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Number of Employees, May, 1958

THE Table on the following pages shows the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1958. The figures cover all employees, including those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work through sickness and other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Employers and self-employed persons are excluded.

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

The cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions, the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for the twelve months beginning in March and the other three-quarters for the twelve months beginning in June, September and December, respectively. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters of the year, but an analysis of the figures for the cards exchanged in the June–August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the industrial distribution of the total number of employees. These estimates relate to the end of May, all employees exchanging cards at any time in the June–August quarter being assumed to have been in the employed population at the beginning of that quarter. Code letters are inserted on every card exchanged to indicate the industry in which the person was last working.

The procedure by which the figures for Great Britain were computed on the basis of the count of insurance cards exchanged and information supplied by employers is briefly as follows. The statements completed by employers (covering, in the aggregate, more than three-quarters of the total number of employees in the whole country) show the number of cards due for exchange in the June–August quarter on the one hand

and the number due for exchange in the other three quarters of the year on the other. The sum of these two sets of cards, industry by industry, gave the total numbers of employees in the undertakings from which employers' returns of cards were received. As stated above, however, these returns were obtained only from undertakings employing five or more workpeople and it was therefore necessary to estimate the number of employees, industry by industry, in undertakings from which returns had not been received. In each industry the total number of cards actually exchanged in the June–August quarter was known and the employers' returns showed how many of these cards belonged to their employees. The balance therefore represented cards exchanged in the June–August quarter by employees of undertakings which had not rendered returns. This balance, for each industry, was multiplied by four and the product was then added to the total number of cards, of all quarters, shown on the returns received from employers.

The summary of the returns received from employers showed that, for all industries taken together, the total number of cards held by these employers which were due to be exchanged in the June–August quarter was almost exactly one-quarter of the total number of cards, of all quarters, held by them. This was to be expected, since the allocation of cards to the four periods of currency was arranged in strict rotation. The employers' returns showed, however, that the ratio of “June–August” cards to total cards varied (as would be expected) from industry to industry, being more than one-quarter in some industries and less than one-quarter in others. There was thus some possibility of error in estimates for separate industries arrived at by the procedure described in the preceding paragraph. Any such error, however, was relatively small, since the procedure of multiplying the numbers of “June–August” cards by four was limited to the small proportion of each industry that was not covered by employers' returns giving the total numbers of cards of all quarters held.

The preceding paragraph describes the general procedure followed in arriving at these estimates. As stated above, some Civil Servants do not have individual cards, but statistics of the numbers of such Civil Servants were provided by the Treasury. In the case of sea transport use was made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Department concerned. The figures of employees in Northern Ireland were supplied by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

For Great Britain as a whole the estimated total numbers of employees at end-May, 1958, were 14,220,000 males and 7,600,000 females. Compared with May, 1957, there was an increase of 20,000 males and a decrease of 50,000 females.

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ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1958

Table with 10 columns: Industry, Males (Under 18, Total all ages), Females (Under 18, Total all ages), Total Males and Females, and a final Total Males and Females column. Rows include Agriculture, Manufacturing, Engineering, and Retail.

* Including "Railway Locomotive Shops" and "Other Locomotive Manufacture".

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1958—continued

Table with 10 columns: Industry, Males (Under 18, Total all ages), Females (Under 18, Total all ages), Total Males and Females, and a final Total Males and Females column. Rows include Clothing, Building, Transport, and Miscellaneous Services.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The estimates of the total numbers of employees at end-May, 1958, shown in the Table on the preceding pages include not only persons normally in full-time employment but also persons who normally take work on a part-time basis. The figures are based on counts of insurance cards, and, since the same type of card is used for part-time as for full-time work, it is not possible to obtain separate figures for the two categories. For manufacturing industries, however, information about the number of women

working on a part-time basis is obtained periodically on returns rendered by employers, and estimates based on the returns for end-June, 1958, are given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1948), and for some of the principal industries. The figures represent the numbers whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at end-June, 1958

Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry	Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	4.9	6.4	Textiles (continued)		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	17.1	11.6	Woolen and Worsted	11.7	11.0
Chemicals and Dyes	6.0	11.6	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	9.2	11.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	5.0	13.7	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.8	10.4
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	2.2	11.9	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.9	11.3
Metal Manufacture	6.4	9.9	Clothing	34.2	8.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	2.5	12.3	Tailoring	12.8	7.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	51.8	11.2	Dressmaking	5.2	6.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.2	10.4	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	6.8	10.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering*	12.2	9.5	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified*	3.8	11.7
Electrical Machinery	4.7	9.4	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	4.2	7.4
Electrical Wires and Cables	3.0	14.9	Food, Drink and Tobacco	85.5	21.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.5	11.3	Bread and Flour Confectionery	19.4	23.9
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	9.9	16.4	Biscuits	15.1	36.3
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.3	12.5	Milk Products	3.1	16.6
Other Electrical Goods*	8.7	12.4	Meat and Meat Products	2.0	10.4
Vehicles	11.4	6.5	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	19.6	27.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	3.0	7.5	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	11.3	24.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.4	6.9	Food Industries not elsewhere specified*	6.8	19.8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	3.8	8.6	Tobacco	3.1	13.7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	25.0	14.3	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6.7	11.1
Tools and Cutlery	2.0	12.5	Furniture and Upholstery	3.4	10.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	3.5	20.0	Paper and Printing	19.2	9.4
Hollow-ware	5.2	17.8	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	3.8	12.2
Brass Manufactures	2.2	13.0	Other Manufactures of Paper and Board*	3.8	13.5
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified*	10.4	13.0	Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	2.6	10.3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	5.7	10.1	Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	7.3	7.7
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	3.4	10.3	Other Manufacturing Industries	16.8	14.9
Textiles	47.3	9.8	Rubber	6.1	17.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	7.6	8.9	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.4	13.3
Cotton Weaving, etc.	6.1	6.9	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*	5.5	14.3
			Total, All Manufacturing Industries	334.9	11.7

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

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 61 to 80.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during December by 170,000 (-65,000 males and -105,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,875,000. Manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 49,000 and all other industries and services a decrease of 121,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 137,000 from 24,128,000 to 23,991,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 479,920 to 549,961 between 8th December, 1958, and 12th January, 1959, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 51,807 to 70,825. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 76,624 among males and 12,435 among females.

Rates of Wages

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

(taken as 100), remained unchanged in January at 116. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during January resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £98,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 339,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected manual workers employed by Local Authorities in Scotland, certain Post Office engineering grades, and workers employed in carpet manufacture and the general waste materials reclamation trade.

Retail Prices

At 13th January, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th December, 1958, compared with 108 at 14th January, 1958.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during January in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 35,300. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 84,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 174, and, in addition, 13 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN OCTOBER 1958

In October, 1958, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for September, 1958).

In the enquiry of October, 1958, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 300 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the last pay-week in October, 1958, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike, or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in October, 1958, or to be employing no operatives within the scope of the enquiry) was about 68,900, of which approximately 67,000 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was nearly 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries* and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in October, 1958, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 50 and 51, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 52 and 53.

Weekly Earnings in October, 1958

The Table in the next column shows the average weekly earnings in October, 1958, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in October, 1958. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

The figures in the Tables which follow are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

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

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Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1958*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
				s. d.	s. d.	
Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal	258 2	123 11	125 8	85 9	222 11	
Chemical and allied trades	263 9	118 7	132 10	88 8	228 5	
Metal manufacture	280 5	123 5	142 11	92 0	261 11	
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods ..	269 4	106 6	147 10	91 7	233 9	
Vehicles	280 8	100 6	152 7	96 5	251 4	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	268 3	109 5	133 9	86 6	215 9	
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc. ..	258 2	106 3	138 6	88 0	202 7	
Textiles	232 5	110 8	131 4	95 11	169 4	
Leather, leather goods and fur	235 7	111 0	128 5	78 0	179 8	
Clothing	227 6	106 6	127 5	82 6	144 4	
Food, drink and tobacco	240 5	109 8	128 10	85 6	188 10	
Manufactures of wood and cork	252 0	111 5	144 8	83 6	217 4	
Paper and printing ..	296 4	116 7	140 5	83 7	233 6	
Other manufacturing industries	265 6	118 8	131 10	86 0	208 11	
All manufacturing industries	265 5	109 1	134 5	87 2	215 3	
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) ..	241 5	136 8	136 0	88 0	234 3	
Building and contracting	249 2	121 3	118 7	82 6	237 0	
Gas, electricity and water	242 2	116 1	132 8	85 6	233 7	
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	246 11	129 5	179 6	83 6	237 6	
National and local government service ..	200 8	114 6	123 2	81 10	185 10	
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	256 8	112 0	133 11	86 9	217 4	

In computing the averages for October, 1958, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 66s. 5d. and the hours worked averaged 21.5. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 133s. 11d. would have been altered by only 2d. (to 134s. 1d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 8d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

An article giving some details of the numbers, earnings and hours of part-time women workers in manufacturing industries since October, 1948, was published on page 453 of the December, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

Weekly Hours worked in October, 1958

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the last pay-week in October, 1958, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 52 and 53. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all the industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

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

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 50 to 51, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant.

‡ The earnings of the small number returned averaged 79s. 9d. in October, 1958, and the hours worked averaged 16.1.

