 523 at the end of March, 1958. Reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and the United Kingdom which since December, 1948, had related to family benefits only (children's ments between New Zealand and the United Kingdom which since December, 1948, had related to family benefits only (children's allowances) were, by a further agreement, extended from 1st April, 1956, to cover New Zealand superannuation, age, widows', invalids', orphans', unemployment, and sickness benefits on the one hand, and the corresponding retirement and widows' pensions, guardians' allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits under the legislation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the other hand. The basic of the agreement is that a period of residence other hand. The basis of the agreement is that a period of residence in New Zealand between the age of 16 years and pensionable age is regarded as equivalent to a period for which contributions have been paid under the National Insurance scheme of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while a period of residence in the latter countries is treated as equivalent to a period of residence in New Zealand. Persons migrating from one country to the other are, in general, entitled to claim benefits under the existing legislation of the country of adoption. At 31st March, 1959, the number of benefits in payment in New Zealand under these arrangements was 3,517, compared with 3,025 at 31st March, 1958.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in October

**GENERAL SUMMARY** 

During October the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 30,000 to 23,229,000. Increases occurred in nearly all manufacturing industries, in distribution and in professional services; there were reductions in most seasonal industries, the largest being in agriculture and fishing, transport and communication and betains added to the contraction and betains and betains and seasonal industries. cation and hotels and catering.

The Employment Exchanges filled 181,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 11th November. The number of vacancies noti-fied to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 11th November was 245,000; this was 1,000 less than in October

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 24th October was 30,000; this was 8,000 less than at the end of September and 135,000 less than a

There were 431,000 persons registered as unemployed on 16th November, of whom 420,000 were wholly unemployed and 11,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th October and 16th November unemployment increased by 12,000, the increase being entirely among the wholly unemployed.

The main increases were seasonal, construction increasing by 5,700, hotels and catering and agriculture each by 3,100. These increases were partly offset by reductions of 4,700 in the number of school-leavers and of 1,100 in metal manufacture.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in November was 2.0 per cent., in October it was 1.9 per cent., and in November, 1958, it was 2.4 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 218,000—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of October was 24,190,000, an increase of 37,000 compared with the

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

1 100 N 100 1 100 0	ina of 1	in onling	572	7	Chousands
	Oct., 1958	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Changes during Oct., 1959
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,079 15,265 7,814	23,164 15,304 7,860	23,199‡ 15,316‡ 7,883‡	23,229 15,313 7,916	+ 30 - 3 + 33
Wholly Unemployed§	467	404	402	414	+ 12
Temporarily Stopped§ Total Registered Unemployed§	58 525	12 416	11 413	11 425	+ 12
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	598 584 14	555 540 15	551 536 15	547 532 15	- 4 4
Total Working Population† Men Women	24,150 16,188 7,962	24,125 16,138 7,987	24,153‡ 16,143‡ 8,010‡	24,190 16,144 8,046	+ 37 + 1 + 36

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

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

‡ Amended figure.

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

## ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

### (End of Month)

	100000000			Т	housands
Industry or Service	Oct., 1958	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Change during Oct., 1959
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,038 847	1,015 815	1,029	1,015 804	- 14 - 6
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and	537 553 1,224	543 557 1,248	546 562 1,257	548 566 1,262	+ 2 + 4 + 5
Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. Footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,801 856 638 942 1,581	2,806 857 641 937 1,601	2,833 860 642 939 1,615	2,848 864† 642 940 1,627	+ 15 + 4  + 1 + 12
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,132	9,190	9,254	9,297	+ 43
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	1,495 376 1,685 2,962 4,244 527 773	1,514 374 1,670 2,970 4,312 521 783	1,510 374 1,665 2,966 4,289 520‡ 782	1,507 374 1,657 2,989 4,285 520 781	- 3 - 8 + 23 - 4 - 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,079	23,164	23,199‡	23,229	+ 30

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS\*

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of October, 1958, and August, September and October, 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 industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and contracting and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning 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.

<sup>\*</sup> Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification."

Wool—204,000. Other textiles—449,000. I Amended figure.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Fnd of Month)

			(End	of Mo	onth)	2 1. 7 1	Asset As F			2 T 104.2	(7	Thousands)
		M	ales	X11.1.200	32(3).210	Fem	nales			To	otal	
Industry	Oct., 1958	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Oct., 1958	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Oct., 1958	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	752.6	720 · 2	714.8	709 · 3	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	771.5	739 · 1	733.7	728 · 2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	245·3 64·8 30·3 35·7 21·6 14·6 78·3	249:3 64:8 30:3 35:9 21:1 14:9 82:3	250·2 64·8 30·6 36·1 21·1 14·8 82·8	250·6 64·7 30·7 36·2 21·1 14·8 83·1	75·7 7·1 38·0 12·5 5·3 1·4 11·4	75·4 7·4 37·7 12·3 4·9 1·4 11·7	76·0 7·4 37·8 12·5 5·0 1·4 11·9	76·5 7·4 38·0 12·5 5·0 1·4 12·2	321·0 71·9 68·3 48·2 26·9 16·0 89·7	324·7 72·2 68·0 48·2 26·0 16·3 94·0	326·2 72·2 68·4 48·6 26·1 16·2 94·7	327·1 72·1 68·7 48·7 26·1 16·2 95·3
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	386·4 20·1 194·2 28·8 25·5 29·5 29·0 34·6 24·7	390·3 19·6 198·6 29·1 24·6 29·8 29·3 34·7 24·6	391·3 19·7 199·2 29·2 24·7 29·8 29·2 34·8 24·7	391·9 19·7 199·2 29·4 24·6 30·0 29·3 34·9 24·8	149·2 0·6 52·3 37·3 12·8 12·8 18·7 7·2 7·5	150·7 0·7 53·4 37·3 12·4 12·9 19·3 7·5 7·2	153·2 0·7 54·1 38·5 12·3 12·9 19·6 7·7 7·4	154·5 0·7 54·3 39·1 12·2 13·1 19·8 7·8 7·5	535·6 20·7 246·5 66·1 38·3 42·3 47·7 41·8 32·2	541·0 20·3 252·0 66·4 37·0 42·7 48·6 42·2 31·8	544·5 20·4 253·3 67·7 37·0 42·7 48·8 42·5 32·1	546·4 20·4 253·5 68·5 36·8 43·1 49·1 42·7 32·3
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.	488·3 22·2 206·3 96·2 8·5 19·5 42·0 93·6	490·7 21·8 207·9 95·6 8·5 19·3 42·4 95·2	495·1 21·9 209·8 96·5 8·5 19·5 42·7 96·2	498·6 21·9 211·5 97·2 8·5 19·5 42·9 97·1	63·8 0·5 18·8 13·7 0·8 1·5 8·2 20·3	64·8 0·5 18·7 13·9 0·8 1·5 8·8 20·6	65·6 0·5 18·8 14·1 0·8 1·6 8·9 20·9	66·5 0·5 19·0 14·4 0·8 1·6 9·0 21·2	552·1 22·7 225·1 109·9 9·3 21·0 50·2 113·9	555·5 22·3 226·6 109·5 9·3 20·8 51·2 115·8	560·7 22·4 228·6 110·6 9·3 21·1 51·6 117·1	565·1 22·4 230·5 111·6 9·3 21·1 51·9 118·3
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	1,644·8 186·2 74·7 33·8 32·9 92·6 24·3 44·0 47·4 83·6 562·5 159·7 40·2 38·1 74·7 26·8 11·8 111·5	1,632·9 177·1 71·8 36·0 34·0 89·8 24·0 42·6 49·1 177·2 560·6 159·0 39·5 36·3 78·5 27·3 11·9 118·2	1,643·5 179·2 71·8 36·2 34·0 90·2 24·3 43·1 49·5 77·2 563·0 159·7 36·4 79·8 27·5 12·1 119·8	1,647.3 177.1 71.6 36.3 34.1 90.6 24.3 43.7 49.9 76.6 565.5 159.9 39.7 36.4 80.8 27.7 12.3 120.8	463·0 9·1 4·4 5·2 3·7 20·7 3·9 8·0 11·3 7·5 126·7 50·4 19·3 21·3 65·8 27·1 8·2 70·4	474·2 8·8 4·2 5·5 3·8 20·6 3·6 7·8 11·8 11·8 9 51·7 19·5 69·8 27·4 7·9 75·9	484·4 8·8 4·2 5·5 3·6 8·0 12·0 7·5 130·2 52·2 20·0 19·8 73·5 28·0 8·2 78·1	491·4 8·7 4·2 5·5 3·8 21·2 3·6 8·2 12·0 7·6 131·7 52·7 20·0 75·4 28·4 28·4 8·2 79·9	2,107·8 195·3 79·1 39·0 36·6 113·3 28·2 52·0 58·7 91·1 689·2 210·1 159·5 59·4 140·5 53·9 20·0 181·9	2,107·1 185·9 76·0 41·5 37·8 110·4 27·6 50·4 60·9 84·7 689·5 210·7 59·0 55·8 148·3 54·7 19·8 194·1	2,127·9 188·0 76·0 41·7 37·8 111·2 27·9 51·1 61·5 84·7 693·2 211·9 59·7 56·2 153·3 55·5 20·3 197·9	2,138·7 185·8 75·8 41·8 37·9 111·8 27·9 61·9 61·9 64·2 212·6 60·0 56·4 156·2 56·1 20·5 200·7
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for  Motor Vehicles and Aircraft  Locomotive Manufacture  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages  and Wagons and Trams	1,018·2 270·5 255·1 213·7 130·0 66·6	1,034·6 290·9 260·9 202·8 137·8 64·8	1,040 · 9 295 · 7 261 · 2 202 · 4 139 · 8 64 · 8 72 · 4	1,044·3 298·6 261·1 201·9 141·4 64·3	171 · 8 39 · 1 44 · 8 34 · 0 42 · 7 4 · 7	180·0 42·2 46·8 32·4 47·0 5·1 3·8	181 · 8 42 · 8 46 · 9 32 · 3 48 · 2 5 · 2 3 · 8	183·3 43·3 47·0 32·4 48·9 5·2 3·9	1,190·0 309·6 299·9 247·7 172·7 71·3	1,214·6 333·1 307·7 235·2 184·8 69·9 76·6	1,222·7 338·5 308·1 234·7 188·0 70·0	1,227·6 341·9 308·1 234·3 190·3 69·5 76·3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.  Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	330·0 24·2 24·3 34·5 29·7 28·7 31·5 157·1	336·2 24·4 24·5 34·4 30·4 29·1 31·6 161·8	4.6 338.5 24.5 24.6 34.5 30.5 29.2 31.8 163.4	339 · 8 24 · 5 24 · 7 34 · 6 30 · 6 29 · 2 32 · 0 164 · 2	2·5 175·0 15·7 16·7 5·7 9·8 30·1 17·2 79·8	2·7 177·0 15·8 16·8 5·7 9·9 29·2 17·9 81·7	2·6 179·9 16·1 17·0 5·7 10·0 29·7 18·0 83·4	2.6 182.3 16.3 17.1 5.7 10.1 30.1 18.3 84.7	505·0 39·9 41·0 40·2 39·5 58·8 48·7 236·9	7·3 513·2 40·2 41·3 40·1 40·3 58·3 49·5 243·5	518·4 40·6 41·6 40·2 40·5 58·9 49·8 246·8	7·2 522·1 40·8 41·8 40·3 40·7 59·3 50·3 248·9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	91·8 59·9 9·2 15·6 7·1	91·3 59·1 9·2 16·1 6·9	91·4 59·1 9·2 16·1 7·0	91·4 59·2 9·2 16·1 6·9	57·3 33·0 8·1 14·0 2·2	55·8 32·6 7·6 13·7 1·9	56·5 32·9 7·7 13·9 2·0	57·3 33·4 7·9 14·0 2·0	149·1 92·9 17·3 29·6 9·3	147·1 91·7 16·8 29·8 8·8	147·9 92·0 16·9 30·0 9·0	148·7 92·6 17·1 30·1 8·9
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	373·2 44·7 32·6 87·8 25·9 19·7 2·6 7·8 5·3 34·3 3·9 16·7 6·6 8·7 19·9	375 · 4 43 · 1 31 · 7 90 · 7 27 · 5 19 · 3 2 · 6 8 · 1 5 · 3 34 · 0 3 · 9 17 · 2 6 · 6 8 · 6 8 · 6 5 · 6 9 19 · 9	376·2 42·4 31·7 91·0 27·8 19·4 2·6 8·2 5·3 34·2 4·0 17·3 6·6 8·5 57·2 20·0	377·5 41·9 31·8 91·1 28·2 19·5 2·6 8·3 5·3 34·4 4·0 17·4 6·7 8·4 57·7 20·2	473 · 8 80 · 8 60 · 3 104 · 6 8 · 1 24 · 8 4 · 3 8 · 8 8 · 3 8 3 · 5 4 · 7 15 · 6 13 · 3 18 · 7 26 · 4 11 · 6	471 · 9 79 · 3 56 · 6 108 · 7 8 · 8 23 · 8 4 · 0 8 · 8 8 · 2 85 · 0 4 · 3 15 · 3 13 · 3 18 · 2 26 · 1 11 · 5	474·2 78·3 56·6 109·9 9·0 23·9 4·0 8·9 8·3 85·7 4·3 15·4 13·5 18·7 26·2 11·5	477·4 79·1 56·8 110·3 9·0 24·1 4·1 8·9 8·4 86·4 4·3 15·5 13·6	847·0 125·5 92·9 192·4 34·0 44·5 6·9 16·6 117·8 8·6 32·3 19·9 27·4 83·1 31·5	847·3 122·4 88·3 199·4 36·3 43·1 6·6 16·9 13·5 119·0 8·2 32·5 19·9 26·8 83·0 31·4	850 · 4 120 · 7 88 · 3 200 · 9 36 · 8 43 · 3 6 · 6 17 · 1 13 · 6 119 · 9 8 · 3 32 · 7 20 · 1 27 · 2 83 · 4 31 · 5	854·9 121·0 88·6 201·4 37·2 43·6 6·7 17·2 13·7 120·8 8·3 32·9 20·3 27·4 84·0 31·8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	37·0 24·3 8·2 4·5	37·5 24·0 8·5 5·0	37·6 24·0 8·6 5·0	37·7 24·2 8·7 4·8	26·5 6·7 14·7 5·1	27·3 6·5 15·1 5·7	27·7 6·6 15·4 5·7	27·6 6·7 15·5 5·4	63·5 31·0 22·9 9·6	64·8 30·5 23·6 10·7	65·3 30·6 24·0 10·7	65·3 30·9 24·2 10·2
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	168·6 65·4 10·5 9·3 5·9 8·8 53·9 14·8	169·0 66·1 10·7 9·5 5·8 9·0 54·1 13·8	168·8 65·8 10·9 9·6 5·8 9·1 54·1 13·5	168·7 65·7 11·0 9·6 5·8 9·0 54·2 13·4	420·9 175·6 76·4 66·6 10·8 31·8 56·0 3·7	423·6 175·0 77·1 67·4 10·5 31·6 58·5 3·5	424·8 174·7 77·6 67·9 10·5 31·7 59·0 3·4	425·3 174°2 78·0 68·1 10·5 31·8 59·3 3·4	589·5 241·0 86·9 75·9 16·7 40·6 109·9 18·5	592.6 241.1 87.8 76.9 16.3 40.6 112.6 17.3	593·6 240·5 88·5 77·5 16·3 40·8 113·1 16·9	594·0 239·9 89·0 77·7 16·3 40·8 113·5 16·8
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	507·5 30·5 104·1 21·2 30·3 45·5 17·1 44·2 25·7 48·6 67·7 20·4 33·6 18·6	511·8 30·2 106·3 20·2 30·2 47·6 14·8 42·4 26·6 50·5 68·3 20·5 35·4 18·8	508·9 30·1 105·7 20·2 30·0 46·3 15·7 42·7 26·2 50·3 67·9 20·4 34·8 18·6	507·6 30·1 105·1 20·3 29·8 45·1 16·8 42·7 26·5 50·4 67·6 20·4 34·4 18·4	410·3 7·8 81·6 44·8 20·8 17·8 5·2 75·4 36·1 15·6 14·4 16·3 23·1	401·1 7·8 84·3 40·3 20·9 18·9 4·7 65·5 50·6 36·9 15·4 14·4 17·5 23·9	406·1 7·7 84·7 42·4 20·9 18·4 4·9 69·5 50·3 36·3 15·4 14·4 17·4 23·8	408·0 7·6 84·8 43·2 20·9 18·0 5·1 71·0 50·5 36·2 15·4 14·5 17·2 23·6	917·8 38·3 185·7 66·0 51·1 63·3 22·3 119·6 77·1 84·7 83·3 34·8 49·9 41·7	912·9 38·0 190·6 60·5 51·1 66·5 19·5 107·9 77·2 87·4 83·7 34·9 52·9 42·7	915·0 37·8 190·4 62·6 50·9 64·7 20·6 112·2 76·5 86·6 83·3 34·8 52·2 42·4	915·6 37·7 189·9 63·5 50·7 63·1 21·9 113·7 77·0 86·6 83·0 34·9 51·6 42·0

## Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

To select the selection of the selection			(Litt	a 0) 111	onin)						(	Thousands)
Industry		М	ales			Fer	males		1000	То	tal	
industry	Oct., 1958	August,	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Oct., 1958	August, 1959	Sept., 1959	Oct., 1959	Oct., 1958	August,	Sept., 1959	Oct., 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	223 · 4	227·2	228·6	230 · 4	61·9	62·4	63·6	64·4	285·3	289·6	292·2	294·8
	76 · 4	78·0	78·3	78 · 4	11·5	11·9	12·0	12·1	87·9	89·9	90·3	90·5
	94 · 0	96·9	98·0	99 · 4	35·1	35·1	35·9	36·5	129·1	132·0	133·9	135·9
	20 · 4	19·8	19·7	19 · 8	3·3	3·7	3·8	3·8	23·7	23·5	23·5	23·6
	18 · 5	18·7	18·8	18 · 9	6·5	6·3	6·4	6·5	25·0	25·0	25·2	25·4
	14 · 1	13·8	13·8	13 · 9	5·5	5·4	5·5	5·5	19·6	19·2	19·3	19·4
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.	375·4	380·6	382·5	384·3	206·2	205·6	208·9	211·5	581·6	586·2	591·4	595·8
	76·9	77·7	78·0	78·1	21·5	22·0	22·1	22·2	98·4	99·7	100·1	100·3
	5·7	6·0	6·2	6·3	2·6	3·0	3·4	3·8	8·3	9·0	9·6	10·1
	23·1	23·9	24·2	24·5	31·6	30·7	31·5	31·7	54·7	54·6	55·7	56·2
	19·6	19·9	20·1	20·3	28·7	27·9	28·5	29·1	48·3	47·8	48·6	49·4
	99·4	101·6	101·5	101·8	25·8	26·2	26·2	26·4	125·2	127·8	127·7	128·2
	150·7	151·5	152·5	153·3	96·0	95·8	97·2	98·3	246·7	247·3	249·7	251·6
Other Manufacturing Industries  Rubber  Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc  Brushes and Brooms  Toys, Games and Sports Requisites  Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods  Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films  Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	172·1	177·1	179·1	180·5	114·2	115·9	118·2	119·8	286·3	293 · 0	297·3	300·3
	78·0	80·1	81·1	82·1	34·6	35·7	36·5	36·8	112·6	115 · 8	117·6	118·9
	13·2	13·5	13·6	13·6	4·1	4·0	4·0	4·1	17·3	17 · 5	17·6	17·7
	8·2	7·6	7·6	7·5	8·4	7·8	7·9	7·8	16·6	15 · 4	15·5	15·3
	11·5	11·9	11·9	12·0	19·4	18·6	19·2	19·8	30·9	30 · 5	31·1	31·8
	5·0	5·2	5·3	5·3	6·3	6·5	6·5	6·6	11·3	11 · 7	11·8	11·9
	7·8	7·8	7·7	7·5	2·6	3·2	3·1	2·9	10·4	11 · 0	10·8	10·4
	48·4	51·0	51·9	52·5	38·8	40·1	41·0	41·8	87·2	91 · 1	92·9	94·3
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,062 · 0	6,103 · 9	6,132 · 6	6,150.6	2,869 · 6	2,885 · 7	2,920.9	2,945 · 8	8,931 · 6	8,989.6	9,053.5	9.096 · 4
Building and Contracting	1,289 · 8	1,308 · 8	1,304 · 8	1,301 · 8	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	1,353 · 7	1,372 · 7	1,368 · 7	1,365.7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	334·8	331·8	332·1	331·8	41·4	42·1	42·0	42·0	376·2	373·9	374·1	373·8
	119·7	115·1	114·6	114·2	14·3	14·6	14·5	14·5	134·0	129·7	129·1	128·7
	181·7	183·1	183·8	184·0	24·9	25·3	25·3	25·3	206·6	208·4	209·1	209·3
	33·4	33·6	33·7	33·6	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	35·6	35·8	35·9	35·8
Transport and Communication	199·9	197·9	195·5	193·6	48·8	47·0	46·4	45·8	248·7	244·9	241·9	239·4
	19·6	21·4	20·6	19·5	2·4	2·8	2·8	2·6	22·0	24·2	23·4	22·1
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul-	1,201 · 4	1,215 · 3	1,214.0	1,219 · 3	1,286.9	1,280 · 7	1,278 · 4	1,296·3	2,488 · 3	2,496.0	2,492 · 4	2,515 · 6
tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	123·0	123·8	124·5	125·1	38·1	38·0	37·9	38·3	161·1	161·8	162·4	163·4
	73·9	76·6	76·9	76·4	30·3	30·2	30·5	30·7	104·2	106·8	107·4	107·1
	138·1	136·6	136·9	136·6	66·1	63·4	64·3	67·0	204·2	200·0	201·2	203·6
	305·8	307·7	306·5	304·9	318·9	317·9	314·9	313·7	624·7	625·6	621·4	618·6
	176·3	177·7	179·2	179·8	113·0	114·6	115·5	115·9	289·3	292·3	294·7	295·7
	365·5	374·4	371·4	378·1	679·1	675·2	673·5	688·9	1,044·6	1,049·6	1,044·9	1,067·0
	18·8	18·5	18·6	18·4	41·4	41·4	41·8	41·8	60·2	59·9	60·4	60·2
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	57·5	57·5	57·0	56·5	66·4	64·0	63·0	62·4	123·9	121·5	120·0	118·9
	35·5	38·8	36·1	35·5	41·3	43·4	42·3	41·0	76·8	82·2	78·4	76·5
	172·2	182·3	174·2	172·8	497·2	520·2	498·1	491·9	669·4	702·5	672·3	664·7
	30·5	31·6	31·0	30·6	97·1	96·9	95·6	94·4	127·6	128·5	126·6	125·0
	10·5	10·6	10·3	10·3	33·1	33·3	32·6	32·3	43·6	43·9	42·9	42·6

## 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 figures are obtained on the returns for

Industry

## Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 24th October, 1959

Industry			Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products			1,300
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)			400
	••		800
Chemicals and Allied Trades			100
Metal Manufacture			3,300
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.			2,000
Iron Foundries			800
Iron and Steel Tubes			300
Engineering and Electrical Goods			3,400
Non-Electrical Engineering			2,400
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc			1,000
Vehicles			1,800
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles			1,300
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft			400
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		5 - 13 9	1 200
Brass Manufactures		::	1,300
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified			500
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc			100
Cextiles			The state of the s
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	100		4,700
Woollen and Worsted			500
Woolich and Worsted			600

Textiles—(contd.)		337		
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production				 300
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods				 2,300
Textile Finishing, etc	4.			 400
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur			HOSE	 400
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and	Fellmo	ngery		 300
Clothing (including Footwear)				9,300
Tailoring				4,600
Dressmaking				600
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.				400
Hats, Caps and Millinery				 1,100
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes				 2,500
and the or Boots the Shoes				 2,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco				1,800
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confect	tionery			300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork				 100
Paper and Printing				000
Donor and Doned	10000			 900
raper and Board	10000			 700
Other Manufacturing Industries		9.19		 1,100
Rubber		6		700
			1000	
Total, All Manufacturing Industries†	10000			 29,600

<sup>\*</sup> Based on the 1948 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification". † Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Number of operatives on Short-time

# Unemployment at 16th November, 1959

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th October and 16th November, 1959, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th October	285,572	15,950	107,806	9,708	419,036
16th November	299,423	13,047	110,430	7,647	430,547
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 13,851	- 2,903	+ 2,624	- 2,061	+ 11,511

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th November represented 2.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th October

The total of 430,547 at 16th November includes 61,888 married women.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 16th November 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.

when I will b		Wholly United including	nemployed g Casuals)	l a		Total
	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	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	56,571 4,590 22,260 2,939	72,419 4,188 35,449 2,630	162,199 4,073 50,143 1,956	291,189 12,851 107,852 7,525	8,234 196 2,578 122	299,423 13,047 110,430 7,647
Total	86,360	114,686	218,371	419,417	11,130	430,547
Region		10 L 1 L	Ma	les		
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland	12,191 5,364 4,118 3,341 2,403 4,286 9,246 6,966 9,742 3,504	13,060 6,764 5,398 3,315 3,287 4,584 11,580 7,779 15,577 5,263	21,326 11,707 9,515 8,076 7,943 12,230 26,900 17,559 37,809 13,207	46,577 23,835 19,031 14,732 13,633 21,100 47,726 32,304 63,128 21,974	629 94 222 489 214 731 756 1,514 2,888 893	47,206 23,929 19,253 15,221 13,847 21,831 48,482 33,818 66,016 22,867
Great Britain	61,161	76,607	166,272	304,040	8,430	312,470
			Fen	nales	1 3/11	
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western	5,329 2,319 1,673 1,705 1,125 1,534 4,098 2,047 3,940 1,429	6,462 3,233 3,230 2,259 1,485 1,995 6,407 3,248 7,104 2,656	3,381 2,991 2,897 2,985 2,645 3,201 9,224 5,455 13,808 5,512	15,172 8,543 7,800 6,949 5,255 6,730 19,729 10,750 24,852 9,597	295 90 107 258 131 276 617 304 576 46	15,467 8,633 7,907 7,207 5,386 7,006 20,346 11,054 25,428 9,643
Great Britain	25,199	38,079	52,099	115,377	2,700	118,077

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th November, 1959.

Region	register	nber of pered as uner	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and S.E	47,206	15,467	62,673	1.4	0.7	1.1	
Eastern and Southern	23,929	8,633	32,562	1.6	1.1	1.4	
South-Western	19,253	7,907	27,160	2.4	2.0	2.3	
Midland	15,221	7,207	22,428	1.1	1.0	1.0	
North-Midland	13,847	5,386	19,233	1.4	1.1	1.3	
E. and W. Ridings	21,831	7,006	28,837	1.8	1.1	1.5	
North-Western	48,482	20,346	68,828	2.6	2.8	2.3	
Northern	33,818	11,054	44,872 91,444	4.7	3.4	4.3	
Scotland Wales	66,016 22,867	25,428 9,643	32,510	3.3	3.5	3.4	
Great Britain	312,470	118,077	430,547	2.2	1.5	2.0	
Northern Ireland	23,887	9,100	32,987	7.9	5.2	6.9	

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote in next column.

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th November, 1959, was 463,534, including 322,118 men, 14,239 boys, 119,108 women and 8,069 girls. Of the total, 451,816 (including 8,924 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 11,718 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 16th November, 1959, are shown below.