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

|| The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

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

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

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Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1958

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	49.4	44.7	40.8	43.1	47.5
Chemical and allied trades	47.9	43.8	41.9	42.8	46.5
Metal manufacture	46.3	42.8	40.9	42.1	45.7
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	47.6	44.0	42.3	42.6	46.4
Vehicles	46.1	43.7	40.6	40.1	45.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.1	44.4	41.0	42.2	45.1
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	45.9	43.9	40.8	42.5	44.0
Textiles	47.3	44.7	41.0	42.4	43.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.0	44.8	41.1	42.5	44.4
Clothing	44.3	43.3	39.3	41.5	40.9
Food, drink and tobacco	49.1	44.9	42.6	42.6	46.3
Manufactures of wood and cork	47.4	44.8	41.3	42.5	46.1
Paper and printing	46.8	44.4	42.4	43.2	45.4
Other manufacturing industries	48.3	45.1	41.6	42.2	45.8
All manufacturing industries	47.3	44.1	41.2	42.2	45.3
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	49.0	44.7	41.0	§	48.7
Building and contracting	49.0	46.5	38.7	§	48.8
Gas, electricity and water	48.4	44.8	38.8	§	48.1
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.2	46.0	44.6	§	49.7
National and local government service¶	45.5	43.7	39.1	40.6	44.4
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	47.7	44.6	41.2	42.2	46.0

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 52 and 53 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in October, 1958, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in October, 1958

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1958, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 52 and 53.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1958

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	62.7	33.3	37.0	23.9	56.3
Chemical and allied trades	66.1	32.5	38.0	24.9	58.9
Metal manufacture	72.7	34.6	41.9	26.2	68.8
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	67.9	29.0	41.9	25.8	60.5
Vehicles	73.1	27.6	45.1	28.9	66.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	68.3	29.6	39.1	24.6	57.4
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	67.5	29.0	40.7	24.8	55.3
Textiles	59.0	29.7	38.4	27.1	46.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	60.1	29.7	37.5	22.0	48.6
Clothing	61.6	29.5	38.9	23.9	42.3
Food, drink and tobacco	58.8	29.3	36.3	24.1	48.9
Manufactures of wood and cork	63.8	29.8	42.0	23.6	56.6
Paper and printing	76.0	31.5	39.7	23.2	61.7
Other manufacturing industries	66.0	31.6	38.0	24.5	54.7
All manufacturing industries	67.3	29.7	39.2	24.8	57.0
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	59.1	36.7	39.8	§	57.7
Building and contracting	61.0	31.3	36.8	§	58.3
Gas, electricity and water	60.0	31.1	41.0	§	58.3
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	59.0	33.8	48.3	§	57.3
National and local government service¶	52.9	31.4	37.8	24.2	50.2
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	64.6	30.1	39.0	24.7	56.7

† ‡ § ¶ See corresponding footnotes on previous page.

Earnings and Hours in October, 1958, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1947, and October, 1958, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
Average Weekly Earnings					
1947 April	123.5	47.4	67.4	40.2	103.6
October	128.1	51.0	69.7	43.9	108.2
1948 April	134.0	57.2	72.11	48.4	114.0
October	137.11	58.9	74.6	49.5	117.4
1949 April	139.11	58.6	77.2	50.3	119.4
October	142.8	60.1	78.9	51.8	121.9
1950 April	145.9	61.5	80.6	51.0	124.1
October	150.5	63.9	82.7	53.5	128.0
1951 April	160.2	66.11	87.4	55.11	136.2
October	166.0	69.1	90.1	57.11	141.1
1952 April	173.7	71.9	92.2	57.9	147.3
October	178.6	74.11	96.4	60.9	151.11
1953 April	185.11	77.7	100.3	62.6	157.7
October	189.2	78.11	102.5	64.11	160.1
1954 April	197.8	82.0	105.3	65.10	166.6
October	204.5	85.7	108.2	69.5	171.9
1955 April	217.5	90.11	112.5	71.6	182.3
October	222.11	94.2	115.5	75.8	187.2
1956 April	235.4	100.6	119.9	78.4	197.9
October	237.11	102.4	123.2	81.4	200.8
1957 April	241.6	105.0	125.10	83.11	204.7
October	251.7	108.4	129.6	85.2	212.5
1958 April	253.2	109.7	131.3	85.7	214.2
October	256.8	112.0	133.11	86.9	217.4
Percentage Increase since April, 1947					
1947 October	4	10	3	9	5
1948 April	9	21	8	20	10
October	12	24	11	23	13
1949 April	13	24	15	25	15
October	16	27	17	29	17
1950 April	18	30	20	29	20
October	22	35	23	33	24
1951 April	30	41	30	39	32
October	35	46	34	44	36
1952 April	41	52	37	44	42
October	45	58	43	51	47
1953 April	51	64	49	56	52
October	53	67	52	62	55
1954 April	60	73	56	64	61
October	66	81	61	73	66
1955 April	76	92	67	78	76
October	81	99	71	88	81
1956 April	91	112	78	95	91
October	93	116	83	102	94
1957 April	96	122	87	109	98
October	104	129	92	112	105
1958 April	105	132	95	113	107
October	108	137	99	116	110

For all workers covered by the enquiries the average level of weekly earnings rose by 110 per cent. between April, 1947, and October, 1958. During the half-year April, 1958, to October, 1958, the rise for all workers was about 1½ per cent. (just under 1½ per cent. for men, and 2 per cent. for women and juveniles.)

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

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 78 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of rates of wages, the result would show that between April, 1947, and October, 1958, the average level of rates of wages (men, youths and boys, women and girls combined) for a full ordinary week's work in the industries

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

covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by about 81 per cent. The difference between this figure and the rise of 110 per cent. in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. During the period April, 1956, to October, 1958, the rise in rates of wages was 10 per cent. and also 10 per cent. in actual earnings in these industries. Between April, 1958, and October, 1958, there was a rise of about 2½ per cent. in rates of wages compared with about 1½ per cent. in actual earnings in the same industries.

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

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

Average Weekly Hours Worked

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

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

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
Average Hourly Earnings					
1947 April	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
1948 April	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7
October	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2
1949 April	35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1
October	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
1950 April	36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2
October	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7
1951 April	37.9	17.2	23.6	15.0	33.3
October	40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3
1952 April	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
October	44.0	19.5	27.0	16.7	38.8
1953 April	44.9	20.2	27.7	17.1	39.5
October	46.7	20.9	28.6	17.6	40.9
1954 April	47.4	21.2	29.3	18.2	41.5
October	49.1	22.0	30.1	18.5	43.0
1955 April	50.6	22.9	31.0	19.5	44.1
October	53.4	24.2	32.2	20.1	46.6
1956 April	54.7	25.1	33.1	21.3	47.9
October	58.1	26.8	34.6	22.2	50.8
1957 April	58.9	27.3	35.6	23.0	51.7
October	59.8	28.1	36.4	23.8	52.7
1958 April	62.6	29.2	37.7	24.3	54.9
October	63.3	29.6	38.2	24.4	55.6
October	64.6	30.1	39.0	24.7	56.7

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
Percentage Increase since April, 1947					
1947 October	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1948 April	8	20	8	19	9
October	11	23	10	22	13
1949 April	13	23	14	23	14
October	14	26	16	27	17
1950 April	16	28	18	27	18
October	18	32	21	30	21
1951 April	25	38	28	37	28
October	30	43	33	43	33
1952 April	38	50	38	45	41
October	40	55	42	49	43

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1947 April	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
October	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 April	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
October	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 April	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
October	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 April	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
October	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 April	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
October	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
October	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 April	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
October	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
October	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 April	55.5	23.8	32.4	20.2	46.7
October	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0
1956 April	60.3	26.3	34.7	22.3	50.9
October	61.1	26.9	35.7	23.1	51.8
1957 April	62.1	27.6	36.5	23.9	52.9
October	63.3	29.0	37.7	24.3	55.3
1958 April	65.9	29.1	38.3	24.9	57.9
October	67.3	29.7	39.2	24.8	57.0

Percentage Increase since April, 1947					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April	7	18	8	19	9
October	10	24	10	22	12
1949 April	11	23	13	23	14
October	13	26	16	28	16
1950 April	15	29	18	27	18
October	18	33	21	30	21
1951 April	23	38	28	36	27
October	29	43	34	43	32
1952 April	36	50	39	45	40
October	38	57	41	48	42
1953 April	44	62	47	53	47
October	46	65	51	58	50
1954 April	52	71	54	60	55
October	56	78	59	69	59
1955 April	65	87	65	74	68
October	69	95	70	84	73
1956 April	79	107	77	92	83
October	81	112	82	99	86
1957 April	84	117	86	106	90
October	94	128	92	109	99
1958 April	96	129	95	110	101
October	100	134	100	114	105

At October, 1958, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 108 per cent. higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 80 per cent. The corresponding increases between April, 1956, and October, 1958, were 10 per cent. for average weekly earnings and 10 per cent. for weekly rates of wages. During the period April, 1958, to October, 1958, the increase in rates of wages was 2½ per cent. and that in earnings just over 1½ per cent.

Increases in Rates of Wages since October, 1958

There have been increases in a number of industries since October, 1958, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including mid-February, 1959, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one-half of one per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers in the following industries and services: glass container manufacture; the motor vehicle repairing trade; the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal wares; carpet manufacture; silk manufacture; leather producing (tanning, currying, dressing); leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture; biscuit manufacture; brewing; building and civil engineering construction; general waste materials reclamation; and Local Authorities' services (Scotland).

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, British Railways, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April, 1957, which were published in the July, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE (page 254) show that combining these figures made little difference to the percentage increases over April, 1952.

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

Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as shown in the following Table. The figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Adult Males*	Youths†	Women and Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Half-yearly periods			
1947 April -1947 September	97 7	62 3	65 1½
1947 October-1948 March	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April -1948 September	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October-1949 March	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April -1949 September	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October-1950 March	110 9½	74 8	76 6½
1950 April -1951 March	115 7½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October-1951 March	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April -1951 September	123 3½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October-1952 March	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April -1952 September	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October-1953 March	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1953 April -1953 September	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 October-1954 March	142 10½	88 7½	96 8
1954 April -1954 September	151 10½	91 5	95 3
1954 October-1955 March	150 2½	90 3	96 5½
1955 April -1955 September	165 4	99 1	104 4½
1955 October-1956 March	160 3	95 5	106 1½
1956 April -1956 September	174 1½	101 9½	111 7
1956 October-1957 March	174 11	103 0½	114 3
1957 April -1957 September	184 10	109 5½	116 8½
1957 October-1958 March	183 5	111 8½	120 1½
1958 April -1958 September	195 7	116 6	124 2½
Yearly periods			
1947 April -1948 March	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April -1949 March	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April -1950 March	112 9	74 8	76 6
1950 April -1951 March	115 6½	76 4	76 7½
1951 April -1952 March	125 0	81 2½	83 9
1952 April -1953 March	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April -1954 March	142 6	88 5	94 5½
1954 April -1955 March	151 0½	90 10	95 10½
1955 April -1956 March	162 9½	97 3	105 3
1956 April -1957 March	174 6½	102 5	112 11
1957 April -1958 March	184 1½	110 7	118 5

British Railways

A staff census is taken annually by the British Transport Commission during one week in March or April. The Table below shows the average weekly earnings computed from these census returns each year since 1949, in respect of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades and in the workshop grades and of all categories of employees in the wages grades, i.e., conciliation and workshop grades for male adults, male juniors, female adults and female juniors.

The numbers upon which the averages for 1949 to 1957 are based are equated figures, i.e., the number of staff working for less than the complete week is reduced to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. In calculating the averages for those years, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the equivalent number of full-time staff.