Region		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
T (8)   A (8)	7-0	Who	olly Unemp	oloyed (incl	uding Casu	als)
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		45,242 22,960 18,356 14,331 13,197 20,402 45,836 30,762 59,220 20,883	1,335 875 675 401 436 698 1,890 1,542 3,908 1,091	14,389 7,840 7,109 6,653 4,953 6,242 18,997 10,017 23,067 8,585	783 703 691 296 302 488 732 733 1,785 1,012	61,749 32,378 26,831 21,681 18,888 27,830 67,455 43,054 87,980 31,571
Great Britain		291,189	12,851	107,852	7,525	419,417
Northern Ireland		22,408	1,189	8,384	418	32,399
United Kingdom		313,597	14,040	116,236	7,943	451,816
			Tempo	orarily Stop	pped	Tales
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Wales		625 93 221 489 211 719 734 1,498 2,784 860	4 1 1 - 3 12 22 16 104 33	291 89 99 257 122 256 594 274 552 44	4 1 8 1 9 20 23 30 24 2	924 184 329 747 345 1,007 1,373 1,818 3,464 939
Great Britain		8,234	196	2,578	122	11,130
Northern Ireland		287	3	294	4	588
United Kingdom		8,521	199	2,872	126	11,718
			Total Regi	stered as U	nemployed	
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	41	45,867 23,053 18,577 14,820 13,408 21,121 46,570 32,260 62,004 21,743	1,339 876 676 401 439 710 1,912 1,558 4,012 1,124	14,680 7,929 7,208 6,910 5,075 6,498 19,591 10,291 23,619 8,629	787 704 699 297 311 508 755 763 1,809 1,014	62,673 32,562 27,160 22,428 19,233 28,837 68,828 44,872 91,444 32,510
Great Britain		299,423	13,047	110,430	7,647	430,547
Northern Ireland		22,695	1,192	8,678	422	32,987
United Kingdom		322,118	14,239	119,108	8,069	463,534

## 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 16th November, 1959.

Development Area	perso	ers of unem ns on regist November,	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
ent.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
North-Eastern	28,653	9,125	37,778	3.8	3.0	3.6
Vest Cumberland	1,540	591	2,131	3.7	3.7	3.7
cottish	40,796	15,117	55,913	5.3	3.6	4.7
outh Wales and	14,946	6,606	21,552	2.9	3.5	3.1
Monmouthshire Vrexham	947	529	1,476	3.3	5.2	3.8
outh Lancashire	2,337	1,726	4,063	2.3	5.2	2.6
North-East Lan-	2,00		,			
cashire	672	682	1,354	1.3	1.8	1.5
Aerseyside	19,329	5,793	25,122	4.9	2.6	4.0
					2012/12/20	
otal, All Develop- ment Areas	109,220	40,169	149,389	4.1	3.2	3.8

<sup>\*</sup>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 16th November, 1959, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th October, 1959.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th November, 1959

Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals

Regions and Principal Towns						as c	com-
23,851 23,851 24	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	with	red 12th ct., 59
London and South-Eastern	45.000	1 220	11.500				Personal Per
London (Administrative	45,867	1,339	14,680	787	62,673	MAN I	1,510
Acton	21,151 196 199	375	6,598 53 49	211 4 3	28,335 259 258	++	771
Brighton and Hove	2,168	58	644	31	2.901	+	320
Croydon	750 861	56	385 248	23 20	1,214	+	123
Dagenham Ealing East Ham	387	28 15	233	11	650	_	39
Enfield	372 208	16 15	97 73	7 5	492 301	+	35
Harrow	346 98	45	225	10 5	626 150	_	58
Hendon	444	30	101 84	5 5 7	558 568	_	23 60
Tottenham	777 652 248	12 23 10	133 226	9 7	929 910	-	41
West Ham Willesden	1,086 567	20 25	52 284 225	13 2	317 1,403 819	_	19 128 
Eastern and Southern Bedford	23,053	876 11	7,929 113	704 8	32,562 407	<u>-</u>	411 20
Bournemouth Cambridge	1,226	17 5	520 65	10 5	1,773	++	381
Ipswich Luton	443 362	21	162 118	22	648 503	<u>-</u> +	128 18
Norwich	1,400	16	306 67	7 7	1,729 316	_	33
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading	2,156 417	50 16	843 248	30	3,079 686	+	74 84
Slough Southampton	2,049	70	89 527	1 44	395 2,690	- - 1	,002
Southend-on-Sea Watford	907 232	22 9	231 89	12 3	1,172	+	133 69
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	18,577 3,443	676 86	7,208 827	699 61	27,160 4,417	+ 2	,901 119
Exeter Gloucester	787 480	12 13	316 320	7 29	1,122	++	313 55
Plymouth Swindon	1,872 257	131 20	1,033	48 14	3,084 493	++	43
Midland Birmingham	14,820 4,100	401 91	6,910 1,427	297 33	22,428 5,651	- 2	,282
Burton-on-Trent	187	4 58	111 874	5 32	307 2,197		677 12 410
Oldbury	89 216	3	42 48	1 1	135 268	=	45 54
Stoke-on-Trent	1,724	36 15	779 258	17 11	2,556 876	=	65
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	215 638	4 22	51 413	3 17	273 1,090		105
Worcester	342	4	99	4	449	+	8
North-Midland	13,408	439	5,075	311	19,233	++	659 56
Derby	956 1,359	19 45	476 129	13	1,456 1,546	+	19 194
Leicester	1,230 479	14	197 127	12 13	1,453 633	++	67
Mansfield	414 327	25	114	13	566 463	+	15
Nottingham Peterborough	2,407	32 13	692	18 11	3,149 394	=	170 37
Scunthorpe East and West Ridings	21,121	710	560 6,498	508	772 28,837	+	297 386
Barnsley	814	53 15	284 213	51	1,202	=	20
Dewsbury Doncaster	312	4 27	70 463	-24	386	++	45 45
Halifax Huddersfield	325 585	7 8	248 217	1 2	581	+	34
Hull	4,163 2,866	114	659 503	25 23	4,961	+	169 133
Rotherham Sheffield	703 2,410	21 33	231 653	30 52	985 3,148	-	67 275
Wakefield	458 677	25 22	142 135	18 9	643 843	_ _ +	45
North-Western Accrington	46,570	1,912	19,591	755	68,828	+	202
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	322 372	7 34	105 685	3 18	437	=	34 56
Birkenhead Blackburn	1,607	117	814 855	27 10	2,565	++	129
Blackpool Bolton	1,806	69	891 371	38	2,804 1,458		,315
Burnley Bury	401	8	317 59	6	732 249	=	118
Crewe	316 15,426	20 781	3,946	14 209	20,362	+	14 43
Manchester(inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	6,788	129 17	1,231 556	41	8,189 1,655	- 1	160 114
Preston	820 374	21 2	380 56	7	1,228	_	23 130
St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	860	50	1,021	20	1,951	-	70
Pendlebury)   Stockport	1,542 889	26 16	276 221	14 14	1,858 1,140	_	128 164
Wallasey Warrington	923 584	92 24	577 554	21 12		+	32
Wigan	849	22	235	3	1,109	To grain	78
(78399)							

	Reg		rs of Pers 16th No		1959	or (-	Dec) in otals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as p wit	com- ared h 12th Oct., 959
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough(inc. South	32,260 504 590 1,375 1,395 1,519	1,558 13 14 48 63 79	10,291 276 255 350 654 562	763 12 12 15 18 23	44,872 805 871 1,788 2,130 2,183	+++++	4,578 163 21 139 163 835
Bank)	1,712 3,712 3,042 1,088 4,173	46 136 75 78 244	1,043 1,112 429 461 1,277	57 56 20 27 55	2,858 5,016 3,566 1,654 5,749	+++++	129 276 817 43 803
Quay)	518 62,004 2,758 865 2,188 4,766 18,948 1,556 1,609 1,128	24 4,012 44 31 83 95 1,163 139 186 24	119 23,619 782 162 562 856 5,136 823 1,051 904	16 1,809 27 8 28 44 198 62 41 29	91,444 3,611 1,066 2,861 5,761 25,445 2,580 2,887 2,085	+ ++11+++1	96 4,827 203 102 176 534 439 139 22 45
Vales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	21,743 2,896 761 678 1,157 1,803	1,124 59 29 20 54 45	8,629 447 200 186 535 563	1,014 33 13 18 18 47	32,510 3,435 1,003 902 1,764 2,458	11111+	87 204 17 47 51 87
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	22,695 7,327 2,045	1,192 193 99	8,678 3,725 447	422 88 23	32,987 11,333 2,614	+-+	60 956 140

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1959

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in 1939 and 1946 to 1958, and monthly figures for 1959.

		G	reat Britai	n		T lange
100 miles		nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	eM maile I Hank e	referancia.
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1946	257,500 239,000	113,500 86,500	2,100 102,700	1,200 52,000	374,300 480,200	405,900 510,600
1948 1949 1950	227,500 223,200 215,000	75,000 76,900 90,600	4,300 4,800 5,100	3,200 3,100 3,500	310,000 308,000 314,200	338,000 338,000 341,100
951 952	153,400 196,100 204,300	83,600 132,600 115,600	8,100 31,800 13,900	7,800 53,800 8,200	252,900 414,300 342,000	281,400 462,500 380,000
954 955	176,500 137,400 151,000	95,100 75,700 78,600	7,900 9,300 17,800	5,300 9,800 9,600	284,800 232,200 257,000	317,800 264,500
957 958 959:—	204,300 293,800	90,200	12,300 27,600	5,700 19,700	312,500 457,400	287,100 347,200 500,900
12th Jan 9th Feb	403,890 404,093	146,071 145,044	49,809 39,250	21,016 20,276	620,786 608,663	666,509 652,807
9th Mar. 13th Apr 11th May	363,733 349,776 318,162	137,142 136,537 125,796	31,833 30,167 25,990	17,837 14,273 10,595	550,545 530,753 480,543	591,349 568,105 518,298
15th June 13th July 17th Aug	278,311 272,612 299,048	107,149 101,297 114,798	20,894 15,404 8,318	6,957 5,480 4,798	413,311 394,793 426,962	449,468 429,321 461,177
14th Sept 12th Oct 16th Nov	285,341 293,076 304,040	108,828 114,425 115,377	7,184 8,446 8,430	3,710 3,089 2,700	405,063 419,036 430,547	437,763 451,963 463,534

## 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 16th November, 1959, was 58,489, of whom 51,067 were males and 7,422 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

1 1502 1 835 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	47,040	6,979	54,019
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,027	443	4,470
Total	51,067	7,422	58,489

<sup>\*</sup> 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 16th November, 1959. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

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

ton - treat car President and according		per de la constant	(	Great Britai	in	MINE DE		31530 10	incides in	000 000
Industry	unemy (incl)	olly ployed uding uals)	Tempo	prarily ped	the alvest	Total	hagiy hagiy	Ui	nited Kingd (all classes	
THE RESERVE AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF TH	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	14,701 11,310 416 2,975	2,503 2,454 37 12	1,687 121 22 1,544	165 163 — 2	16,388 11,431 438 4,519	2,668 2,617 37 14	19,056 14,048 475 4,533	20,996 15,724 543 4,729	2,855 2,804 37 14	23,851 18,528 580 4,743
Mining and Quarrying  Coal Mining* Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	7,812 6,791 519 228 274	252 188 8 7 49	615 2 597 — 16		8,427 6,793 1,116 228 290	252 188 8 7 49	8,679 6,981 1,124 235 339	8,633 6,803 1,271 256 303	254 190 8 7 49	8,887 6,993 1,279 263 352
Grain Milling	9,315 423 1,992 420	6,401 96 814 682	83 2 9	183 1 3 7	9,398 425 2,001 420	6,584 97 817 689	15,982 522 2,818 1,109	9,937 471 2,081 430	7,370 103 884 726	17,307 574 2,965 1,156
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products	853 830 207 613 906	738 296 95 928 1,385	19 17 — 17 16	70 8  19 32	872 847 207 630 922	808 304 95 947 1,417	1,680 1,151 302 1,577 2,339	932 929 209 662 996	882 388 96 992 1,572	1,814 1,317 305 1,654 2,568
Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	344 281 1,108 983 355	34 263 337 522 211	_ _ 1 _ 2	37 1 5	344 281 1,109 985 355	34 300 338 527 211	378 581 1,447 1,512 566	361 294 1,142 1,056 374	40 313 344 547 483	401 607 1,486 1,603 857
Chemical and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases	4,129 319 319 74	1,811 7 61 9	6 1 -	1 	4,135 320 319 74	1,812 7 61 9	5,947 327 380 83	4,233 321 326 75	1,826 7 63 9	6,059 328 389 84
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resistant Additions Polithetic Resistant Additions	1,733 234 411 447 348 114 130	446 385 491 110 229 37 36	$-\frac{3}{1}$ $-\frac{1}{1}$	_ _ _ 1 _ _	1,736 234 412 447 349 114	446 385 491 111 229 37	2,182 619 903 558 578 151	1,807 238 413 452 355 115	451 386 493 111 233 37	2,258 624 906 563 588 152
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.  Vetal Manufacture  Iron and Steel (General)  Steel Tubes  Iron Castings, etc  Light Metals	6,238 2,846 539 1,706 368	922 380 55 247 128	1,059 746 110 190 2	- 11 3 - 4 3	7,297 3,592 649 1,896 370	933 383 55 251 131	8,230 3,975 704 2,147 501	7,372 3,617 656 1,926 374	36 943 383 56 256 133	8,315 4,000 712 2,182 507
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	779 12,857 347 757	5,230 57 160	11 1,582 6 24	1 128 —	790 14,439 353 781	5,358 57 160	903 19,797 410	799 14,860 360	5,518 58	914 20,378 418
Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment	313 211 393 178 545	107 49 70 17 48	24 21 2 23 — 84	12 - 1 -	334 213 416 178 629	119 49 71 17 48	941 453 262 487 195 677	799 340 224 490 180 633	166 120 51 91 17 50	965 460 275 581 197 683
Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	249 2,771 1,413 379 1,350	118 632 100 197 328	1 525 128 — 27	1 3 2 - 5	250 3,296 1,541 379 1,377	119 635 102 197 333	369 3,931 1,643 576 1,710	258 3,350 1,550 380 1,464	133 646 102 198 337	391 3,996 1,652 578 1,801
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	456 84 866 410 247	284 165 432 232 343	$\frac{-}{731}$	9 92 1 1	456 84 1,597 410 249	293 165 524 233 344	749 249 2,121 643 593	464 85 1,629 427 250	324 165 529 236 346	788 250 2,158 663 596
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods Chipbuilding and Marine Engineering	844 465 579	1,053 302 536 328	4 1 3	- 1 - 3	848 466 582 13,701	1,054 302 536 331	1,902 768 1,118	903 476 598	1,084 321 544 338	1,987 797 1,142
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	13,531 12,547 984 4,675	251 77 1,008	153 17 261	- 3 - 2	13,701 12,700 1,001 4,936	254 77 1,010	14,032 12,954 1,078	14,132 13,114 1,018 5,335	261 77 1,052	14,470 13,375 1,095 6,387
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,673 243 1,656	368 101 450	226 4 24	ĩ	1,899 247 1,680	369 101 450	2,268 348 2,130	1,940 248 2,020	371 102 466	2,311 350 2,486
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	384 637 82	32 33 24	-7 -7	_ _1 _	384 644 82	32 34 24	416 678 106	385 658 84	32 35 46	417 693 130
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,491 303 98 235	2,089 126 121 148	310 17 9 56	87 2 — 46	4,801 320 107 291	2,176 128 121 194	6,977 448 228 485	4,869 332 108 293	2,189 131 121 194	7,058 463 229 487
Wire and Wire Manufactures	351 167 113 3,224	152 258 78 1,206	$-\frac{1}{9}$ 218		352 167 122 3,442	152 258 78 1,245	504 425 200 4,687	356 171 124 3,485	152 264 79 1,248	508 435 203 4,733
extiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	6,148 332 1,646	6,224 136 1,766	520 — 54	605 1 83	6,668 332 1,700	6,829 137 1,849	13,497 469 3,549	7,620 356 2,065	8,620 147 2,417	16,240 503 4,482
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net	648 1,091 497 143	1,095 880 165 266	12 122 11 6	65 57 — 2	660 1,213 508 149	1,160 937 165 268	1,820 2,150 673 417	864 1,241 509 169	1,504 997 167 412	2,368 2,238 676 581
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing	276 67 149 114 258 745	558 46 232 110 401 502	41 10 150 2 1 110	124 4 196 5 10 57	317 77 299 116 259 855	682 50 428 115 411 559	999 127 727 231 670 1,414	352 80 377 124 301 994	755 69 481 120 835 647	1,107 149 858 244 1,136 1,641
Other Textile Industries	700 447 193 60	313 122 166 25	85 46 4 35	1 20 10 9	785 493 197 95	333 132 175 26	251 1,118 625 372 121	794 497 200 97	355 145 183 27	257 1,149 642 383