The averages for 1958 are also on the basis of a full week's work but have been calculated by excluding the numbers and earnings of those who were absent for the whole or a part of the census week, e.g., through sickness. As in previous years no adjustment has been made in respect of staff employed on jobs which are normally part-time, e.g., office cleaners. The figures have been rounded to the nearest shilling.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings‡					
	Conciliation Grades		Conciliation and Workshop Grades Combined			
	Male Adults§	Male Adults§	Male Adults§	Male Juniors	Female Adults	Female Juniors
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended:—						
30th April, 1949¶	135 0	145 1	137 6	53 4	78 10	46 7
22nd April, 1950	135 9	149 2	139 2	56 6	79 1	49 2
21st April, 1951	152 11	165 10	156 1	61 8	87 0	52 9
26th April, 1952	162 1	175 2	165 4	64 11	95 6	62 2
21st March, 1953	171 11	189 4	176 4	68 9	99 8	64 9
27th March, 1954	182 10	192 1	185 3	74 0	106 0	71 4
26th March, 1955	200 10	217 8	205 3	82 6	115 4	79 3
24th March, 1956	218 10	238 11	224 2	87 9	123 10	83 11
23rd March, 1957	220 1	240 8	225 7	90 11	124 9	85 4
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
22nd March, 1958**	11 12	12 5	11 15	6 5	6 10	4 13

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

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

‡ Including piece-work payments and bonus, payments for overtime, Saturday afternoon and Sunday duty and night duty, and all other payments for work performed but excluding travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, and meal and lodging allowances.

§ The age at which adult rates are paid is usually 20 years for conciliation grades and 21 years for workshop grades.

|| Including certain part-time workers.

¶ In 1949, though the coverage is not strictly comparable with the subsequent years, no substantial error is introduced.

** A comparison made by the British Transport Commission between the old method (using the "equated" basis) and the new method showed that the overall adult average earnings figures were substantially the same, those for male adults being 0.3 per cent. more, and those for female adults 0.5 per cent. less, than the old method. In the case of juniors the comparison is also affected by a re-definition whereby they are included entirely on an age basis whereas previously juniors working in adult posts were treated as adults.

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 3s. 1d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 3s. 8d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 58s. 11d. in the week ended 25th October, 1958. For the weeks ended 26th April, 1958, and 26th October, 1957, the corresponding cash earnings were 58s. 6d. and 58s. 1d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 294s. 4d. in the week ended 25th October, 1958, 309s. 4d. in the week ended 26th April, 1958, and 311s. 8d. in the week ended 26th October, 1957.

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

Date	Men (21 years and over)	
	Average Weekly Cash Earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended:—		
1949 19th March	180 1	8 6
24th September	181 8	7 3
18th March	186 10	8 8
23rd September	189 6	7 10
1950 7th April	209 8	10 2
6th October	211 11	8 10
1952 26th April	233 3	10 6
18th October	238 1	10 3
1953 2nd May	246 1	11 9
17th October	251 2	10 9
1954 8th May	264 11	12 1
16th October	266 8	12 8
1955 30th April	285 4	13 3
29th October	294 11	14 5
1956 27th October	306 11	14 11
27th April	319 9	15 9
1957 13th April	326 4	16 4
26th October	324 3	18 3
1958 26th April	308 3	17 0
25th October		

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 51 and 53 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:—

Date	Average Weekly Earnings*	Three-monthly Periods	Average Weekly Earnings*
Last Pay-week in:—			
1947 April	149 0½	1947 April-June	152 11½
October	157 1	October-December	157 1
1948 April	155 5	1948 April-June	153 5
October	159 2	October-December	164 6
1949 April	173 9	1949 April-June	166 6
October	169 3	October-December	173 0
1950 April	156 4	1950 April-June	170 3
October	182 8	October-December	178 3
1951 April	202 2	1951 April-June	195 11
October	194 9	October-December	195 3
1952 April	196 0	1952 April-June	193 3
October	187 6	October-December	183 7
1953 April	205 5	1953 April-June	209 5
October	220 1	October-December	214 6
1954 May	219 2	1954 April-June	217 6
(First Pay-week)	230 10	October-December	233 11
(First Pay-week)			
1955 April	261 0	1955 April-June	246 0
October	264 10	October-December	249 8
1956 April	269 7	1956 April-June	262 10
October	270 9	October-December	258 10
1957 April	265 7	1957 April-June	273 0
(Second Pay-week)			
1958 April	285 4	1958 October-December	279 5
October	271 11	1958 April-June	264 2
1958 April	265 8	July-September	278 11

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

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

Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in October, 1958, are set out on pages 50 to 53.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1958

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1958				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,167	393	28	2	4,590	255 3	138 7	—	—	244 4
Stone Quarrying and Mining	12,197	485	39	1	12,722	237 9	129 6	—	—	233 2
Slate Quarrying and Mining	676	42	3	—	721	—	—	—	—	203 2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	7,814	424	42	5	8,285	242 3	133 9	—	—	236 0
Other Mining and Quarrying	5,027	231	468	95	5,821	254 9	153 10	140 2	—	239 2
Treatment of Non-Metallic Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	43,087	4,235	3,414	249	51,075	251 10	131 9	131 9	93 11	232 10
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	17,644	1,972	22,110	2,219	43,945	242 1	105 10	119 4	82 11	166 2
Glass (other than containers)	22,291	2,090	5,614	539	30,534	270 5	125 10	139 8	85 9	233 3
Glass Containers	15,134	1,359	2,994	228	19,715	251 2	113 3	133 1	81 9	221 9
Cement	9,556	356	194	9	10,115	293 9	140 6	—	—	284 9
Other Non-Metallic Mining Manufactures	41,827	2,536	2,976	166	47,505	259 7	124 10	134 0	—	243 11
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	12,616	351	43	1	13,011	248 0	120 7	—	—	244 2
Chemicals and Dyes	100,496	5,533	15,138	1,548	122,715	272 4	120 9	128 6	86 2	245 5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	8,028	614	10,789	1,879	21,310	236 8	113 3	129 9	85 1	165 7
Explosives and Fireworks	28,036	1,229	7,051	778	37,094	258 10	108 10	160 2	104 8	231 11
Paint and Varnish	14,275	829	3,484	177	18,765	232 8	109 1	121 2	—	205 1
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	10,440	659	6,861	1,188	19,148	271 7	115 9	139 10	94 11	208 1
Mineral Oil Refining	20,049	851	1,273	17	22,190	274 10	128 3	143 11	—	261 6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	14,431	563	1,958	99	17,051	253 10	123 6	124 0	—	233 8
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces	18,549	458	112	2	19,121	273 2	134 0	—	—	268 11
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	153,811	11,627	4,765	98	170,301	287 3	126 0	142 9	—	272 1
Iron Foundries	59,585	4,845	6,011	330	70,771	267 1	112 2	144 6	86 6	245 2
Tinplate Manufacture	6,022	442	338	5	6,807	323 2	152 2	130 6	—	302 4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	12,818	1,418	606	21	14,863	294 3	140 8	149 1	—	273 4
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	27,691	1,610	2,625	75	32,001	259 6	120 6	139 0	—	242 3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	60,931	2,905	8,662	459	72,957	284 5	122 8	143 1	98 11	260 1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	129,893	18,256	1,608	84	149,841	267 2	111 11	141 11	—	246 10
Marine Engineering	60,624	7,586	758	43	72,941	260 9	108 7	138 2	—	235 4
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	15,243	1,797	367	8	17,415	289 6	99 7	118 10	—	266 3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	45,661	7,411	5,161	164	58,397	278 9	107 7	140 7	—	244 3
Machine Tools	15,255	1,195	1,099	13	17,562	259 0	108 3	155 10	—	242 2
Stationary Engines	30,120	3,521	3,201	180	37,022	245 10	100 5	131 5	—	221 4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	24,283	1,627	4,673	75	30,658	252 2	99 4	155 2	—	228 11
Ordnance and Small Arms	45,887	4,967	916	24	51,794	283 2	108 9	127 10	—	263 7
Constructional Engineering	324,251	40,851	40,678	1,823	407,603	268 9	106 1	147 7	90 8	239 7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	80,499	13,260	23,153	1,225	118,137	284 3	104 2	150 11	86 3	235 10
Electrical Machinery	22,567	1,392	8,710	425	33,094	270 0	111 9	140 6	82 9	226 10
Electrical Wires and Cables	19,181	1,695	10,681	502	32,059	258 8	105 5	154 4	95 0	213 3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	27,659	4,242	31,564	2,122	65,587	261 7	102 0	147 8	92 4	190 11
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	9,214	749	10,931	1,424	22,318	260 6	106 1	149 5	98 9	190 7
Batteries and Accumulators	6,249	208	2,229	41	8,727	287 4	111 9	155 0	—	248 4
Other Electrical Goods	48,568	6,592	25,967	1,689	82,816	277 6	105 5	148 3	90 1	219 5
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	182,359	12,660	12,868	584	208,471	315 3	118 6	169 5	104 10	293 8
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	56,338	12,921	2,985	237	72,481	221 3	87 1	126 6	77 6	193 0
Firms employing less than 10 workers	2,818	881	196	19	3,914	209 5	84 2	—	—	176 0
All firms supplying returns	59,156	13,802	3,181	256	76,395	220 9	86 10	126 0	77 2	192 1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	100,784	10,436	6,353	139	117,724	306 2	114 2	153 4	—	280 7
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	61,117	3,901	17,532	885	83,435	288 1	116 2	155 4	100 6	250 2
Locomotive Manufacture	8,240	1,324	244	2	9,810	265 3	110 3	143 6	—	241 3
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	19,457	2,164	374	21	22,016	261 1	107 11	128 0	—	243 7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,124	436	1,072	91	3,723	239 2	108 8	128 10	—	188 4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	14,658	1,840	8,543	776	25,817	255 10	100 11	128 6	82 4	197 5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	12,908	1,495	7,871	403	22,677	256 5	109 11	142 6	89 4	204 3
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	22,741	1,839	2,566	94	27,240	266 7	114 0	130 0	—	242 10
Wire and Wire Manufactures	14,643	1,608	16,320	1,716	34,287	255 3	108 4	124 2	80 4	177 2
Hollow-ware	15,605	1,949	7,676	665	25,895	263 5	108 3	139 11	89 0	210 8
Brass Manufactures	86,433	9,209	34,219	2,925	132,786	274 7	110 3	135 11	90 2	223 5
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified										
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	30,464	4,866	13,308	1,111	49,749	259 11	106 9	141 3	88 6	209 4
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	4,014	833	3,796	515	8,908	257 11	111 5	152 5	90 9	193 8
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	5,034	593	4,030	519	10,176	258 0	106 1	123 10	84 4	187 2
Musical Instruments	2,800	453	558	30	3,841	245 8	98 1	140 8	—	211 10
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	29,473	2,486	51,451	4,141	87,551	205 0	120 1	129 11	105 3	153 9
Cotton Weaving, etc.	21,673	1,153	36,504	61,477	218 2	118 1	142 9	106 3	167 7	
Total Cotton	51,146	3,639	87,955	6,288	149,028	210 7	119 5	135 3	105 7	159 6
Woolen and Worsted	56,961	4,144	60,943	7,008	129,056	228 7	109 6	130 9	100 9	171 8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	18,468	705	6,248	485	25,906	252 8	123 4	139 11	100 4	219 1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	10,905	575	12,618	1,288	25,386	230 7	113 10	144 6	99 9	178 6
Linen and Soft Hemp	5,983	1,669	13,630	2,003	23,294	186 10	81 0	106 2	78 8	122 10
Jute	5,428	430	6,319	1,092	12,579	210 9	113 7	152 5	95 3	164 4