<sup>\*</sup> 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. hese men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

reservation of the "Labour Turnover"	lo color	Spekitoja	n Line	Great Britai	in Oliv bobo	a shakan	od shell	overla w	glad slda	
Industry and the second second second second	unemp (inclu	olly ployed iding ials)		orarily oped	souncies of Lab ny nofill	Total		U	nited Kingd (all classes	
by employers to Engloyment Exchanges and cate specified dates. They do not camport to	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	2,306 224 368 683 99 173 80 120 559	4,076 332 1,116 515 416 842 74 347 434	636 19 49 353 1 8 138 3 65	601 31 113 228 16 57 83 23 50	2,942 243 417 1,036 100 181 218 123 624	4,677 363 1,229 743 432 899 157 370 484	7,619 606 1,646 1,779 532 1,080 375 493 1,108	3,001 243 431 1,039 120 183 220 128 637	5,377 374 1,340 765 803 1,029 175 395 496	8,378 617 1,771 1,804 923 1,212 395 523 1,133
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.  Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods  Pottery  Glass  Cement  Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified.	4,626 1,589 663 1,086 76 1,212	1,183 221 318 497 11	190 33 144 2 1	195 4 187 3 —	4,816 1,622 807 1,088 77	1,378 225 505 500 11	6,194 1,847 1,312 1,588 88 1,359	5,062 1,727 815 1,099 82 1,339	1,397 226 516 504 11 140	6,459 1,953 1,331 1,603 93
Timber, Furniture, etc.  Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3,443 1,308 1,122 170 229 377 237	657 140 227 99 22 98 71	50 12 30 5 — 2 1	38 12 17 - 9	3,493 1,320 1,152 175 229 379 238	695 140 239 116 22 107 71	4,188 1,460 1,391 291 251 486 309	3,685 1,405 1,226 183 233 395 243	710 142 246 120 22 107 73	4,395 1,547 1,472 303 255 502 316
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.	2,541 542 273 267 654 805	1,748 382 321 326 160 559	82 67 — 1 10 4	10 7 1 —	2,623 609 273 268 664 809	1,758 389 322 326 160 561	4,381 998 595 594 824 1,370	2,689 614 276 274 693 832	1,854 392 352 337 174 599	4,543 1,006 628 611 867 1,431
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,709 1,244 196 136 205 76 571 281	1,626 462 114 70 426 62 284 208	61 -40 1 7 -12 1	29 23 1 - 2 - 1 2	2,770 1,244 236 137 212 76 583 282	1,655 485 115 70 428 62 285 210	4,425 1,729 351 207 640 138 868 492	2,859 1,265 241 149 229 77 586 312	1,700 495 117 73 441 64 296 214	4,559 1,760 358 222 670 141 882 526
Construction	60,952	526	227	6	61,179	532	61,711	68,179	574	68,753
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,153 1,542 1,242 369	255 122 127 6	17 7 7 3		3,170 1,549 1,249 372	255 122 127 6	3,425 1,671 1,376 378	3,311 1,604 1,302 405	263 128 129 6	3,574 1,732 1,431 411
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	27,862 4,161 3,026 3,285 8,181 2,966 406 4,097 1,740	2,433 298 987 89 140 32 71 580 236	363 5 53 31 210 24 2 10 28	20 1 5 - 2 - - 11 1	28,225 4,166 3,079 3,316 8,391 2,990 408 4,107 1,768	2,453 299 992 89 142 32 71 591 237	30,678 4,465 4,071 3,405 8,533 3,022 479 4,698 2,005	29,955 4,344 3,280 3,477 8,769 3,424 419 4,457 1,785	2,533 313 1,007 92 145 33 73 630 240	32,488 4,657 4,287 3,569 8,914 3,457 492 5,087 2,025
Distributive Trades	28,878 6,574 15,402 3,402 3,500	17,885 2,139 15,151 249 346	136 30 67 32 7	290 49 237 2 2	29,014 6,604 15,469 3,434 3,507	18,175 2,188 15,388 251 348	47,189 8,792 30,857 3,685 3,855	30,935 7,067 16,468 3,726 3,674	19,498 2,366 16,490 266 376	50,433 9,433 32,958 3,992 4,050
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,955	873	7	5	2,962	878	3,840	3,093	927	4,020
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	4,963 236 1,364 156 2,295 184 728	6,509 134 1,580 263 4,240 51 241	17 -5 -7 4 1	25 ————————————————————————————————————	4,980 236 1,369 156 2,302 188 729	6,534 134 1,592 263 4,252 52 241	11,514 370 2,961 419 6,554 240 970	5,172 244 1,417 161 2,401 209 740	7,077 138 1,722 284 4,610 63 260	12,249 382 3,139 445 7,011 272 1,000
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	32,807 3,902 2,985 667 14,473 805 321	28,565 1,798 471 513 16,690 1,587 511	168 25 27 9 40 1	254 26 3 8 105 12 7	32,975 3,927 3,012 676 14,513 806 324	28,819 1,824 474 521 16,795 1,599 518	61,794 5,751 3,486 1,197 31,308 2,405 842	34,502 4,033 3,151 772 15,121 842 339	30,641 1,890 494 530 17,572 1,691 558	65,143 5,923 3,645 1,302 32,693 2,533 897
Stations Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services	3,518 524 462 1,370 3,780	568 42 474 4,426 1,485	3 19 10 10 21	2 -10 54 27	3,521 543 472 1,380 3,801	570 42 484 4,480 1,512	4,091 585 956 5,860 5,313	3,720 592 495 1,462 3,975	607 44 530 5,103 1,622	4,327 636 1,025 6,565 5,597
Public Administration	20,073 9,382 10,691	2,953 1,801 1,152	98 14 84	22 3 19	20,171 9,396 10,775	2,975 1,804 1,171	23,146 11,200 11,946	21,137 9,835 11,302	3,220 1,968 1,252	24,357 11,803 12,554
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,017	92	1 100	3 -1 8	3,017	92	3,109	3,149	100	3,249
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	19,158	18,915	8,430	2,700	19,158	18,915	38,073	20,847	19,986	40,833

<sup>•</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (8,089 males and 307 females in Great Britain and 8,587 males and 337 females in the United Kingdom).

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th October and 11th November, 1959, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	7th O	eks ended ctober, 059	Five wee	Total Number o Placings, 4th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1958, to 11th Nov., 1959 (49 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	77,926 19,663 47,136 14,188	98,787 26,414 77,680 43,616	95,853 16,126 56,254 12,816	97,063 28,252 74,355 45,421	881,305 202,557 505,506 194,777
Total	158,913	246,497	181,049	245,091*	1,784,145

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 figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 11th November, 1959, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th November, 1959.

610.1 (-00.1 (-00.1 1.01.5)	ERT. IS	Placings ended 11	during five th November	weeks er, 1959	1 168.5	Nu		cancies rema November,		d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying	2,907	632	2,407	54	6,000	20,261	1,070	366	262	21,959*
	478	204	38	8	728	2,792	680	33	22	3,527
	313	176	17	5	511	2,354	643	7	5	3,009
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,640	627	4,942	650	6,859	1,025	639	3,058	1,622	6,344
	1,805	235	1,065	251	3,356	1,392	395	1,106	823	3,716
	2,998	380	463	128	3,969	2,336	653	560	380	3,929
	9,122	1,571	5,472	862	17,027	10,553	2,788	6,030	2,600	21,971
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc  Electrical Goods and Machinery	6,591	1,049	2,422	423	10,485	7,189	2,049	2,402	1,339	12,979
	2,531	522	3,050	439	6,542	3,364	739	3,628	1,261	8,992
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles	5,004	201	98	23	5,326	766	117	25	37	945
	4,195	334	923	122	5,574	5,345	470	1,284	400	7,499
	2,968	919	2,031	419	6,337	2,435	1,727	2,767	1,711	8,640
	2,496	509	2,809	732	6,546	1,584	1,420	7,250	5,226	15,480
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	710	134	1,088	158	2,090	533	333	3,002	1,366	5,234
	554	96	487	103	1,240	468	504	1,921	1,131	4,024
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	257	86	208	83	634	153	291	422	542	1,408
	532	295	2,384	1,007	4,218	655	798	8,864	6,196	16,513
	1,845	311	614	145	2,915	942	539	826	1,071	3,378
	1,970	910	622	215	3,717	1,857	1,185	704	695	4,441
	1,037	439	1,404	633	3,513	745	796	1,695	2,472	5,708
	678	207	842	309	2,036	328	313	1,117	1,146	2,904
	359	232	562	324	1,477	417	483	578	1,326	2,804
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.	1,457	320	1,744	305	3,826	963	527	1,746	972	4,208
	26,940	1,851	343	136	29,270	15,435	2,155	329	354	18,273
	1,242	98	136	29	1,505	748	142	135	81	1,106
	4,492	496	759	176	5,923	9,022	796	1,545	514	11,877
	7,610	3,786	9,538	4,462	25,396	6,330	7,184	12,337	11,884	37,735
	351	193	488	336	1,368	896	506	871	1,011	3,284
	1,119	270	2,970	494	4,853	1,878	1,168	4,513	1,789	9,348
	5,597	1,149	12,746	1,283	20,775	4,386	1,871	16,076	4,402	26,735
	401	139	447	68	1,055	294	205	618	219	1,336
	2,833	157	7,600	258	10,848	1,020	294	6,529	857	8,700
	319	206	952	292	1,769	184	187	1,449	991	2,811
Public Administration	6,791	310	2,050	263	9,414	4,564	335	1,813	355	7,067
	2,047	168	926	166	3,307	3,273	99	1,286	179	4,837
	4,744	142	1,124	97	6,107	1,291	236	527	176	2,230
Grand Total	95,853	16,126	56,254	12,816	181,049	97,063	28,252	74,355	45,421	245,091*

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 11th November, 1959, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:-

2007 1 340 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.05k.5					0.00			SHOES SHOES	MODZE YSUNG	ors none
		Mo 18 and		Bounde	bys er 18	Wor 18 and	men d over	Gi		To	otal
Region	1,091 585 1,056 1,5860	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	11-1-25 11-25 11	26,281 10,940 6,468 8,697 4,880 6,793 13,797 4,870 8,502 4,625	21,003 16,874 9,179 13,058 8,127 6,720 9,375 3,727 3,090 5,910	4,420 1,716 809 1,246 739 1,063 2,427 873 1,893 940	9,411 3,668 1,388 4,687 2,017 2,590 2,231 557 799 904	16,772 6,041 2,851 4,117 2,838 3,616 9,253 2,903 5,647 2,216	27,765 9,719 3,482 6,928 4,667 5,023 10,757 2,010 2,975 1,029	2,484 1,335 764 989 624 805 1,725 1,044 2,237 809	12,877 4,978 2.062 5,632 4,908 4,184 5,851 1,588 2,563 778	49,957 20,032 10,892 15,049 9,081 12,277 27,202 9,690 18,279 8,590	71,056 35,239 16,111 30,305 19,719 18,517 28,214 7,882 9,427 8,621
Great Britain	138,847	95,853	97,063	16,126	28,252	56,254	74,355	12,816	45,421	181,049	245,091*

<sup>\*</sup> This figure includes 18,945 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in October 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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st October was 648,300, compared with 654,200 for the five weeks ended 30ctober and 690,700 for the four weeks ended 25th October, 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 October, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with September, 1959, and October, 1958. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where

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

Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) compared with	or decrease (-) the average for
books during 4 weeks ended 31st October, 1959	5 weeks ended 3rd October, 1959	4 weeks ended 25th October, 1958
42,900 94,700 129,800 50,400 98,900 51,500 94,600 6,700	- 400 - 600 - 1,000 - 700 - 800 - 1,000 - 600	- 3,300 - 4,200 - 6,400 - 5,400 - 3,400 - 5,600 - 8,000 - 400
569,500	- 5,100	- 36,700
78,800	- 800	- 5,700
648,300	- 5,900	- 42,400
	numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 31st October, 1959  42,900 94,700 129,800 50,400 98,900 51,500 94,600 6,700  569,500  78,800	numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 31st October, 1959    42,900

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of October about 1,560 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 6,300; the numbers

the total number who left the industry was about 6,300; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,740. During the five weeks of September there was a net decrease of 6,400. Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in October, and in September, 1959, and October, 1958. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

125.09 To No. 150 150 to 150 To 150		October, 1959	September, 1959	October, 1958
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	::	7·67 9·30	8·14 9·18‡	7·94 8·81
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	.:0	5·66 8·90	6·08 8·69‡	5·89 8·48

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.79 tons in October, compared with 3.70 tons in the previous month and 3.58 tons in October, 1958.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.35 tons in October; for September, 1959, and October, 1958, the figures were 1.32‡ tons and 1.30 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

tion service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

At 11th November the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 16,027, consisting of 15,110 men and 917 women (of whom 8,465 and 427, respectively, were in employment). During the period 8th October to 11th November, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 563. The number of vacancies unfilled at 11th November was 3,091.

## 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 16th November was 4,589; this figure included 3,394 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,195 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th October and 16th November, 1959 (5 weeks) are shown below.