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included for not more than 30 hours a week, taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily.
‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works."
§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in October, 1958—continued

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1958					
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	
Textiles—continued					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Rope, Twine and Net	2,752	518	5,117	650	9,037	228 3	108 6	119 0	84 2	149 2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	19,972	1,864	48,646	70,916	297 2	117 3	142 1	97 10	175 0	
Lace	3,008	308	3,620	342	7,278	226 5	111 1	114 9	84 4	159 4
Carpets	9,567	1,406	8,196	1,953	21,122	262 11	108 1	148 2	96 4	192 8
Narrow Fabrics	3,563	345	8,101	1,086	13,095	219 4	106 2	122 1	87 11	145 3
Made-up Textiles	2,758	460	9,724	1,749	14,691	208 6	97 11	110 4	81 7	125 0
Textile Finishing, etc.	39,483	3,111	14,518	1,552	58,664	235 2	116 2	125 4	93 6	197 11
Other Textile Industries	9,636	677	4,384	225	14,922	243 2	119 7	124 2	95 3	200 5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	16,561	1,681	3,431	276	21,949	234 5	117 9	129 5	88 7	207 3
Leather Goods	2,625	503	6,156	949	10,233	222 9	96 9	123 3	75 4	143 1
Fur	1,785	132	1,577	141	3,635	263 10	—	147 8	—	201 3
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	21,282	2,504	69,948	13,503	107,237	229 9	98 9	127 5	84 0	141 7
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	685	65	1,576	393	2,719	225 6	—	123 7	65 4	140 2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	303	19	463	73	858	211 10	—	116 5	—	144 7
All firms supplying returns	988	84	2,039	466	3,577	221 3	—	122 1	64 6	141 3
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,281	302	29,635	6,778	38,996	237 5	98 4	129 0	77 11	126 3
Firms employing less than 10 workers	59	—	611	60	730	—	—	129 10	—	132 6
All firms supplying returns	2,340	302	30,246	6,838	39,726	237 2	98 4	129 0	77 10	126 4
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3,362	624	35,429	9,162	48,577	217 5	95 8	122 2	83 5	121 1
Hats, Caps and Mill										

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1958

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1958, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1958, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	44.4	41.7	—	—	44.2	69.0	39.9	—	—	66.3
Stone Quarrying and Mining	50.4	46.7	—	—	50.2	56.6	33.3	—	—	55.7
Slate Quarrying and Mining	43.3	—	—	—	43.1	58.1	—	—	—	56.6
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	50.8	45.6	—	—	50.5	57.2	35.2	—	—	56.1
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.4	42.0	41.4	—	45.8	65.9	44.0	40.6	—	62.7
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	48.8	43.8	40.8	42.5	47.8	161.9	36.1	38.6	26.5	58.5
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	48.5	44.8	40.3	43.7	44.0	259.9	28.3	35.5	22.8	45.3
Glass (other than containers)	47.6	45.0	41.6	42.1	46.2	268.2	33.6	40.3	24.4	60.6
Glass Containers	48.2	43.4	42.0	44.2	46.9	62.5	31.3	38.0	22.2	56.7
Cement	56.0	—	—	—	55.5	62.9	35.1	—	—	61.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	50.3	45.7	41.8	—	49.5	561.9	32.8	38.5	—	59.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	44.6	43.6	—	—	44.6	766.7	33.2	—	—	65.7
Chemicals and Dyes	47.9	44.0	41.8	42.3	46.9	268.2	32.9	36.9	24.4	62.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	47.7	43.4	41.6	43.0	44.1	339.5	31.3	37.4	23.7	45.1
Explosives and Fireworks	48.0	43.1	43.4	43.5	46.9	64.7	30.3	44.3	28.9	59.3
Paint and Varnish	47.4	43.1	41.8	—	46.1	58.9	30.4	34.8	—	53.4
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	48.8	42.4	41.9	42.7	45.7	66.8	32.8	40.0	26.7	54.6
Mineral Oil Refining	48.7	44.7	43.6	—	48.2	76.7	34.4	39.6	—	65.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	49.7	45.2	42.1	—	48.6	81.3	32.8	35.3	—	57.7
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces†	44.3	43.5	—	—	44.3	74.0	37.0	—	—	72.8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	45.6	42.1	40.6	—	45.2	175.6	35.9	42.2	—	72.2
Iron Foundries	46.9	43.2	40.9	41.7	46.1	368.3	31.2	42.4	24.9	63.8
Timplate Manufacture	42.6	42.8	44.8	—	42.7	91.0	42.7	35.0	—	85.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	47.1	43.3	42.1	—	46.5	75.0	39.0	42.5	—	70.5
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	46.0	44.0	40.1	—	45.4	267.7	32.9	41.6	—	64.0
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	48.1	43.3	41.1	42.3	47.0	71.0	34.0	41.8	28.1	66.4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	47.1	44.2	43.2	—	46.7	68.1	30.4	39.4	—	63.4
Marine Engineering	48.2	44.1	39.5	—	47.4	29.5	42.0	—	—	59.6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	45.8	44.5	40.9	—	45.3	163.0	26.0	39.4	—	58.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	46.0	43.1	41.2	—	45.2	272.7	30.0	40.9	—	64.8
Machine Tools	44.8	41.7	43.1	—	44.5	69.4	31.2	43.4	—	65.3
Stationary Engines	45.9	43.8	41.3	—	45.3	64.3	27.5	38.2	—	58.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	46.2	43.1	43.7	—	45.7	65.5	27.7	42.6	—	60.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	49.4	44.9	41.2	—	48.8	68.8	29.1	37.2	—	64.8
Constructional Engineering	49.2	44.0	42.1	—	46.5	68.0	28.9	42.4	25.7	61.8
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	47.4	44.1	41.8	—	47.1	69.3	28.4	43.0	24.4	60.1
Electrical Machinery	49.9	44.8	42.7	—	47.7	164.9	29.9	39.5	23.8	57.1
Electrical Wires and Cables	46.1	43.8	42.5	—	44.7	67.3	28.9	43.6	—	57.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	47.6	43.9	43.1	—	45.0	65.9	27.9	41.1	—	50.9
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	47.1	44.2	42.5	—	44.5	66.4	28.8	42.2	—	51.4
Batteries and Accumulators	46.9	43.9	42.3	—	45.7	73.5	30.5	44.0	—	65.2
Other Electrical Goods	48.0	44.6	42.0	—	45.7	69.4	28.4	42.4	25.4	57.6
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	44.0	42.7	41.0	41.7	43.8	186.0	33.3	49.6	30.2	80.5
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.9	44.4	41.8	41.5	46.2	56.6	23.5	36.3	22.4	50.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.9	44.4	41.7	41.4	45.8	23.1	23.5	36.3	22.4	46.1
All firms supplying returns	48.1	43.4	42.9	—	47.4	80.7	31.6	42.9	—	71.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	46.6	43.6	39.5	39.1	44.9	74.2	32.0	47.2	30.8	66.9
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	48.6	43.9	42.9	—	47.9	65.5	30.1	40.1	—	60.4
Locomotive Manufacture‡	44.7	43.1	41.2	—	44.5	270.1	30.0	37.3	—	65.7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§	47.2	45.2	39.5	—	44.7	60.8	28.8	39.1	—	50.6
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	45.9	43.6	40.3	41.2	43.7	166.9	27.8	38.3	24.0	54.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	47.4	44.2	41.9	42.2	45.2	64.9	29.8	40.8	25.4	54.2
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	44.9	43.6	39.2	—	44.3	71.2	31.4	39.8	—	65.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	49.1	44.5	41.4	42.4	47.6	66.8	30.4	39.9	25.0	60.6
Hollow-ware	48.1	44.1	41.5	42.3	44.5	63.7	29.5	35.9	22.8	47.8
Brass Manufactures	46.8	44.1	40.6	42.5	44.7	67.5	29.5	41.3	25.1	56.6
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47.2	44.9	40.9	42.3	45.3	69.8	29.5	39.9	25.6	59.2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	46.0	43.6	41.0	42.8	44.3	67.8	29.4	41.3	24.8	56.7
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	45.1	43.2	42.1	42.3	43.5	68.6	30.9	43.4	25.7	53.4
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	46.0	44.3	39.7	42.1	43.2	67.3	28.7	37.4	24.0	52.0
Musical Instruments	45.7	46.0	40.6	—	45.0	64.5	25.6	41.6	—	56.5
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	45.8	43.3	40.1	40.7	42.1	253.7	33.3	38.9	31.0	43.8
Cotton Weaving, etc.	45.5	44.3	41.9	42.9	43.3	27.5	32.0	40.9	29.7	46.4
Total Cotton	45.7	43.7	40.8	41.4	42.6	281.2	32.8	39.8	30.6	44.9
Woolen and Worsted	48.8	44.7	40.6	42.5	44.5	56.2	29.4	38.6	28.4	46.3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	44.4	43.3	42.7	42.6	43.9	68.3	34.2	39.3	28.3	59.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	45.2	44.3	42.2	42.0	43.1	61.2	30.8	42.1	28.5	49.7
Linen and Soft Hemp	46.8	44.3	42.8	43.1	44.0	47.9	22.2	29.8	21.9	33.5
Jute	48.0	46.5	42.2	43.0	44.8	52.7	29.3	37.7	26.6	44.0

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

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

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

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in October, 1958—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1958, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1958, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Rope, Twine and Net	50.7	46.3	41.9	44.8	44.8	54.0	28.1	34.1	24.0	40.0
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.6	45.9	40.6	42.5	42.2	78.2	30.7	42.0	27.6	49.8
Lace	45.9	43.8	39.8	43.0	42.6	59.2	30.4	34.6	23.5	44.9
Carpets	48.6	45.0	42.6	43.7	45.6	64.9	28.8	41.7	26.5	50.7
Narrow Fabrics	47.2	45.1	40.9	42.9	42.9	55.8	28.2	35.8	24.6	40.6
Made-up Textiles	47.5	44.4	40.3	42.1	42.0	52.7	26.5	32.2	23.3	35.7
Textile Finishing, etc.	49.5	45.4	41.8	42.7	47.2	37.0	30.7	36.0	26.3	50.3
Other Textile Industries	47.1	45.3	39.4	41.3	44.7	62.0	31.7	37.8	27.7	53.8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	47.7	45.3	41.9	42.2	46.5	59.0	31.2	37.1	25.2	53.5
Leather Goods	45.5	43.9	40.9	42.6	42.4	58.7	26.4	36.2	21.2	40.5
Fur	46.1	—	40.8	—	43.5	68.7	—	43.4	—	55.5
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	44.3	43.0	39.0	41.2	40.4	62.2	27.6	39.2	24.5	42.1
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	42.8	—	40.5	41.4	41.2	63.2	—	36.6	18.9	40.8
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43.4	—	40.1	—	41.4	58.6	—	34.		

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1958

Employment*

The fall in the demand for labour, which set in towards the end of 1957, continued during the first half of 1958, after which it tended to level off. The numbers in civil employment fell during the year by 253,000, the reduction being particularly marked in manufacturing industries. The size of H.M. Forces fell by 60,000. The decrease in the number of persons in civil employment and the Forces was considerably greater than the increase in the wholly unemployed. The net reduction in the total working population was considerably greater than in 1957.

The following Table shows the changes in total man-power during the year:—

	Thousands		
	December, 1957	December, 1958	Change during 1958
Total Working Population†	24,145	23,991	- 154
of which:—			
Men	16,214	16,128	- 86
Women	7,931	7,863	- 68
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	650	590	- 60
Total in Civil Employment	23,128	22,875	- 253
of which:—			
Men	15,315	15,168	- 147
Women	7,813	7,707	- 106
Wholly Unemployed‡	361	520	+ 159

The changes in civil employment are contained in the following Table:—

Industry or Service	Thousands		
	December, 1957	December, 1958	Change during 1958
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	968	967	- 1
Coal Mining	791	769	- 22
Other Mining and Quarrying	77	76	- 1
Total, Mining and Quarrying	868	845	- 23
Manufacturing Industries			
Chemicals and Allied Trades	538	535	- 3
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	4,684	4,562	- 122
Textiles	919	854	- 65
Clothing (including footwear)	663	633	- 30
Food, Drink and Tobacco	909	911	+ 2
Other Manufactures	1,595	1,571	- 24
Total, Manufacturing Industries	9,308	9,066	- 242
Building and Contracting	1,472	1,468	- 4
Gas, Electricity and Water	380	376	- 4
Transport and Communication	1,705	1,674	- 31
Distributive Trades	2,959	2,965	+ 6
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,174	4,217	+ 43
Public Administration:—			
National Government Service	536	527	- 9
Local Government Service	758	770	+ 12
Total in Civil Employment	23,128	22,875	- 253

Manufacturing industries accounted for almost the whole of the decreases, the reductions being particularly marked in textiles, engineering, metal manufacture and clothing. Outside manufacturing, reductions in coal mining and transport and communication were offset by a substantial increase in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. The changes in agriculture, building and contracting, distribution, gas, electricity and water and public administration were all small.

Unfilled vacancies fell from 236,000 in December, 1957, to 163,000 in December, 1958. The demand for skilled engineering workers continued to drop throughout the year at a proportionately higher rate than total vacancies.

The number working short-time in the manufacturing industries continued to rise during the first half of the year but levelled off in the second half. At the end of 1958 there were 172,000 on short-time compared with 80,000 a year earlier, the main increases being in textiles and metal manufacture. The number on overtime in manufacturing fell continuously from 1,626,000 in November, 1957, to 1,197,000 in August, 1958, but rose to 1,364,000 in November.

Unemployment

The average number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell to the low level of 232,000 in 1955, but in the following two years there was an upward trend which continued in 1958. The averages for the four years were as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
1955	146,700	85,500	232,200
1956	168,800	88,200	257,000
1957	216,600	95,900	312,500
1958	321,400	136,000	457,400

* In this article figures relating to civil employment and the total working population incorporate the revisions described on pages 41 and 61 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

† The total working population includes persons in civil employment and H.M. Forces and the wholly unemployed, together with a small number of ex-Service men and women on release leave not yet in employment.

‡ End of month estimates.

Among males the average number unemployed in 1958 was 105,000 (or 48 per cent.) higher than in 1957, and among females the increase was 40,000, or 42 per cent. These rates of increase were much greater than those for the preceding two years.

Between December, 1957, and December, 1958, the increase in the number registered as unemployed was 196,000. The expected seasonal increase in January was not abnormally high (60,000), but in the spring the normal seasonal trend was reversed and unemployment continued to rise month by month, with the result that in May the total was 52,000 higher than in January. In June and July the number fell by 36,000, mainly in the industries in which a seasonal improvement can be expected in those months. In the second half of the year, however, there was a steady increase in the total, which by December was 120,000 higher than in July.

The extent to which short-time working and other temporary suspensions accounted for the year's increase in the total number unemployed is shown by the following sub-division of the figures for December, 1957, and December, 1958, into the two categories of "wholly unemployed" and "temporarily stopped".

	Thousands		
	Wholly Unemployed	Temporarily Stopped	Total
Males:			
9th December, 1957	224,000	11,000	235,000
8th December, 1958	344,000	33,000	377,000
Females:			
9th December, 1957	95,000	5,000	100,000
8th December, 1958	136,000	19,000	155,000

The number temporarily stopped rose by 36,000 during the year, although the number in December was nearly 10,000 lower than the highest figure of 61,000 reached in June.

In the industries which normally have a reduction in unemployment in summer and an increase in winter the figures followed a similar course in 1958, but the decrease in the summer was less than usual and by the end of the year unemployment in those industries was considerably higher than in December, 1957. In agriculture the increase over the year was 3,000, in the building and contracting industries 24,000, in the distributive trades 17,000 and in the catering industries 9,000. In manufacturing industries there was a general increase in unemployment during the year, amounting in all to 105,000. In the textile industries the number registered as unemployed rose from 12,000 to nearly 38,000 during the year. This occurred mainly in the cotton industry, in which there was a considerable increase in the number registered as temporarily stopped. The reduction in activity in the metal-using industries had a marked effect during the year on the basic metal-manufacturing industries, in which the number unemployed rose from 8,000 in December, 1957, to 24,000 in December, 1958. More than one-half of the number at the latter date were in the temporarily stopped category.

The number who had been continuously unemployed throughout the year was 46,000, compared with 29,000 in 1957. Nearly 40 per cent. of the 46,000 were aged 55 or over.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at one date in each month of the year are shown in the following Table:—

Date	Men aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women aged 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
9th December, 1957	228,058	7,169	94,546	5,696	335,469
13th January, 1958	267,711	14,677	101,988	11,151	395,527
17th February	289,995	11,537	113,599	9,416	424,547
17th March	296,799	10,182	117,721	8,369	433,071
14th April	296,607	17,365	117,532	12,195	443,699
12th May	297,122	12,294	128,347	9,793	447,556
16th June	287,917	9,919	123,122	8,299	429,257
14th July	276,132	11,545	114,857	9,304	411,838
11th August	281,955	28,952	114,153	20,543	445,603
15th September	309,286	22,465	128,719	15,516	475,986
13th October	343,534	16,221	141,467	12,620	513,842
17th November	363,115	14,551	146,977	11,384	536,027
8th December	363,452	13,623	144,323	10,329	531,727

The next Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed in December, 1958, and the changes in the numbers unemployed between December, 1957, and December, 1958, in each Administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (Owing to a change during the year in the boundary between the Southern and South-Western Regions the figures for the two Regions have been combined for the purpose of showing the change between December, 1957, and December, 1958):—

Region	Numbers on registers at 8th December, 1958		Increase (+) or decrease (-) between December, 1957 and December, 1958		Percentage unemployed at 8th December, 1958
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
London and South-Eastern	59,882	19,881	+ 16,504	+ 3,887	1·4
Eastern and South-Eastern:—					
Eastern Part	16,367	5,037	+ 2,886	+ 772	1·7
Southern Part	13,094	5,240	+ 7,132	+ 2,501	1·8
South-Western	22,179	8,714	+ 13,834	+ 4,044	2·6
Midland	28,073	11,110	+ 8,488	+ 2,711	1·8
North Midland	18,993	7,597			
East and West Ridings	31,572	10,935	+ 17,235	+ 5,992	2·3
North Western	62,508	34,848	+ 29,703	+ 18,975	3·3
Northern	29,611	11,083	+ 13,786	+ 4,008	3·2
Scotland	67,551	27,989	+ 24,788	+ 7,970	4·4
Wales	27,245	12,218	+ 7,492	+ 3,550	4·1
Great Britain	377,075	154,652	+ 141,848	+ 54,410	2·4
Northern Ireland	26,930	12,811	- 132	+ 3,627	8·3
United Kingdom	404,005	167,463	+ 141,716	+ 58,037	2·6

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The publication of a revised edition of the Standard Industrial Classification was referred to in a brief notice on page 417 of the November, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE. A considerable number of changes have been introduced in the new edition, and some particulars of the more important of them are given below.

The basis of the classification remains unchanged. As before, the aim is to conform with the organisation and structure of industry and trade in the United Kingdom. The unit of classification is the establishment, which is normally the whole of the premises, such as a farm, mine, factory, shop or office, at a particular address. The criterion of classification is the industrial activity of the establishment, and all persons employed at the establishment are included in the statistics for the industry to which the establishment is considered to belong. No account is taken of ownership, and all establishments carrying on the same industrial activity, whether owned by the Government or by Local Authorities or by companies or private individuals, are included in the same industry. Likewise, no account is taken of the personal occupations of the workpeople, and the clerks, labourers and other ancillary workers at a factory, for example, are included with the factory operatives in the industry to which the factory belongs.

The changes introduced in the new edition fall mainly into two broad groups, viz., (a) changes designed to simplify the procedure of classification and to reduce the amount of statistical detail required from employers, and (b) those which follow from changes in the structure and organisation of industry.

The following are some of the changes in the first category.

(i) *Canteens.* Canteens provided by employers for their workpeople will be regarded as part of the main business and no attempt will be made to separate them for inclusion in the catering industry. (Those conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors, however, will continue to be classified to the catering industry.)