		4			4 41 4
acancies	outstanding at 13th Oct	ober			 4,414
,,	notified during period				 698
,,	filled during period				 152
,,	cancelled or withdrawn			20.000	 517
,,	unfilled at 16th Novemb	er	10.1.0	ora, re	 4,443

# 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 17th November, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 20th October, 1959, and 18th November, 1958. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are
(i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four
days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii)
for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to
pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial

eratostutite alle et ann	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to									
Region		Sickness	. Alegro	Industrial Injury						
Cases—confluent matous Diceration	17th Nov., 1959	20th Oct., 1959	18th Nov., 1958	17th Nov., 1959	20th Oct., 1959	18th Nov., 1958				
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Northern Scotland	92·1 77·5 46·4 35·7 79·4 56·5 84·7 157·1 65·6 117·5 67·1	84·2 73·2 43·2 32·7 51·6 77·4 54·4 82·8 152·9 65·0 113·4 66·1	90·9 75·7 45·2 36·1 49·9 76·9 55·2 82·8 150·3 66·0 116·5 65·5	3·6 3·6 2·2 1·6 2·6 4·7 5·4 8·2 8·1	3·5 3·5 2·1 1·6 2·4 4·9 5·7 8·5 8·0 7·8 9·1 8·5	3·2 3·3 2·2 1·7 2·2 4·4 5·1 8·0 7·3 7·6 8·8 8·0				
Total, Great Britain	932.6	897-0	910.9	64.8	65.6	61.9				

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th November, 1959, represented 4·7 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;No change" is indicated by three dots.
† The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.
‡ Revised figure.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in November was 79, compared with 91 in the previous month and 119 in November, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 18 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 3 in the previous month and 29 in November, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for November, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional. The figures under the heading "Factories" (other than Works and Places under Sections 105, 107, 108, of the Factories Act, 1937) are based on a new "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959, and it is not possible to compare the figures with those for periods prior to that date. The total for the "Factories" group, however, is not affected by these changes.

Mines and Ouarries*		WORKS AND PLACES UND	FD
		ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTOR	
Coal Mines:	-	Аст, 1937	
Underground Surface	20	Building Operations	12
Other Stratified Mines		Works of Engineering Con-	
Miscellaneous Mines		struction	3
Quarries	3	Docks, Warehouses and	2
		Ships	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	24	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	45
Factories	1000	boiten grinds belillon	_
Cotton	1	filled during period	
Wool and Carpets	î	Railway Service	
Lime, Cement and other	100	Brakesmen and Goods	
Minerals	1	Guards	1
Vione; on	2	Engine Drivers and	
Metal Casting	3	Motormen	1
Metal Rolling, Drawing,	1	Firemen	1
Extrusion and Forging	1	Guards (Passenger)	00
Miscellaneous Metal Pro-		Labourers	1 3
cesses Engine-building and Re-	1	Porters	
pairing and Re-	2	Shunters	
pairing	-	Other Grades	3
facture and Repair)	1	Contractors' Servants	
Shipbuilding and Re-		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10
pairing and Ship Break-	E	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10
ing Other Metal Manufacture	5	Total (excluding Seamen)	79
and Repair	2	meyers with an union bear	
Miscellaneous Chemical	E Emp	BELLE SOME OCCUPANTALISM	
Manufacture	1	Seamen	
Petroleum and Oil Re-	1	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	
fining Coal Gas Coke Ovens and	1	Trading Vessels Fishing Vessels	
Patent Fuel	3	rishing vessels	10
Milling	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	18
Food	1	die szuri in nelineenie ieud	-
Drink and Tobacco	1	Total (including Seamen)	97
Rubber	1		-

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during November, 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	100	I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning	1 620	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Operatives engaged in:		Pitch and Tar	11
Smelting of Metals	2.4	Mineral Oil	4
Shipbreaking	2	TOTAL	15
Other contact with		Chrome Ulceration	1000
Molten Lead	0.5	Manuf. of Bichromates	17
Electric Accumulator	4-3	Chromium Plating	6
Works	1		-
Paint used in Other	0.81	TOTAL	23
Industries	2	Total, Cases	45
	_		_
TOTAL	5	II. Deaths	
	9 20	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Aniline Poisoning	2	Mineral Oil	1
Anthrax	i eve	TOTAL	1

the 4 weeks ended 28th November 1959

## 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 9th November, 1959.

self at eath some property to the service of	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	734	108	842
at end of period  Number of persons who completed courses	1,300	189	1,489
during period	620	90	710

Up to 9th November, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 107,115, including 3,035 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 2,936,300 in July, an increase of 0·1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1·7 per cent. compared with July, 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 August, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.9 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 2.0 per cent. higher than in August, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in August was 1.1 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.7 per cent. higher than in August, 1958.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,573,000. This was about 0.2 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month but 2.8 per cent. higher than in October, 1958. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in October was 12,191,000, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase.

of 1·6 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 4·0 per cent. compared with October, 1958.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 3,272,000, compared with 3,230,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,805,000 at the middle of October, 1958.

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 102,004, compared with 100,134 in the previous month and 99,162 in September, 1958. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 49,231 working days. The total number of working days lost in September by persons wholly unemployed was 2,448,906, while 1,179,909 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### **GERMANY**

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of October was 197,061, compared with 187,199 at the end of the previous month and 362,119 at the end of October, 1958. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 38,367, 36,007 and 64,572.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 14th November was 60,732, compared with 49,592 at 17th October and 64,459 at 15th November, 1958.

The number registered for employment at the end of July was The number registered for employment at the end of July was 1,721,706, of whom 1,077,772 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 1,752,018, including 1,099,340 wholly unemployed, and at the end of July, 1958, it was 1,815,030, including 1,127,569 wholly unemployed.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of September, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 26,282, compared with 24,963 in August and 29,362 in September, 1958. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for September numbered 16,533, or 1·3 per cent. of all members, compared with 1·2 per cent. in the previous month and 1·4 per cent. in September, 1958.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in November

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £61,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 199,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,800 for 154,000 workpeople. for 154,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in rayon yarn production, tin box manufacture, roadstone quarrying, and soap, candle and edible fat manufacture. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in the gold, silver and jewellery trades in Birmingham, and in corset and glove manufactures. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected a large section of the iron and steel industry, ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in certain districts, and workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.

Workers engaged in rayon yarn production received increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. Minimum hourly time rates adopted by the Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Manufacturing Industry were increased by 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women. In the roadstone quarrying industry the basic rate was increased by 1¾d. an hour. Increases of 5s. or 4s. 6d. a week, according to classification of employer, for men and of 4s. or 3s. 6d. for women became operative for workers employed in soap, candle and edible fat manufacture.

Skilled male and female workers in the Birmingham gold, silver and jewellery trades were awarded increases of  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour respectively and there were proportional increases for other grades. In corset manufacture increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women were agreed. The existing time bonus payable to workers employed in the manufacture of leather and fabric dress gloves and industrial gloves was consolidated into basic rates and further increases granted of 1d. an hour for men and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women.

Of the total increase of £61,000, about £37,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £17,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under Wages Councils Acts or resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

#### Changes in January-November, 1959

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by net increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1959, and the aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group†		n n '	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
(estimostlatantes )   paremos		THE ST		
1 5500		ALEX SELECT		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing			1,000	300
Mining and Quarrying			35,000	11,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco			177,500	51,100
Chemicals and Allied Industries			89,000	15,900
Metal Manufacture			157,000	38,300
Engineering and Electrical Goods			3,000	600
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering				_
Vehicles			6,500	2,100
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified			90,500	27,500
Textiles			351,500	64,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur			29,500	6,700
Clothing and Footwear			262,000	97,300
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.			113,000	30,400
limber, Furniture, etc			174,000	41,800
Paper, Printing and Publishing			240,500	90,400
Other Manufacturing Industries			48,500	13,400
Construction			1,214,000	218,000
Gas, Electricity and Water			16,500	4,900
Fransport and Communication			433,500	178,500
Distributive Trades			403,500	97,000
Public Administration and Professiona	1 Se		213,500	67,100
Miscellaneous Services			406,500	119,500
	milde.			
Total			4,466,000	1,177,400
	18010			

The number of workpeople affected by net *decreases* in the same period was 29,700, and the aggregate amount of such decreases was £1,300; in addition, there were 108,000 workpeople affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1958 there was a net increase of £3,236,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 10,631,000 workpeople.

workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

Normal weekly working hours for building tradesmen, mechanics and electricians in the flour milling industry were reduced from 44 to 42 in line with reduced hours already being worked by mill operatives since the end of September. A normal working week of 44 hours all year round in lieu of 47 in summer and 44 in winter was introduced in the ball clay industry in South Devon and Dorset.

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople		Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	23 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen		Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 1d. a shift (9s. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys.
	South and West Durham	2 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen		Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 0½d.) for boys under 18.
	Cleveland (14)	2 Nov.	Ironstone mineworkers		Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1·2d. a shift (10s. 2·4d. to 10s. 1·2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (5s. 1·2d. to 5s. 0·6d.) for boys under 18.

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

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

<sup>†</sup> Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

<sup>§</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Cumberland	23 Nov.	Iron-ore workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 11d. to 9s. for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	1 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased* by $1\cdot 3d$ . a shift (8s. $5\cdot 4d$ . to 8s. $4\cdot 1d$ .) for men, by $0\cdot 97d$ . (6s. $4\cdot 05d$ . to 6s. $3\cdot 08d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0\cdot 65d$ . (4s. $2\cdot 7d$ . to 4s. $2\cdot 05d$ .) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	1 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 3.28d. to 8s. 1.92d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 2.46d. to 6s. 1.44d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 1.64d. to 4s. 0.96d.) for boys under 18.
	Great Britain	First full pay period following 29 Nov.	Workers employed in the road- stone quarrying industry	Increases of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys; for pieceworkers or those in receipt of incentive bonus, the increase may be merged in the piecework rate or bonus so as to produce the equivalent of an increase of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour. Minimum basic rates after change: adult unskilled workers 3s. 10d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 20.
	Various districts in England (11)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing after 29 Nov.	Workers employed in chalk quarrying, and the pro- duction of lime and whiting from chalk (excluding cement manufacture)	Increases in minimum basic rates of 12d. an hour for men 21 and over, and youths 18 and over, and of 12d. for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change for able-bodied men 21 and over: London area (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 112d. an hour, other areas 3s. 92d.
	South Devon and Dorset (11)	16 Nov.	Workers employed on day work in the ball clay industry	Increase of 3d. an hour (2½d. in consequence of hours reduction†) in the minimum rate for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change: minimum daywork rate for men 21 and over (able-bodied labourers) 3s. 10d. an hour; youths and boys 2s. at 15 rising to 3s. 8d. at 20 and under 21.†
Flour Milling	Great Britain (16)	2 Nov.	Carpenters, joiners and other ancillary building tradesmen	Building trade hourly rates previously paid for 44 hours converted to weekly rates to be paid for a normal working week of 42 hours (consequent on reduction of working hours without loss of pay) as follows:—London (within 12 miles circle), craftsmen 214s. 6d. a week, labourers 190s. 8d., London (12-15 miles) 212s. 8d., 188s. 10d., grade A districts 209s., 185s. 2d., grade A1 districts 207s. 2d., 183s. 4d., Liverpool district 214s. 6d., 190s. 8d.
Baking	England and Wales	Pay day in week com- mencing 13 Sept.‡	Workers employed by co- operative societies in the baking industry	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. for female workers 21 and over, of 5s. or 3s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. or 2s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—foremen, Metropolitan area 232s. 9d. a week, Provinces 221s. 9d., foremen despatch and first hands 219s. 6d., 210s. 6d., dough-makers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 212s., 203s., divider hands 204s. 6d., 195s. 6d., confectioners 200s. 9d., 191s. 9d., table hands, plant operatives, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 197s., 188s., bakery workers 189s. 6d., 180s. 6d., other workers 186s., 176s. 9d., youths and boys 82s. or 80s. at 15 rising to 176s. 9d. or 173s. 9d. at 20½ and under 21; female workers 21 and over—forewomen 170s. 6d., 163s. 6d., first hands 159s. 3d., 152s. 3d., ovenwomen 151s. 9d., 144s. 9d., confectioners 144s. 3d., 137s. 3d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 142s. 4d., 135s. 4d., bakery workers 133s., 126s., other workers 130s. 9d., 122s. 3d.; girls 79s. 8d. or 77s. 8d. at 15 rising to 123s. 3d. or 120s. 3d. at 20½ and under 21.
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (24)	7 Sept.	Workers other than engineering employees	Increase in basic rate of 1½d. an hour (3s. 8¾d. to 3s. 10¼d.) for adult male dayworkers in grade 1 occupations; grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of 1d. to 1s. 6¼d. (previously 1d. to 1s. 5¾d.) above the basic rate, charge hands 7¼d. to 1s. 9¾d. (previously 7d. to 1s. 9d.), leading hands 1¾d. to 9¼d. (previously 1¾d. to 9d.) and utility men 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 9¾d. (previously 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 9d.).
Development of	HELINEWOON /ED	MENTAL SE	Maintenance engineers	Increases in minimum rates of 2d. or 2½d. an hour, according to classification, for skilled workers, of 1½d. or 1½d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: fitters, class A 5s. 8d. an hour, class B 5s. 4½d., class C 5s. 1d.; electricians in charge of shifts 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 10½d.; semi-skilled workers 3s. 11½d. to 4s. 7½d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)§	1 Nov.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 4·1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·83d. to 13·65d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 3·08d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (10·37d. to 10·24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 2·05d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·91d. to 6·83d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	Pay day in week com- mencing 8 Nov.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. or 4s. 6d. a week, according to classification of employer, for men 21 and over, of 4s. or 3s. 6d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class "A" employers 177s. 6d. a week, class "B" 164s.; women 20 and over—class "A" 124s., class "B" 117s. 6d.; youths and boys 65s. 6d. at 15 rising to 160s. 6d. class "A" or 149s. class "B" at 20½ and under 21; girls 65s. 6d. at 15 rising to 121s. class "A" or 114s. 6d. class "B" at 19 and under 20.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain (41) (251)	18 Nov.	Male and female workers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 or over, of 2d. for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers; increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—men 21 or over 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 or over 2s. 7d., girls 1s. $3\frac{3}{2}$ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 10d., female workers 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland* (42)	1 Nov.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 4·1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·83d. to 13·65d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, be 0·97d. a shift (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 3·08d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (10·37d. to 10·24d. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and be 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 2·05d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·91d. to 6·83d for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Nov.	Workers employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 4d. calculate to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡ (43)	2 Nov.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 4·1d.) for mand women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 3·08d.) for youths and gin 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 2·05d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (43)	1 Nov.	Workers employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 4·1d. f shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (13·83d. to 13·65d. for hourly-rat workers) for men and women, by 0·97d. a shift (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 3·08d.) or lo 0·13d. an hour (10·37d. to 10·24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and 0·65d. a shift (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 2·05d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (6·91d. to 6·83d for those under 18.
	Great Britain§	1 Nov.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	do. do. do. do.
	Great Britain§	1 Nov.	Roll turners and apprentices employed in steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0·18d. an hour (13·83d. to 13·65d.) for craftsmen, by 0·13d. (10·37d. to 10·24d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and 10·08d. (6·91d. to 6·83d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Great Britain§	1 Nov.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	1 Nov.	Workers employed at iron pud- dling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 4·1s for men and women 21 and over, by 0·975d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 3·075d.) y workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 2·05d.) for the under 18.
	the lawer that we would be a second to the s	29 Nov.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 4·1d. to 8s. 5·4 for men and women 21 and over, by 0·975d. (6s. 3·075d. to 6s. 4·05d.) f workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·05d. to 4s. 2·7d.) for the under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 2 Nov.	Workers, other than six-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·4d. a shift (8s. 11·8d. to 8s. 10·4 for men, by 1·05d. (6s. 8·85d. to 6s. 7·8d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and 0·7d. (4s. 5·9d. to 4s. 5·2d.) for boys under 18.
	contration must be supported to the property of the contract o	te lesseng d	Six-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. f youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18.
	c not established income s has pendente est v session promest to	Pay period beginning 30 Nov.	Workers, other than six-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and milis and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 10.4d. to 8s. 11.8d for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 7.8d. to 6s. 8.85d.) for youths 18 and under 2 and by 0.7d. (4s. 5.2d. to 4s. 5.9d.) for boys under 18.
	Tollege and the second	and the same	Six-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. f youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18.
	Great Britain§	1 Nov.	Semi - skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0·18d. an hour (13·83d. to 13·65d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire   (43)	1 Nov.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1·2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4·8d. for skill craftsmen, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. 7·8d. for other men) for men and women 18 a over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2·4d. or 3s. 10·5d. to 3s. 9·9d.) for the under 18.
	England and Scot- land¶	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0·18d. an hour (13·83d. to 13·65d.) men 21 and over, by 0·13d. (10·37d. to 10·24d.) for apprentices and youths and under 21, and by 0·08d. (6·91d. to 6·83d.) for apprentices and bounder 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those en- gaged in the process of an- nealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 5·4d. to 8s. 4·1d.) men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (6s. 4·05d. to 6s. 3·08d.) for youths a girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 2·7d. to 4s. 2·05d.) for the under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	1 Nov.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1·16d. a shift (8s. 3·18d. to 8s. 2·02d.) men, by 0·773d. (5s. 6·091d. to 5s. 5·318d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and 0·58d. (4s. 0·43d. to 3s. 11·85d.) for boys.

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

<sup>†</sup> See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

<sup>‡</sup> These increases were agreed in November between the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd., and the trade unions concerned, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>§</sup> These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

<sup>||</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 462 of this GAZETTE.

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Teesside, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district.

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

<sup>||</sup> These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

<sup>¶</sup> These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts in England being Cleveland, Cumberland, Lincolnshire and the North-East Coast area.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeopl	е	Classes of Weeksport	Particulars	of Change	fidesay
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (59)	30 June, 1958*	Female workers	-5 × 0	Increases in the additions occupation, for women for girls. Time rates aft womens' work—group 135s., group 2 134s. 6d., 127s. 6d., group 5 127s. 50s. 6d. at 15 rising to 1	21 and over, er change in 1 occupation 132s. 6d., 1 125s., labo	and of 1s. to 2s. 6d. clude: women 21 and s, London 137s. a w group 3 132s., 130s., urers 124s. 6d., 122s.	, according to age, over employed on eek, other districts group 4 129s. 6d., 6d.; girls, London
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (63)	First full pay period on or after 30 Nov.	Workers, other than whose rates of wages regulated by other a ments	are	Increases in general minim of 2d. for women 18 ar Rates after change; ma or press hands 21 and or to 3s. 9d. at 21 and or 2s. 7½d. at 18 and over. general minimum time r	nd over, and le workers— ver 3s. 11d., ver; female Pieceworke	of proportional amodie setters 4s. 0¼d. another workers 1s. 5¼d workers 1s. 4¼d. at	ounts for juveniles, hour, knife hands at under 16 rising under 16 rising to
Gold, Silver and Jewellery Trades	Birmingham (60)	First full pay period following 20 Oct.‡	Male and female workers	iso a sing south south stream	Increases in minimum rat of 1½d. for adult female semi-skilled and unski continue to yield to an athe minimum day rate. Class 1, skilled 183s. 9d. 158s., Class 3, unskilled 1 Class 2, semi-skilled 90s	e skilled workers average work Minimum a week (case 42s.: womer	rkers, and of proports, and juveniles. Proports at least 25 per cer rates after change: nemakers 173s. 11d.), Con 19 and over—Class 1	ional amounts for iecework rates to it. over and above nen 21 and over— lass 2, semi-skilled skilled 103s, 14d
Farriery, Black- smith and Agricultural Engineering Trade	Great Britain (various localities) (69)	Beginning of first full pay period after 1 Nov.	Farriers, blacksmiths, apprentices	and	Increases of 2d. an hour for of proportional amoun (within a radius of 12 4s. 9d. an hour, doorm doormen 37s. 2d.; days 4s. 7½d. an hour, doorn agricultural areas 4s. 6d.	ts for appromiles from en 4s. 8d.; workers in onen 4s. 7d.,	entices. Rates after Charing Cross),§ da pieceworkers—firemother districts—indust	change: London yworkers—firemen en 37s. 8d. a day, rial areas, firemen
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (73)	Beginning of first full pay week following 10 Nov.	Male and female workers	SURV AND DOM DOM TOMA COMM	Increases in minimum rate women 18 and over, a Minimum rates after ch an hour, according to est	nd of propo ange include	ortional amounts for e: men 21 and over 3	younger workers. s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 3s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.
Wool Textile	Scotland (various districts)   (88)	First full pay period beginning on or after 2 Nov.	Male and female workers	-bue bun -sour	Revision of scheduled wa amounts¶. Minimum s and over—semi-skilled* (after 2 years' training 174s. 1d., after full appr of mules) 179s., finishers ings 186s. 5d., tuners (1 carders and millmen (ex- looms) 179s., (1 ordinary semi-skilled (after 6 mo according to occupatio 119s. 10d. to 161s. 4d., a piece rates continue to b	cheduled tire a (after 1 ) (164s. 6d., renticeship of pattern we (10 looms or apprentice) 1 / (100m) 158s (10 to m), jobs requested to the coording to	ne rates after change year's experience) 158 after short apprentiof 4 years, spinners (i avers and fleece wool less) 188s. 8d., assis 73s. 8d., power loom v.; women 18 and ove ear's experience) 112s (uiring 1½ to 2 year occupation. Group	s include: men 21 de a week, skilled ceship of 3 years n charge of 1 pair sorters for match- tant tuners, dyers, weavers (2 ordinary r—unskilled 110s., 9d. or 114s. 2d., rs' apprenticeship minimum average
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (106) (252)	4 Nov.	Male workers	Picta mari silier	Increases of 2d. an hour in late entrants or learners, from \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. to 2d., according piecework basis time rate	of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for $\frac{1}{2}d$ , for $\frac{1}{2}d$ , for $\frac{1}{2}d$	late entrants, and of	amounts varying
en, la 0 (dd. jur	G 192, an hour fee of Literaryo while let.	ed Greenway	Female workers		Increases of 1½d. an hour in learners, and of ¼d., 1d learners; increase of 3d.	or 11d., ac	cording to period of	f employment, for
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (109) (253)	25 Nov.	Male workers	Dirty Side	Increases of 2d, an hour in late entrants or learners from \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. to 2d., according piecework basis time rate	of 1½d. for ng to age, for	late entrants, and of	f amounts varying
ca, by 0-14d, for	n fest ment to the first of the	ed thomas for ed boss	Female workers		Increases of 1½d. an hour in learners, and of ¾d., 1d learners; increase of 3d.	n general min or 1½d., ac an hour in	nimum time rates for vecording to period of piecework basis time	workers other than employment, for rates.‡‡
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain (116)	2 Nov. or first full pay period following that date	Male workers	olice bear	Increases of 2d. an hour in and of \(^12\)d., 1d., 1\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	d. or 1\frac{3}{4}d., at in piecewo workers er and pressing fter 18) 4s. 0 18) 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}c g or making-nousemen or 9\frac{1}{2}d.; othe employment biecework ba	according to age, for rk basis time rates. In ployed in cutting, not an according to the result of result of the result of result of the resul	younger workers; General minimum arking-out (other ding (with not less 5 but not less than in folding, hand- 3 years' experience with not less than process workers) ys 1s. 6d. at under rkers on specified
to a district the second terms of the second t	1 - 84	all Pinemes The Sections To the Sections	Female workers	-01-01 10000 -010 -011	Increases of 1½d. an hour in learners, and of ½d., 1d. learners; increase of 3d. minimum time rates after learners 1s. 4½d. during piecework basis time rate	or 1\dd., ac an hour in change: wo first 6 mont	cording to period of n piecework basis tir rkers other than learned the rising to 2s. 2d. of	employment, for ne rate. General ers 2s. 8d. an hour, during third year;

\* These increases were agreed in November, 1959, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† These increases are to rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Manufacturing Industry.

‡ These increases were the result of an award (No. 2749) of the Industrial Court, dated 6th November, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 461 of this GAZETTE.

§ The rates for London are provisional and subject to confirmation.

|| Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Alva, Keith and Elgin.

¶ Only workers in receipt of pay at a rate less than the new rate for their occupation will benefit from this revision, which is intended to bring agreed rates more nto line with actual earnings.

\*\* This category now includes occupations previously listed as unskilled for payment at the scheduled rate after 1 year or on acquiring the necessary skill, whichever period is the shorter.

†† These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 423 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 1st September or beginning of first pay period following that date, and were published on page 384 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

‡‡ These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 462 of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 1st September or beginning of first pay period following that date, and were published on page 384 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

§§ These increases were agreed between the Corsetry Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Glove Manufacture	England and Wales (117)	1 Nov.	Workers employed in leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section of the glove manufacturing industry	Time bonus of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women, previously paid for each hour worked, consolidated into minimum time rates, and further increases of 1d. an hour for men and ½d. for women granted with proportional increases for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 and over—class A 3s. 11½d. an hour, class B 3s. 6¾d.; women 20 and over—class A 2s. 7d., class B 2s. 5½d.
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Manufacture	England and Wales (120)	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 Nov.	Workers employed in making silica bricks, except mainten- ance men*	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for adult female timeworkers, and of 1d., 1¼d. or 1½d. for younger workers. Standard minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—labourers 3s. 9½d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shiftwork 34s. a shift (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d.); drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 3s. 10¾d. an hour, over 2 and up to and including 3½ tons 4s. 0¾d., over 3½ tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 4s. 1¾d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 4s. 2¾d.; youths and boys 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20; female workers 2s. 1½d. at 16 and under, 2s. 5½d. at 17, and 2s. 10d. at 18 and over.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day after 13 Nov.	Timeworkers ,	Increases in basic rates of 1½d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 1¼d. for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts, according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. or 1¼d. for girls. Basic rates after change include: London district (within 25 miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors grade I 4s. 7¾d. an hour, machinists 4s. 6¼d. or 4s. 2¾d., according to occupation, labourers 4s. 0¼d.; women 19 and over, first 3 months 2s. 11d., thereafter 3s.; provincial rates are 1d. an hour less, except in the Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.
	Anna gand da Anna Terralaksida y Setons		Workers employed under payment-by-results or bonus schemes	Increases in basic rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, and of 1½d. for female workers 19 and over. Basic rates after change include London district—approved inspectors grade I 4s. 5¾d. an hour, machinists 4s. 4¼d. or 4s. 0¾d., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 10¾d.; womer 19 and over, first 3 months 2s. 9½d., thereafter 2s. 10½d.; provincial rates are 1d. an hour less, except in the Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. ar hour less.†
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week after 16 Nov.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers in London, of 2d. for these workers in the Provinces, and of proportiona amounts for women and juveniles; supplementary cost-of-living allowance increased‡ by 1d. an hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of supplementary cost-of-living allowance: men 21 and over—process workers, London 4s. 1½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 11d., labourers 3s. 11½d., 3s. 9d.; women 20 and over 66½ per cent. of the appropriate male rate.
Wallpaper Manufacture	England (148–149)	First pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases of 6 per cent. an hour for all male workers, and of 4 per cent. for all female workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—skilled, London 4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. to 5s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to occupation Provinces 4s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. to 5s. 5d., semi-skilled, London 4s. 3\frac{3}{2}d. to 4s. 10\frac{3}{2}d. Provinces 4s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. to 4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., unskilled, London 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., Provinces 3s. 9d. female workers 18 and over—skilled, London 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., Provinces 3s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. to 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., semi-skilled, London 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. to 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., Provinces 3s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. to 3s. 3\frac{3}{2}d., unskilled, London 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. to 3s. 3\frac{3}{2}d., Provinces 2s. 10\frac{3}{2}d. to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.
Thermal Insulation	England and Wales	16 Nov.	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts.	Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, and o proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: therma insulation engineers 4s. 9d. an hour, trainee engineers 4s. 1d. in first year 4s. 3½d. in second year, 4s. 6½d. in third year, apprentices 1s. 9½d. in first year rising to 4s. 2½d. in fifth year, labourers 3s. 10d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (176)	First full pay period following 19 Nov.	Meter readers, and meter readers and collectors	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: meter readers—London 4s. 7d an hour, Provinces 4s. 3d.; meter readers and collectors 5s. 0\(^3\)d., 4s. 8\(^3\)d.
Retail Meat Trade	Scotland (208)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 2 Nov.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. or 6s. a week, according to area. Minimum rates after change: managers, Town 189s. 6d. a week where weekly trade does not exceed £100, to 220s. where weekly trade does not exceed £300 Country 182s. 6d. to 213s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
			Male shop assistants, cashiers and van salesmen	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 22 and over, of 6s. for those aged 21, and of 4s. to 9s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: Town, area 1, 68s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 170s. at 22 Country, area 2, 64s. 6d. to 163s. (van salesmen to receive 5s. above these rates).
Terrorise construction of the construction of	The Labour could be a superior of the course	10 10 10 10 0 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. a week for women 22 and over, of 4s. 6d for those aged 21, and of 4s. 6d., 5s. or 5s. 6d., according to age, for younge workers. Minimum rates after change: Town, area 1, 61s. a week at 15 rising to 120s. at 22; Country, area 2, 59s. to 116s.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

Mining and Quarrying	South Devon and Dorset (11)	16 Nov.	Workers employed on day work in the ball clay industry	Introduction of normal working week of 44 hours all year round (previously 47 in summer and 44 in winter).§
Flour Milling	Great Britain (16)	2 Nov.	Carpenters, joiners and other ancillary building tradesmen	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 44 to 42.§
			Mechanics	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 44 to 42.
	menta sus solutio a		Electricians	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 44 to 42.