(ii) *Department Stores.* These will be regarded as single units and included in the distributive trades. The separation of such departments as the hairdressing departments and the restaurants for independent classification will be discontinued.

(iii) *Mixed Businesses (Manufacture and Distribution).* Here again the change has been in the direction of avoiding difficult and troublesome sub-division. The following are examples of businesses of this type which will in future be regarded as single units for classification purposes: bakers' shops with bakeries attached; milk bottling and processing by wholesale or retail distributors; retail bespoke tailoring and dressmaking and workrooms attached to retail shops. In the past the "manufacturing" parts of such businesses were included in the appropriate manufacturing industry, but in future they will go with the retailing parts into the distributive trades.

(iv) *Head Offices.* The problem of classifying the head offices of large concerns with businesses in more than one industry has been simplified by the provision of a separate sub-division for them in the "Services" part of the classification. Head offices of enterprises operating abroad are included in another sub-division in the same group.

(v) *Research Establishments.* Difficulty has been experienced in the past in classifying those research establishments which could not be identified with one particular industry. The new edition accordingly provides a special sub-division for such establishments in the "Professional and Scientific Services" section. Research establishments which serve one manufacturing firm or industry will continue to be allocated to the appropriate classification in the manufacturing group.

The changes which follow from changes in the structure and organisation of industry have involved extensive re-grouping in certain sectors. The following are the more important changes in this group.

(i) *Metal Manufacture.* In the previous edition of the classification there were separate headings for (a) blast furnaces, (b) steel melting, etc., (c) steel sheet, and (d) tinplate. In recent years, however, these industries have been increasingly brought together in very large integrated establishments, and this trend is recognised in the new edition by combining the four industries in one classification under the title "Iron and Steel (General)".

(ii) *Textile Industries.* In view of the rapid expansion in the production of man-made fibres and the increasing extent to which they are used instead of or in combination with some of the natural fibres, particularly cotton and flax, the new

edition provides one combined classification for the spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres, together with a corresponding classification for weaving. The latter also includes the weaving of silk.

(iii) *Construction.* The previous edition provided separate headings for building, electrical wiring and contracting, and civil engineering contracting. The new edition, however, provides one combined classification for all these activities, in recognition of the fact that they have become increasingly inter-related and that their separation was therefore becoming more and more artificial.

(iv) *Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering.* These industries are combined in one classification in the new edition. Some of the larger firms are engaged in both activities and experience has shown that it is impracticable to separate the two activities for the purpose of some of the statistics that are required from industrial concerns.

(v) *Engineering.* Recent developments in this group of industries have made it clear that the sub-divisions provided in the previous edition of the classification were inadequate and unbalanced. For the purpose of the new edition three of the industries previously identified separately, viz., boilers and boilerhouse plant, constructional engineering and other non-electrical engineering, were merged and re-distributed under a series of new titles. These are: (a) contractors' plant and quarrying machinery, (b) mechanical handling equipment, (c) office machinery, (d) other machinery, (e) industrial plant and steelwork, and (f) other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified. The "erection" part of the previous constructional engineering heading has been transferred to the construction heading in the new edition.

(vi) *Clothing.* Examination of the organisation of these industries led to the conclusion that the sub-divisions adopted in the previous edition were in some respects unsuitable. The new titles adopted in the new edition are considered to correspond more closely with the lines of demarcation recognised within the industries themselves.

One of the most important changes not included in the foregoing two groups is the transfer of the headings for motor repairers and garages and boot and shoe repairers from the Manufacturing sector of the Classification to the Services sector. Other changes that have been made arose out of a consideration of the relative importance of some industries which were separately identified in the previous edition and others which were not identified, bearing in mind that the number of headings in the Classification had to be kept within reasonable limits. This led to the removal from the list of some industries, such as slate quarrying and wallpaper manufacture, in which the numbers employed were very small, and the inclusion in the list of other industries, such as synthetic resins and plastics materials, which are steadily growing in importance.

The total number of Orders in the new edition is the same as in the old, viz., 24, but the number of "industries" (or Minimum List Headings) has been reduced from 163 to 152.

The new edition was brought into use by the Ministry of Labour and National Service at the beginning of the year for the purpose of classifying industrial accidents. It is now being used also for the monthly estimates of numbers of persons affected by changes in rates of wages and the total amount of such changes as well as in connection with the calculation of the index of rates of wages. An article on page 56 gives particulars of its application for the last-named purpose. Its first application to the classification of national insurance cards will be made in June, but it will not be possible to publish employment statistics from that source till February, 1960. It will be brought into use for the purpose of classifying unemployed persons, and also notified vacancies and placings, in June, and statistics of both series will be given on the new basis in the July issue of the GAZETTE. The half-yearly returns of earnings and hours of wage-earners relating to October, 1959, will be analysed according to both the old and new classifications and the results published early in 1960. The results of subsequent enquiries will be published on the new basis only. Monthly statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes will be shown on the new basis in the February, 1960, and subsequent issues of the GAZETTE. The first annual statistics on the new basis will relate to 1960 and should appear in the January and May, 1961, issues of the GAZETTE.

An Alphabetical List of Industries for use in conjunction with the Standard Industrial Classification is also being published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net (5s. 6d. including postage).

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

A list of the areas where Government financial assistance is available on the recommendation of the Development Areas Treasury Advisory Committee was given by the President of the Board of Trade in reply to a Parliamentary Question on 30th July, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1958, page 294). The President said that from time to time a revision of the list would be issued.

Additions to the list have recently been announced, and the complete list is now as follows:—England: *Cornwall*, the whole of Cornwall (except Truro, St. Austell, St. Blazey, Lostwithiel, Launceston and Bude); *Devon*, Bideford, Ilfracombe, Plymouth, and the coastal belt from Dartmouth to Exmouth; *Durham*, Jarrow, South Shields; *Hampshire*, the Isle of Wight; *Kent*, Herne Bay, the Isle of Sheppey, the Isle of Thanet, Whitstable; *Lancashire* and

Cheshire, Accrington, Barrow, Dalton and Ulverston in Furness, Blackburn, Blackpool, Merseyside, the North-East Lancashire Development Area (viz., Barnoldswick, Burnley, Colne, Nelson and Padiham); *Widnes*; *Lincolnshire*, Alford, Mablethorpe, Skegness; *Norfolk*, the coastal belt from Blakeney to Great Yarmouth; *Suffolk*, North-East Suffolk (excluding Lowestoft and Beccles); *Yorkshire*, Bridlington, Filey, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby. Scotland: North Lanarkshire, Western Clydeside (Greenock area, Paisley area and West Dunbartonshire with Bute), North-West Ayrshire, Stranraer, the Highlands and Islands, the Buckie Peterhead area, Aberdeen, and the Dundee area. Wales: South-East Carmarthenshire and adjoining part of Glamorgan, Rhondda, Milford Haven, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, Anglesey, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Caernarvonshire, Rhyl, Wrexham.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Guarantee of Employment in the Silica Brick Industry and the Midland Clay Industry

The National Silica Brick Joint Wages Board recently adopted a Guarantee of Employment Agreement to replace the section concerning guaranteed wages in the agreement of December, 1950. (See the article on pages 393 to 397 of the November, 1956, issue of this GAZETTE with regard to guaranteed weekly wage arrangements in the principal industries in Great Britain, including, on page 396, particulars for the silica brick industry.)

The agreement, which was operative from October, 1958, is similar to those for the building brick and allied industries, the salt glazed ware industry and the refractories industry, details of which were published on page 174 of the May, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

A similar agreement has been adopted by the Midland Clay Industries Joint Council replacing the guaranteed wages clause in the summary of agreements of April, 1953.

THE LENGTH OF WORKING LIFE OF MALES IN GREAT BRITAIN

A publication entitled "The Length of Working Life of Males in Great Britain" has recently been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office in the series *Studies in Official Statistics* (No. 4), price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage).

Actuarial Tables showing the expectation of life and the probability of survival for persons at various ages have long been in use, but the compilation on a national basis of similar Tables relating to working life is a recent development and this publication is the first of its kind in this country.

The publication contains two Tables, one for 1955 and one for 1931, showing for individual years of age for males in Great Britain the expectation of remaining in the working population. The Tables also contain, for each year of age, estimated rates of loss from the male working population, distinguishing losses by death from losses from retirement and other causes.

The text consists of seven sections dealing with various aspects of the subject. It is followed by the two detailed Tables and by a technical appendix containing a detailed explanation of the method of construction of the Tables and of the various "probabilities" that can be calculated from the Tables.

INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES

As indicated in the article on page 55 of this GAZETTE, under the revised Standard Industrial Classification there has been some regrouping of industries and services. In so far as the index of rates of wages is concerned the principal changes are that *retail bespoke tailoring* has been transferred from the old Order XII (Clothing) to the new Order XX (Distributive Trades), and *motor vehicle retail and repairing trade and boot and shoe repairing* have been transferred from the old Order VII (Vehicles) and Order XII (Clothing), respectively, to the new Order XXIII (Miscellaneous Services), whilst there has been some rearrangement of the industries within the metal groups (Orders V to IX inclusive). The weights appropriate to these industries have been transferred to the new Orders and the following Table gives details of the weights of the revised industry groups (for details of the previous weights see pages 50 and 51 of the February, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE):—

Standard Industrial Classification Order	Industry Group	Weight
I	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	399
II	Mining and quarrying	758
III	Food, drink and tobacco	425
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	258
V to IX	Metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,733
X	Textiles	487
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	38
XII	Clothing and footwear	237
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	224
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc.	184
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	307
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	155
XVII	Construction	979
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	205
XIX	Transport and communication	951
XX	Distributive trades	98
XXII	Professional and scientific services	471
XXIII	Miscellaneous services	660
XXIV	Public administration and defence	347
	Total—All industries and services*	10,000
	Total—Manufacturing industries only (Orders III to XVI)	5,047

As no alteration has been made to the weights for individual industries, the regrouping has no effect on the indices for all

* The figures do not add up to the total owing to rounding.

industries and services. However, this is not true for manufacturing industries only (Orders III to XVI inclusive) whose weight has been reduced from 5214 to 5047 by the transfer of the three industries mentioned above. The effect on the indices is small, as will be seen from the following Table giving details of the figures for December, 1958, calculated on the new and old bases:—

Manufacturing Industries only
December, 1958

	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
New Basis	115.9	115.4	116.4	115.9
Old Basis	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	116.0

The index figures for manufacturing industries only for January, 1959, given on page 78 of this GAZETTE, have been calculated on the revised basis, as will all future figures under this heading.

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

The representative industries and services for which changes in normal weekly hours are taken into account in the calculation of the index of normal weekly hours are the same as those used for the index of rates of wages (see pages 330 and 331 of the September, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE). The following Table gives details of the weights for the revised industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification:—

Standard Industrial Classification Order	Industry Group	Weight
I	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	524
II	Mining and quarrying	536
III	Food, drink and tobacco	485
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	241
V to IX	Metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,332
X	Textiles	589
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	44
XII	Clothing and footwear	341
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	207
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc.	178
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	290
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	153
XVII	Construction	864
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	186
XIX	Transport and communication	869
XX	Distributive trades	1,030
XXII	Professional and scientific services	124
XXIII	Miscellaneous services	660
XXIV	Public administration and defence	347
	Total—All industries and services	10,000
	Total—Manufacturing industries only (Orders III to XVI)	4,860

Whilst regrouping has reduced the weight for manufacturing industries only (Orders III to XVI inclusive) from 5,051 to 4,860, it has made no difference to the current index numbers principally because there has been little movement in the index since the base date, January, 1956.

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER SERVICES FOR 1957

A census of retail distribution and of certain closely connected service trades (hairdressing and boot and shoe repairing) was carried out by the Board of Trade for the year 1957, and the first results were published in a special Supplement to the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 2nd January, 1959.

The report gives information for the total retail trade and for each of 24 types of retail establishments (grocers, butchers, boot and shoe shops, etc.) under three headings, viz., (a) number of establishments, (b) turnover, and (c) number of persons employed. Figures are given for both 1950 and 1957.

For the retail trade as a whole the total number of establishments in Great Britain in 1957 was over 573,000, and the total number employed at those establishments (including working proprietors and members of the owners' families working in the businesses) was about 2,571,000. The figures for the main groups of retail trades were as follows:—

	Number of Establishments	Numbers Employed
Grocers and Provision Dealers	149,000	548,000
Other Food Retailers	127,000	499,000
Confectioners, Tobacconists, News-papers	77,000	284,000
Clothing and Footwear	93,000	398,000
Household Goods	65,000	282,000
Other Non-food Retailers	58,000	239,000
General Stores	4,000	321,000

Copies of the Supplement can be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Board of Trade, Census Office, Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex.

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1958

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the third quarter of 1958 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the third quarter of 1958 licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Third Quarter of 1958

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	74	1.8	3	5.5	77 7.3
All Underground	62	9.6	3	1.8	65 11.4
Surface	42	2.5	2	8.3	44 10.8
All Workers	58	4.2	3	0.6	61 4.8
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week—					
At the Face	288	7	13	6	302 1
All Underground	263	0	13	3	276 3
Surface	204	8	13	1	217 9
All Workers	251	10	13	2	265 0

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 56s. 2.2d. in the Forest of Dean and 56s. 3.1d. in Cumberland to 66s. 5.0d. in Kent and 68s. 3.9d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 239s. 0d. in Cumberland and 239s. 8d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 289s. 6d. in North Derbyshire and 297s. 2d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1958 amounted to 64s. 2d. per man-shift worked and 278s. 11d. per week.

GUIDE TO CAREERS

The Central Youth Employment Executive have recently issued a further revised edition of the "Careers Guide", which can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (4s. including postage). The "Guide" is intended to help young men and women in their choice of a professional, technical or business career, and to provide information of interest to their parents and teachers. In the compilation of the "Guide" and of the pamphlets to which it refers, over 300 professional bodies, educational institutions and other organisations were consulted.

The revised "Guide" contains essential information about the main professions, social work and the medical auxiliary services, as well as the Civil Service (including the Scientific Classes and the Factory Inspectorate), the Local Government Service, and H.M. Forces. A section surveys the opportunities in and qualifications required for business management. Particulars are given of the educational standards and training required and the employment prospects in the various careers. More detailed information about most of the occupations referred to can be found in the "Choice of Careers" and "Careers for Men and Women" series of booklets, particulars of which are given in the "Guide". A preface to the "Guide" indicates where advice by interview can be obtained.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

The 78th Edition of the Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and the Sterling Area has been published for the Board of Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 2s. 6d. (£1 3s. 9d. including postage).

The Abstract brings together in one volume the basic trade statistics of Commonwealth and Sterling Area countries up to 1957. In addition to analyses of imports and exports for each country in the Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth Sterling Area, summary Tables show the trade of the area as a whole and aspects of other important related subjects such as production and consumption of selected commodities, world prices of important Sterling Area exports, and indices of the value and volume of trade for Commonwealth countries and for the non-Commonwealth Sterling Area. Other Tables set out the balance of payments for each of the main Commonwealth countries.

The basic sources of the statistics contained in the Abstract are the trade returns of the countries concerned, supplemented by material provided by Commonwealth Governments. A number of the summary figures of Sterling Area trade included in the Abstract are brought up to date in a quarterly supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal".

(75607)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Safety in Mines Research in 1957

The 36th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1957, has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 0d. net (5s. 5d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report says that during 1957 new laboratories were opened by the Minister of Power in Sheffield, completing the first part of a new building programme. Some outstanding developments in researches are also briefly outlined; they include the commencement of systematic investigations into the fluid mechanics aspects of coal-dust explosions, and the successful development of a new principle of design for a safe multi-shot exploder needed for use in gassy mines. The work which is proceeding on pneumoconiosis, the Report says, can be divided into two main programmes: firstly, a critical examination of the apparatus and methods used in sampling airborne dusts, and secondly the correlation of the incidence and progress of pneumoconiosis with the concentration and character of the dust breathed. The Research Establishment has continued to extend some of its researches to cover dust explosions on behalf of H.M. Factory Inspectorate and the Joint Fire Research Organisation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the explosion hazard of electrical equipment exposed to various inflammable gases and vapours, on behalf of the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board held four meetings during the year. The research programmes of the National Coal Board and of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment were examined in detail and particular attention paid to their proper relative balance in various problems.

A general review of the work of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment during 1957 contains sections describing investigations and researches in connection with explosives and blasting devices; means of overcoming the hazard from gas and coal dust explosion; the design of breathing apparatus, in particular the improvement of the liquid-oxygen breathing apparatus; the fire hazard, with special reference to progress in the development of the foam-plug method of fighting fires; engineering and metallurgical research; and dust control and the pneumoconiosis hazard. In discussing the explosion hazard, the Report notes that there were a number of serious gas explosions during 1957, and that in two recent explosions coal dust played a major part in extending the spread of flame. It says that this reminder of the coal-dust explosion hazard emphasises that precautions, such as stone dusting, must not be relaxed. In the section dealing with the fire hazard, the Report says that, whilst no loss of life was reported as due to a mine fire during 1957, the potential hazard remains and calls for improved methods of fire prevention and of fire fighting. For example, the increasing use of hydraulic power in mining operations has resulted in a great increase in the quantity of inflammable oils in the mine, and is a cause of some anxiety. The possibility of replacing much of this oil by non-inflammable fluids is being given close attention. Another example of a study of fire prevention is the determination of the minimum ignition temperature for coal dusts of whatever composition. A third subject of investigation is the fire-proofing of timber. In connection with dust control and the pneumoconiosis hazard, the Report says pneumoconiosis research was continued in co-operation with the National Coal Board, H.M. Inspectorate of Mines, the Medical Research Council, and several University laboratories. Members of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment staff visited German and French laboratories working on dust control and dust measurement and took part in international congresses on dust and silicosis in these countries. The Report also gives a separate account of the various testing services and facilities provided during the year by the Research Establishment for the Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Power, the Explosives Inspectorate of the Home Office, H.M. Inspectors of Mines, the Scientific Staff of the National Coal Board, and the Electrical Branch of H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Report contains also synopses of recent research reports and other publications, and lists of references and of recent publications of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment.

Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1958

Provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1958 have recently been issued by the Ministry of Power, together with comparative figures for 1957. The word "injured" in these statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes all other injuries in accidents which in earlier years were reported under the terms of Section 116 of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious. The figures for "injured" quoted for 1957 differ, therefore, from those given in the article on page 48 of the February, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.

During 1958, a total of 387 persons were killed at mines and quarries, compared with 441 in 1957. In addition, a total of 1,889 persons were injured in 1958, compared with 1,749 in 1957.

At mines producing coal the number of persons killed in accidents in 1958 was 326, a decrease of 69 compared with the figure for 1957. The number of fatalities caused by accidents underground decreased from 368 in 1957 to 289 in 1958, but those at the surface increased from 27 to 37. Of the fatalities in 1958, caused by accidents under-

A**

ground, 149 resulted from falls of ground, 82 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, and 58 resulted from accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents; there were no fatalities in 1957 in the other main causation group, explosions of firedamp or coal dust. The numbers in all but one of these categories showed a decrease in 1958 compared with the previous year, when the figures were 169, 96, 55 and 48, respectively.

The number of persons injured at mines producing coal was 1,749 in 1958, compared with 1,605 in 1957. The numbers injured in underground accidents, included in these totals, were 1,568 in 1958 and 1,414 in 1957. The total of 1,568 for 1958 included 689 persons injured by falls of ground, 497 in haulage and transport accidents, 7 by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 375 in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. There was an increase, compared with 1957, of 80 in the number of persons injured by falls of ground but a decrease of 33 in those injured by explosions of firedamp or coal dust. The number injured in haulage and transport accidents increased by 35, and persons injured in accidents from all other causes, including shaft accidents, underground numbered 72 more than in 1957. At the surface, the number of persons injured from all causes decreased from 191 in 1957 to 181 in 1958.

At mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay there were nine fatalities in 1958, compared with six in 1957. In both years all the fatalities, with one exception in 1958, resulted from accidents underground. Four of the fatalities in 1958 were caused by falls of ground; there were no fatalities caused by explosions of firedamp and only one in haulage and transport accidents, the remaining three fatalities being accounted for by the miscellaneous group which includes shaft accidents. There was one fatality in an accident at the surface in 1958. The six fatalities in 1957 were accounted for, three by the "falls of ground" causation group, one by haulage and transport accidents, and the other two by the miscellaneous causes group. The number of persons injured in both underground and surface accidents decreased from 14 in 1957 to 8 in 1958. All the 8 accidents causing injury in 1958 occurred underground, six of them resulting from falls of ground and the remaining two being accounted for by the miscellaneous group of accidents. The figures for 1957 were one due to explosion of firedamp, four due to falls of ground, six to haulage and transport accidents, two in the miscellaneous group and one surface accident.