\* Fully qualified craftsmen employed as maintenance men are to be paid the appropriate district skilled rate for their occupation; the wages of other than fully qualified craftsmen are to be settled by local negotiation.

† The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme, which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.

‡ This increase resulted from a revision of the scale of payments under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

## Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th NOVEMBER, 1959 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

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

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

both figures being the same as at the end of October.

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

### I-All Industries and Services All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		101 107 113 117	104 108 113 117	105 108 113 117	105 111 113 117	105 111 113 117		106 111 114 117		112	106 112 116 117	106 112 116

### **Detailed Figures**

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 Monthly averages {	104·8 110·0 113·8	104·2 109·7 114·0	105·5(-) 111·3 115·8	104·7 110·0 114·0
1956, March	103·8	103·1	104·2	103·7
	105·5(-)	104·6	106·1	105·4
	106·0	105·7	107·2	106·0
	106·3	106·3	107·5(+)	106·4
1957, March	107·6	107·2	108·9	107·6
	110·8	110·0	111·8	110·7
	111·5(+)	111·1	112·7	111·5(+)
	112·1	112·1	113·7	112·2
1958, March	112·5(+)	112·7	114·4	112·7
	113·3	113·6	115·3	113·4
	114·5(+)	114·9	116·5(+)	114·7
	115·9	115·8	117·7	115·9
	116·0	115·9	118·0	116·1
	116·2	116·0	118·2	116·2
1959, January February	116·2 116·5(-) 116·6 116·7 116·7 116·7 116·9 117·0 117·1	116·1 116·5(-) 116·5(+) 116·7 116·7 116·7 117·0 117·2 117·7	118·2 118·5(-) 118·6 118·7 118·7 118·7 119·0 119·1 119·4 119·5(-)	116·3 116·6 116·7 116·7 116·8 116·8 117·0 117·1 117·2

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

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

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

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

_	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
All industries and services Manufacturing industries only*	1·545	1·598	1·687	1·561	
	1·517	1·631	1·708	1·545	

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

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

### II-Manufacturing Industries only\*

#### All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107							112			112
1958	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	116	116	116
1959	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	117	117	117	117	

#### Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104·9	103·9	104·9	104·7
1957	110·1	109·6	110·6	110·0
1958 Monthly averages {	113·6	113·6	114·5(+)	113·7
1956, March	104·5(+)	102·8	103·8	104·2
	105·7	103·9	105·4	105·4
	106·1	105·5(+)	106·6	106·1
	106·3	106·1	107·0	106·3
1957, March	106·8	107·2	107·9	107·0
	111·0	110·1	111·2	110·9
	111·9	111·2	112·3	111·8
	112·2	111·6	112·7	112·1
1958, March	112·5(-)	112·5(-)	113·4	112·5(+)
	112·9	113·4	114·1	113·1
	113·7	114·1	114·8	113·8
	115·8	115·3	116·3	115·7
	116·0	115·5(-)	116·6	115·9
	116·0	115·5(-)	116·6	116·0
1959, January	116·0 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·4 116·5(-)	115·4 115·6 115·7 115·9 116·0 116·0 116·3	116·5(+) 116·6 116·8 116·9 117·0 117·1 117·1	115·9 116·0 116·2 116·3 116·3 116·4 116·4
September October November	116·8	117·1	118·0	116·9
	116·8	117·2	118·0	116·9
	116·9	117·4	118·2	117·1

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

### TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR 1st April, 1959

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

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## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 176. In addition, 20 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during November in these 196 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 53,200. The aggregate number of working days lost during November at the establishments concerned was nearly 123,000.

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

Xaov		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers involved	Aggregate Number of Working	
Industry Group†	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
Coal Mining	3	120	123	12,100	· 26,000
Shipbuilding and Ship	COLES COLES	0	9	3,400	18,000
Repairing	1	10	10	19,300	19,000
Vehicles		10	10	19,500	15,000
The state of the s	5	10	15	2,500	12,000
Tuomanant ata	5	111	12	5,300	11,000
All remaining indus-	E0.03 100 80				
tries and services	10	17	27	10,600	37,000
Total, November, 1959	20	176	196	53,200	123,000
Total, October, 1959	25	181	206	51,900	159,000
Total, November, 1958	21	192	213	33,500	79,000

Of the total of 123,000 days lost in November, 82,000 were lost by 45,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 37,000 were directly involved and 8,400 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in November also included 41,000 days lost by 7,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 178 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during November, 86, directly involving 10,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 44, directly involving 5,700 workers, lasted two days; 14, directly involving 13,900 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 4,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 176 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in November, 19, directly involving 13,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 68, directly involving 8,300 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 4,600

workers, on questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 4,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 58, directly involving 4,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 600 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes of workers involved in other disputes.

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

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eleven months of 1959 and 1958 :—

	January	to Novemb	er, 1959	January	to Novemb	er, 1958
Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	of Workers involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1,228	‡ 184,400§	353,000	1,904	700 244,000§	1,000 444,000
Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	5	1,700	7,000	1	‡	‡
ferous Mining Products	14	2,300	4,000	5	700	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	9	4,900	73,000	2	200	‡ .
Metal Manufac- ture Shipbuilding and	39	18,400	57,000	32	9,100	33,000
Ship Repairing Engineering	76 101	21,700 27,200	305,000 90,000	93 68	21,900 15,000	328,000 71,000
Vehicles Other Metal In-	126	142,800§		78	68,100§	
dustries Textiles Leather, etc	20 14 1	2,900 5,000 100	11,000 46,000	10 17	2,200 2,000	4,000 10,000
Clothing Food, Drink and	11	700	2,000	11	3,700	10,000
Tobacco Manufactures of	12	2,400	3,000	9	5,500	18,000
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	11 4	120,600	4,000 3,504,000	12 5	1,600 900	10,000 3,000
Other Manufac- turing Industries Building and	11	5,000	7,000	12	2,200	5,000
Contracting Gas, Electricity,	160	20,700	111,000	171	26,600	147,000
and Water Transport, etc	81	5,200 29,800	5,000 95,000	7 78	1,400 97,200	5,000 2,113,000
Distributive Trades Other Services	10 14	700 4,100	4,000 28,000	8 7	3,400 1,800	67,000 2,000
Total	1,952	601,200§	5,152,000	2,530	508,2008	3,423,000
					Sales of Landson	

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER

Industry†, Occupations¶ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
industry, occupations and accuracy	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Shipwrights, shipwright apprentices and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Belfast (one firm)	690	490	12 Nov.	4 Dec.	The employment of fitters on work claimed by shipwrights	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Engineering:— Workers employed in constructional engineering—Cambuslang (one firm)	600	-	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	Redundancy dismissals and, sub- sequently, an alleged statement by the employer regarding the man- ning of a crane	Work resumed pending further negotiations on redundancy.
VEHICLES:— Press shop and other workers employed in the manufacture of motor car bodies—Birmingham (one firm)	240	2,500	17 Nov.**	24 Nov.**	To support a claim for higher piece- work rates	Work resumed pending negotiations.
CARPET MANUFACTURE:— Workers engaged in carpet manufacture—Kilmarnock (one firm)	175	600	20 Oct.	17 Nov.	In protest against the reduction of piecework prices associated with a decision, by the employer, to alter the length of the twist	Work resumed. A joint study of the job to be made over a period of four weeks.
ELECTRICITY:— Workers employed at electricity generating stations—various areas	4,555	_	30 Nov.	30 Nov.	A token stoppage in protest against the alleged delay in negotiations for a shorter working week and additional paid holidays	Work resumed.

\* 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 industries have been classified in accordance with the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and vehicle industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. In the period under review in 1959, the net numbers of individuals involved were approximately 132,000 for coal mining, 81,000 for vehicles and 472,000 for all industries combined.

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

|| The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

\*\* The stoppage commenced on the night-shift 16th/17th November. Day-shift workers resumed on 23rd November; the night-shift resumed on 24thNovember.

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

## Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th NOVEMBER, 1959

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

At 17th November, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 109 at 13th October and with 110 at 18th November, 1958. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of coal, eggs and butter, and in rail and road fares.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented 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 17th NOVEMBER, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 17th November, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

Group	IND 170 (1	Weight	
I. Food		108⋅2	. 350
II. Alcoholic drink		98.0 4 .	. 71
III. Tobacco		108.2 .	. 80
IV. Housing		129.1 .	. 87
V. Fuel and light		118.7	. 55
VI. Durable household goods		97.7√ .	. 66
VII. Clothing and footwear		103 · 1 √ .	. 106
VIII. Transport and vehicles		116.5	. 68
IX. Miscellaneous goods		113.7	. 59
X. Services		116.8	. 58
All items	1376	110.0	. 1,000
			The state of the s

The "all items" index figure at 17th November was therefore

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Marked increases in the average prices of eggs and butter and smaller increases in the average prices of fresh fruit, fish and cheese were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon, tomatoes and some other vegetables. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by between one-half and one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 107 for the previous month.

As a result of increases, mainly seasonal, in the prices of household coal, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by nearly 6 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 119, compared with 112 for the previous month.

### Transport and Vehicles

The main changes in this group were increases in rail fares in Great Britain and in road fares, also, in the London area. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116, compared with 115 for the previous month.

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

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

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

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

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee. A list of members of these Committees is given.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H,M Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 463 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives the latest information received.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	is given		Month before	Year before	
E Countries	Passage toyo Losest	229390	2.0000 .00	andolasi	
European Countries Belgium	1953 = 100				
All Items*	Sept., 1959	110 110	Nil Nil	+ 2 + 3	
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957	110	NII	T 3	
All Items	=100 Oct., 1959	127-6	+ 1.1	+ 6.6	
Food	" "	124.8	+ 1.8	+ 4.1	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100				
All Items	Oct., 1959	123	+ 2 + 2	+ 5 + 8	
Food Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1	131	+ 2	DATE OF THE PARTY	
All Items	Sept., 1959	66.72	+ 0.32	- 0·70 - 3·17	
Food Netherlands	1951 = 100	74.56	+ 0.43	- 3.17	
All Items	Oct., 1959	125	Nil	+ 5	
Food Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949	124	Nil	+ 8	
A11 Teams	= 100	108 - 7	1 0.0	1 1.2	
All Items Food	Sept., 1959	110.5	+ 0.8 + 1.4	+ 1.2 + 1.4	
Sweden	1949 = 100 Sept., 1959	154	REFREEDRICK		
Food	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	168	+ 1 + 3	+ 2 + 6	
Switzerland All Items	Aug., '1939 '' 100 Oct., 1959	181.4	+ 0.3	= 1.4	
Food	" "	194.3	+ 0.3	- 1·4 - 4·5	
Other Countries					
Australia (6 Capital	1052 52 100		STEER STEER		
cities) All Items	1952–53 = 100 June, 1959	119.7	+ 0.7†	+ 3.2	
Food	1949 = 100	117.6	+ 0.9	+ 3·2 + 3·2	
Canada All Items	Oct., 1959	128.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	
Food	1952 = 100	124-2	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	
All Items	Aug., 1959	104 - 7	- 0.9	+ 0.3	
Food India*	1949 = 100	103 - 44	- 1.92	- 0.35	
All Items	Sept., 1959‡	125	Nil	+ 4	
Food Japan	1955 = 100	129	Nil	+ 4	
All Items	July, 1959	103 · 8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	
Food New Zealand	1955 = 1.000	101 · 2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	
All Items	Sept., 1959	1,154	+12†	+24	
Food South Africa, Union	" "	1,078	+ 8†	+ 6	
(9 urban areas) All Items	1938 = 100	221.8	- 0.8	+ 1.4	
Food	July, 1959	256.5	- 3.1	- 4.6	
United States All Items	1947-49 = 100 Sept., 1959	125.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	
Food	Sept., 1939	118.7	+ 0.4	- 1.6	
		a stantal	16535 Sept 16	102000	

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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## Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During November the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2748 to 2753, which are summarised below.

During November the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2748 to 2753, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2748 (4th November).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain).

Claim: For an increase in salary scales of Hospital Engineers employed in the National Health Service. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the minima and maxima salaries for the several grades shown shall be as follows, with effect from 1st September, 1959:—Superintendent Engineer: minimum £780; 60½ points or more, maximum £1,410; 60½ points or more (higher alternative), maximum £1,480. Senior Engineer: Minimum £670; Maximum £960. Engineer: Minimum £570; Maximum £810. The resultant new minimum and maximum salaries for each of the existing points groups (as from 1st September, 1959) to be a matter for determination between the parties. In the event of failure to reach agreement within two months of the date of the award, either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the difference.

The award is without prejudice to whether any, and if so what, alterations should be made in the existing points structure, a matter which has not been the subject of discussion between the parties and one to which the Court were not required to apply themselves.

Avantal No. 2740 (6th November) Parties: Notional Union of

themselves.

Award No. 2749 (6th November).—Parties: National Union of Gold, Silver and Allied Trades, Birmingham District, and Midland Region of the British Joint Association of Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Horological and Kindred Trades, and the Midland Region of the Gold, Silver, Electro-plate and Allied Trades Manufacturers' Federation. Claim: (1) For an increase of 2d. an hour in the minimum rates for male skilled workers, and 10s. a week for skilled women, with proportionate increases respectively for other grades. (2) Whether, in the event of an increase being awarded, there should be a variation in Clause No. 14 of the Agreement between the parties dated 7th September, 1953, as subsequently amended, being a reduction in the percentage for calculating piecework earnings. Award: The Court found and so awarded:—(a) that the current minimum rates for adult male skilled workers (a) that the current minimum rates for adult male skilled workers shall be increased by 1\frac{3}{2}d. an hour with proportionate increases for other male grades; (b) that the current minimum rates for adult female skilled workers shall be increased by 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour with proportionate increases for other female grades; (c) that there shall be no variation in the provisions of Clause 14 of the current Agreement; effect to be given to the award as from the first full Agreement; effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 20th October, 1959.

Agreement; effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 20th October, 1959.

\*Award No. 2750 (9th November).—Parties: Association of Scientific Workers, National Union of Public Employees, and Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Universities' Committee on Technical Staffs. \*Claim: For increased salary scales for Technicians employed by certain Universities and Colleges. \*Award: The Court found and so awarded that the following salaries scales, together with the provisions for supplementary allowances shown, shall be introduced with effect as from 1st October, 1959:—Junior Technicians: Age 16 £210 per annum, age 17 £230, age 18 £250, age 19 £280, age 20 £310, age 21 £360, age 22 £380, age 23 £400. A supplement to basic salary of £25 per annum to be paid to Junior Technicians who acquire an appropriate qualification (to be decided by the parties); such supplement to be retained on promotion to the grade of Technician until a higher supplement is awarded. \*Technicians: Age 21 £450 per annum, age 22 £470, age 23 £490, age 24 £510 (Efficiency Bar), age 25 £540, age 26 £565, age 27 £590, age 28 £615. A supplement to basic salary of £30 per annum to be paid to all Technicians possessing a qualification of the Ordinary National Certificate level (to be decided by the parties); such supplement to be retained on promotion to the grade of Senior Technician until a higher supplement is awarded. \*(Note.—The total supplement in the Technicians' grade not to exceed £30). \*Senior Technicians: £640 per annum by £25 to £740. A supplement to basic salary of £30 per annum to be paid to Senior Technicians possessing a qualification of the Ordinary National Certificate level (to be decided by the parties); such supplement to basic salary of £30 per annum to be paid to Senior Technicians possessing a qualification of the Higher National Certificate level (to be decided by the parties); Senior Technicians who do not possess a qualification of the Higher National Certificate level (to be decided by the par

special cases up to £1,050. London Weighting. The present provisions to be continued. Assimilation. Assimilation of the existing salaries to the new scales to be on the "corresponding points" principle. Supplementary Allowances. In the event of agreement as to the qualifications for supplementary allowances not being reached by the parties within two months from the date of the award, either party schell be at liberty to correct each failure and the control of the co party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the difference.

The award is without prejudice to the retention of superior salary or other conditions of service that may at present apply in any individual case within the grades concerned.

Award No. 2751 (19th November).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine "differences" which have arisen between British European Airways Corporation and the Pilots in its employment European Airways Corporation and the Pilots in its employment regarding the working of certain Winter (1959–60) and Summer (1959) schedules. Award: The Court found as follows:—(a) Meals in Flight. The Court consider it not unreasonable when there is a crew of three, including two pilots, for a pilot to take a main meal in flight when operational circumstances require; but the objective must constantly be so to arrange flight schedules as to make such a requirement unnecessary; (b) Turnround and Transit Times. Every endeavour shall be made to ensure due observance of the times agreed as desirable minima jointly by representatives of Management and Staff, as the result of jointly conducted tests; (c) Days Off at Base and Length of Duty Day. The claims in respect of these items have not been established. The Court awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2752 (24th November)—Parties: Employers' Side

Award No. 2752 (24th November),—Parties: Employers' Side and Employees' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a "difference" which exists between the parties regarding the amount of the allowance to be paid to Supervisory First Officer Pilots employed on the Comet aircraft in British European Airways. Pilots employed on the Comet aircraft in British European Airways Corporation. Award: The Court found and so awarded that, having regard to the measure of responsibility which will be carried by First Officer Pilots while engaged in supervising officers on basic and line training, such officers shall, for periods when so employed, receive an allowance at the rate of £100 per annum.

Award No. 2753 (26th November).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a "difference" which exists between the parties arising from a rejection by the Employers of a claim made by the Employees for an increase in the Appointment Pay for British European Airways Training Captains and British Overseas Airways Corpora-All ways Training Captains and British Overseas Airways Corporation Pilot Instructors. Award: The Court found and so awarded:—
(1) that the Appointment Pay of British European Airways Corporation Training Captains and British Overseas Airways Corporation Pilot Instructors shall be £325 per annum; (2) that the allowance in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Examiners' Certificate shall be £60 per annum; (3) that the Attendance Allowance in British Overseas Airways Corporation shall be £53 a day. Effect is to be given to the award as from 1st shall be 15s. a day. Effect is to be given to the award as from 1st

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During November, two awards were issued by single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking; the other is summarised below:-

Glasgow Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Trades Parties: Glasgow Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Trades Employers' Association and the Scottish Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: To determine the Union's claim for wage increases on a uniform basis for all market employees, members of the No. 3 branch, and for an increase on the present daily dock allowance. Award: The Arbitrator awarded that the rate for market porters of 21 years of age and over after one year's qualifying period be increased by 5s. to £8 14s. a week of 44 hours.

The Arbitrator also awarded that the increases and the new minimum rates should be as follows:—

Minimum rates established from 26th May, 1958 Increase minimum Under 18 years of age £5 8s. 6d. .. 3s. 0d. 18 to 19 years of age £5 14s. 6d. .. 3s. 6d. £5 18s. 0d. 19 to 20 years of age £6 0s. 6d. .. 3s. 6d. £6 4s. 0d 20 to 21 years of age £6 11s. 6d. .. 4s. 0d. £6 15s. 6d 21 years of age and over during qualifying period £7 15s. 6d. . . 5s. 0d. £8 0s. 6d 21 years of age and over after qualifying period £8 9s. 0d. .. 5s. 0d.

The award should become operative as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st November, 1959. The Arbitrator awarded that the daily dock allowance should be increased by 9d. to 3s. 9d. a day as from 1st November, 1959.

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued

one award, No. 371\*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 371 (24th November).—Parties: Civil Service Alliance Award No. 371 (24th November).—Parties: Civil Service Alliance and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Machine Assistant and Machine Operator Grades, Senior Machine Operator Grade, Copy Typists Grades II and I and Shorthand Typists Grades II and I of the Civil Service. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(1) that the weekly London (male) scales of pay for the Machine Assistant and Machine Operator grades of the Civil Service shall be as follows:—

	Mach	ine As	sista	nts		Machine Operators					
Age				£	S.	Age				£ s.	
15			12.11	4	1	15				5 6	
16				4	14	16				5 10	
17				5	7	17				6 3	
18				6	0	18				6 15	
19	116.1	1		(-)/25/13	14	19				7 8	
	HO.	10000		7	8	20			11:	8 1	
20				0		21	1.00			8 14	
21	A. 115 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1			8	2						
22				8	9	22					
23					16	23				9 10	
24				9	3	24				9 18	
25				9	10	25				10 4	
26				9	16	26				10 10	
27	11000	1		10	2	27				10 16	
28	10000			10	7	28				11 1	
29	dollary !			10	12	29	(C)		35550	11 6	
30	SECTION SECTION	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3333		17	30		TARREST TO		11 11	
31	1000 3	Series Inst	40 12	11	2		13111	DURON STA	10000		
21				* *	-						

(2) that the annual London (male) scale of pay for the Senior Machine Operator grade of the Civil Service shall be as follows:— £560 by £20 to £660 by £25 to £685 by £20 to £725.

(3) that the weekly London (male) scales of pay for the Copy Typists Grades II and I and the Shorthand Typists Grades II and I of the Civil Service shall be as follows:—

OI th	CCIV	II Del vice	man oc as 10	nows.					
	C	opy Typi	sts	Shorthand Typists					
Age		Grade II	Grade I	Age	Grade II	Grade I			
		£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.			
15		4 2	4 5	15	4 13	4 16			
16		4 5	4 9	16	4 17	5 1			
17	1	4 14	5 0	17	5 7	5 11			
18	10000	5 8	5 14	18	6 0	6 4			
19	1 1020	6 1	6 8	19	6 13	6 19			
20	14.00	6 14	7 2	20	7 8	7 14			
21	10000	7 6	7 17	21	8 2	8 9			
22	10.11	7 15	8 4	22	8 10	8 17			
23	1	8 2	8 11	23	8 18	9 5			
24		8 9	8 18	24	9 6	9 13			
25		8 15	9 5	25	9 13	10 0			
26	• •	9 1	9 12	26	10 0	10 7			
27		9 7	9 19	27	10 7	10 14			
28	2000	9 15	10 6	28	10 14	11 1			
29	No.	10 2	10 12	29	11 0	11 8			
30		10 5	10 16	30		11 13			
30		1 11 1	10 10	1	1 1057	- 1 -1 -11			

The scales shall be operative from 1st September, 1957, and shall be subject to provincial differentiation, as revised, from 1st April,

(4) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

(5) that the new scales shall be increased, with effect from 1st December, 1958, in accordance with the central pay settlement negotiated on the National Whitley Council.

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

During November notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following Wages Councils:-

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal R.F.C.(30), dated 6th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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\*See footnote \* in first column on page 463.

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Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S.(49), dated 6th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T.(25), dated 10th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.F.C.S.(24), dated 18th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal B.F.C.S.(9), dated 20th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal H.U.(25), dated 25th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amending the provisions relating to customary holidays.

Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.F.C.(11), dated 27th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and

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 November the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\*:—

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1854, dated 3rd November and effective from 18th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 454.

The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1899, dated 10th November and effective from 25th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See

The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 1938, dated 17th November and effective from 2nd December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council, prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for certain male workers.

The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2010, dated 26th November and effective from 11th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.S. (N.57), dated 6th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.256), dated 20th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.257), dated 20th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum nuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.258), dated 20th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonters.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.158), dated 27th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.44), dated 27th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

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

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 463

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Ministry of Labour Gazette December, 1959

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 certained in the lists appearing in praying 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

postage).

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1854; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 3rd November; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1899; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 10th November; The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1938; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 17th November; The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2010; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 26th November. These Orders were about 1959 — See Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See

The Ministry of National Service (Dissolution) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1970), made on 20th November by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions)

Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946.—See page 436.

The Police (No. 3) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1904), made on 10th November by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Police Act, 1919. These Regulations amend the Police Regulations, 1952, by varying the method of computing the amount of overtime in the case of casual escort duty and by replacing the existing Tables relating to issues of uniform with minor amendments.

ments.

(i) The Building Operations (First-aid Boxes) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2080); (ii) The Docks (First-aid Boxes) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2081), made on 7th December by the Minister of Labour (i) under the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, and (ii) under the Docks Regulations, 1934.—See page 439.

The Minister for Science Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1826), made on 30th October by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. This Order provides for transferring to the Minister for Science (a) certain functions under the Atomic Energy Act, 1946, the Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, and the Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954, formerly vested in the Prime Minister; and (b) the powers and duties of the Lord President of the Council in respect of the organisations listed in Part I of the Schedule to the Order, and the Committees of the Privy Council listed in Part II.

(i) The Service Departments Supply (No. 1) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959)

the Privy Council listed in Part II.

(i) The Service Departments Supply (No. 1) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1827), dated 30th October; (ii) The Service Departments Supply (No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1975), dated 20th November. These Orders were made by Her Majesty in Council (i) under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946, and (ii) under the Ministry of Supply Act, 1939. The Orders (i) restore to the War Office functions relating to the supply of equipment, ammunition and other munitions which were transferred from the War Office to the Ministry of Supply in 1939, and restore to the Air Ministry the parallel functions (other than the production and supply of aircraft) which were transferred from the Air Ministry Air Ministry the parallel functions (other than the production and supply of aircraft) which were transferred from the Air Ministry to the Ministry of Aircraft Production in 1940, and transferred in turn from the Ministry of Aircraft Production to the Ministry of Supply in 1946; and (ii) authorise the Minister of Aviation to exercise these functions concurrently with the War Office and the

(i) The Transfer of Functions (Gun Barrel Proof Acts) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1828), dated 30th October; (ii) The Transfer of Functions (Construction of Ships) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1829), dated 30th October; (iii) The Transfer of Functions (Crown Estate Commissioners) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1969), dated 20th November. These Orders were made by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. They provide for the transfer (i) to the War Office of the functions of the Ministry of Aviation (previously Ministry of Supply) under the Gun Barrel Proof Act, 1868, which were transferred to the Ministry in 1947, and the functions conferred on the Ministry by the Gun Barrel Proof Act, 1950; (ii) to the Minister of Transport of the functions of the Admiralty under Regulations 55 and 55AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, relating to the control of ship Construction, and under the Restriction of Construction of Ships Order, 1940, and (iii) to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the functions of the Lord Privy Seal in relation to the Crown Estate Commissioners. The Transfer of Functions (Gun Barrel Proof Acts) Order, 1959

The Census of Production (1960) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1858), made on 4th November by the President of the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act,

(i) The National Insurance (Non-Participation—Certificates) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1860; price 5d. (7d.)); (ii) The National Insurance (Non-Participation—Benefits and Schemes) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1861). These Regulations were

Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1861). These Regulations were made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (i) under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959, and (ii) under the National Insurance (Act, 1959.—See page 439.

The National Insurance (Modification of Pension Schemes) Regulations, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 1902), made on 12th November by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959.—See page 440.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1959 No. 173), made on 5th November by the Ministry of Labour

and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE,

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

International Labour Office.—The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics. Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 53. International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 6s. Obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38–39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—(i) Joint Standing Committee on Safety, Health and Welfare Conditions in Non-Ferrous Foundries, 2nd Report. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). (ii) H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory. List of Divisions and Districts with their Boundaries. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.). Ministry of Labour.—

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959.

(i) National Insurance (Non-Participation—Benefits and Schemes)
Regulations, 1959. Report of the National Insurance Advisory
Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance
Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions
and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act.
H.C. 19. Price 6d. (8d.). (ii) National Insurance (Non-Participation
—Certificates) Regulations, 1959. Report of the National Insurance
Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National
Insurance Act. 1946. preceded by a Statement made by the Minister 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. 20. Price 9d. (11d.).—See page 439.

Scientific Manpower.—Scientific and Engineering Manpower in Great Britain, 1959. Advisory Council on Scientific Policy. Committee on Scientific Manpower. Cmnd. 902. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.)—

Trade Unions.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1958, Part 4. Trade Unions. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 434.

### FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the July, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE (page 281) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

The Blasting (Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations: Register. Price 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.) exclusive of

First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959. Certificate of Approval—Eye Ointment. Price 2d. (4d.).

First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959. Certificate of Approval—Adhesive Wound Dressing. Price 2d. (4d.).

Factories Act, 1937. Weekly half-holiday for van boys, errand boys and others. Price 3d. (5d.) exclusive of

Certificate of Test & Examination of Wire Rope, before being taken into use. March, 1959. Price 2d. (4d.) exclusive of purchase tax. 25 copies 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.) exclusive of purchase tax.

243A H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory. List of Divisions and Districts with their boundaries, 1959. Price 3s. 0d. (3s. 4d.).—See page 439.

### NOTICE

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

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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.)

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

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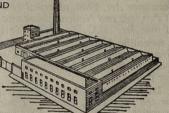
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