At mines other than coal mines and mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, eleven persons were killed in 1958, including ten in underground accidents; the corresponding figure for 1957 was nine, all in underground accidents. Of the fatalities in 1958, five resulted from falls of ground, compared with six in 1957. The other six fatalities in 1958 resulted from explosions of firedamp (one), miscellaneous causes (four), and there was one surface fatality. The numbers of persons injured decreased from 22 in 1957 to 14 in 1958. Of these totals, 20 in 1957 and 13 in 1958 were injured in underground accidents. In 1958 the total underground included two injured in haulage and transport accidents and four from falls of ground, one person was injured in an accident resulting from an explosion of firedamp, and the miscellaneous group of causes accounted for six persons injured. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 7, 3, 2 and 8 respectively.

At quarries, the number of persons killed was 41 in 1958, compared with 31 in 1957. Fatalities caused by haulage and transport accidents increased from 10 in 1957 to 17 in 1958 and those caused by falls of ground from 8 in 1957 to 11 in 1958. Blasting accidents were responsible for 3 deaths in 1958, compared with 2 in 1957. Fatalities from other causes in 1958 totalled 10, which was one fewer than in 1957. The number of persons injured was 118 in 1958, compared with 108 in 1957. The total for 1958 included 31 injured in haulage and transport accidents, 20 in accidents resulting from falls of ground, 9 in blasting operations, and 58 from other causes.

Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics

The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1957, has recently been issued by the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage). The statistics given in the Digest have been obtained from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Coal Board; they relate to cases of pneumoconiosis in the mining and quarrying industries during 1957.

An introductory note to the Digest points out that pneumoconiosis is the result of many years of exposure to dust in the mining and quarrying industries. The majority of cases now being diagnosed relate to men in the older age groups and are the product of dust conditions of many years ago, before the present arrangements for dust suppression were in operation. Any rise in the figures of new certifications should not, therefore, necessarily be taken as an indication that the true prevalence of the disease is increasing, but rather that workers are becoming increasingly aware of the disease and showing a greater readiness to be X-rayed. The Digest gives an outline of legislation relating to pneumoconiosis, a term which since 1943 has included silicosis and asbestosis, and explains some of the terms used in the Tables of statistics.

The Digest contains statistics for the year 1957 giving the numbers

of medical boardings and of diagnoses of pneumoconiosis under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, analysed, for each of the industries, according to the percentage assessment of disablement and by age groups of claimants, and of letters of advice issued as to the dust conditions under which work ought to be continued. In the case of coal mining, separate figures are given for each National Coal Board area, together with statistics of the employment of men suffering from pneumoconiosis. Statistics are also given of the numbers of certifications dealt with in 1957 under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925-1945, in respect of deaths and disablement in connection with compensation or benefit schemes relating to silicosis or pneumoconiosis. Other Tables in the Digest contain statistics of awards and cessations during 1957 of disablement allowances granted under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, together with analyses by age and by industry of the number of allowances in force at 31st December, 1957. Figures are also given of the number of death benefit awards made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

National Insurance Bill

The text has been published of the National Insurance Bill*, which received a second reading in the House of Commons on 27th January. The Bill contains provisions designed to give effect to the Government's proposals for a new national pensions scheme published in a Command Paper (Cmd. 538) entitled "Provision for Old Age; the future development of the National Insurance Scheme" during November, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1958, page 418). The Bill extends the existing flat-rate National Insurance scheme by providing, for employed persons, a system of contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pension. Employees with equivalent occupational pension rights may be contracted out of this graduated part of the scheme. A new formula is laid down for calculating the amount of Exchequer support for the National Insurance Fund. The Bill follows the proposals in the Command Paper with modifications in the form of the Exchequer contributions and in the arrangements for quinquennial increases in contributions. The Bill also provides for improvements in the system of retirement pension increments under the existing scheme; power is taken in the Bill to bring in these improvements in advance of the main scheme which is planned to begin in April, 1961.

The financial effects of the Bill are explained in detail in a report by the Government Actuary (Cmd. 629), published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. net. (1s. 2d. including postage).

Earnings Rules for Retirement and Widows' Pensions

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) Regulations, 1959.

These Regulations provide that the amount of earnings which is disregarded for the purposes of reducing the weekly rate of a retirement or widow's pension or a widowed mother's allowance on account of the beneficiary's earnings shall be increased in the case of a retirement or widow's pension from fifty shillings to sixty shillings and in the case of a widowed mother's allowance from sixty shillings to eighty shillings. The reduction of benefit for earnings in excess of this amount continues to be sixpence for each shilling of the first twenty shillings of the excess and one shilling for each shilling thereafter.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage).

Unemployment Benefit

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 (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1959.

These Regulations would amend the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, by adding to the provision of those regulations which relates to the substitution, for the purposes of unemployment benefit, of a day for Sunday if the Sunday is a day on which the claimant would not normally work. The new provision would enable a specific week-day to be substituted for Sunday for the purpose of unemployment benefit when a person has religious objections to working on that week-day but does not object to working on Sunday. The other amendment is of a minor and consequential character.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage).

* House of Commons Bill 57, Session 1958-59 (7 Eliz. 2); H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage).

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Tripartite Technical Meeting on the Timber Industry

A Tripartite Technical Meeting on the Timber Industry was held in Geneva from 8th to 19th December, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1958, page 465). The meeting was attended by tripartite delegations from twenty-two countries, including the United Kingdom, by a delegation from Argentina composed of Government and employer representatives only and by observers from Cuba and Spain. Representatives of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and of six non-Governmental organisations also attended.

In addition to a Background Report the agenda contained three technical items, namely, Accident Prevention in the Timber Industry, Conditions of Work and Workers' Welfare in Logging Camps, and Labour-Management Relations in the Timber Industry. The procedure adopted for the meeting was similar to that used by Industrial Committees: the discussion on the Background Report was held in Plenary Session and the technical items were first considered by Sub-Committees, one of which covered the first two items and another the third item. On the first subject, a Resolution was adopted concerning accident prevention in the timber industry, which referred to the high occupational accident rate for the industry and the need to promote safety by various measures, including vocational training, safety education, the establishment of standards of safety, adequate housing and food, and research, collection and examination of accident statistics. On the second subject, two Memoranda concerning, respectively, living conditions in logging camps and conditions of work were adopted. A Memorandum adopted on the third subject stressed that the "establishment and promotion of good labour-management relations in the timber industry are of fundamental importance and should be a constant and persistent objective of both employers and workers, and of their organisations" and referred to the need for free collective bargaining, for consultation and co-operation, and for machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Other Resolutions adopted on matters not on the agenda referred to the application of operational and technical activities of the International Labour Organisation to the timber industry and future action in regard to the problems of the timber industry.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

NOTE.—During 1958, 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 industries in the United Kingdom.

A general article on wages in Germany was published in the last issue of the GAZETTE. It is the intention, in this and subsequent issues, to revert to the presentation adopted in 1958, and the industries covered will include engineering, chemicals, textiles and clothing.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Chemicals Industry in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the chemicals industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for May, 1958, 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 chemicals industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:		s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	40.7	4 6	212 9
Semi-skilled	41.5	4 2	198 3
Unskilled	39.6	3 7	165 6
Average	41.0	4 2	198 3
Female workers:			
Skilled	38.4	3 2	143 0
Semi-skilled	37.7	2 10	126 5
Unskilled	37.4	2 6	111 2
Average	37.5	2 7	115 7
Average all workers	40.2	3 10	180 1

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

The Conclusions of the Meeting will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1958

The Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1958 (Eighteenth Issue),* has recently been published by the International Labour Office. The Year Book presents a summary, based on communications to the Office or on statistics from official publications, of the principal statistics relating to labour in all parts of the world. The text, headings of Tables, and notes, are given in English, French and Spanish. The countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names. In general, the annual series give figures up to and including 1957, with monthly and quarterly figures up to June, 1958.

The statistical Tables in the Year Book are grouped in eleven main sections, dealing with total and economically active population; employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages and labour income; consumer price indices and retail prices; family living studies; social security; industrial injuries; industrial disputes; and migration. Each of the main sections contains an introductory note which indicates briefly the characteristics of the principal types of statistics to be found in the Tables and draws attention to diversities of statistical method in the various countries which limit the possibility of making international comparisons. Where data are presented by industrial groups, the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities has been used as the uniform basis, so far as this is possible, for the arrangement of industries.

Appendices to the Year Book contain world indices and national indices of industrial production (the national indices cover mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas), indices of wholesale prices, and a Table of rates of exchange of units of national currencies in terms of United States dollars. The Year Book also contains a list of sources giving particulars of the principal publications containing current national statistics on labour matters, and an index of the references in the Tables to individual countries.

The Tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date in the Statistical Supplement to the *International Labour Review*, published monthly by the International Labour Office.

* Obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price £1 10s. 0d.

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Chemicals Industry in France

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the chemicals industry (including rubber and asbestos) have been obtained from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st October, 1958.

During the last week of the quarter ended 30th September, 1958, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the industry were 45.6.

A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other

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districts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A:—zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; zone E, minus 8.00 per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates, excluding overtime and production bonuses, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st October, 1958, in the chemicals industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. The rates for highly skilled women workers are no longer divided into two groups.

Average Hourly Rates in the Chemicals Industry Men (18 years and over)

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

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A	2 10	3 1	3 2	3 5	3 5
B	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 6
C	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 5	3 5
D	2 6	2 8	2 9	3 0	3 0
E	2 6	2 8	2 9	3 3	3 3

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. In October, 1958, these payments totalled 28.35 per cent. to 34.45 per cent. of assessable wages, according to the branch of the industry concerned. Changes in the general social security scheme which were introduced at the beginning of 1959 resulted in a reduction in employers' total contributions of 2.25 per cent.

In addition to the above, employers pay compulsory contributions amounting to approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in respect of apprenticeship and housing and 5 per cent. as a payroll tax to the national Budget.

The annual paid statutory holidays in industry are, subject to certain qualifying conditions, 24 days for young persons under 18 years of age and 18 days for adults 18 years and over. There are also increments for seniority; they are two additional days for five years' service, four additional days for 25 years' service, and six additional days for 30 years' service.

The number of statutory public holidays is 11 days for women and young persons and one day for adult males. In the case of both women and young persons, and adult males, only one day (May Day) is payable by statute. Additional paid public holidays may be granted under collective agreements or local practice. It appears to be the normal rule for employers to pay their employees for at least five public holidays.

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

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of November, 1957, which have been taken from the *Statistiche del Lavoro* (October-December, 1957), give details of average daily and monthly hours of work and average hourly earnings in the leather and footwear industries for all workers irrespective of age and sex. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

1st April, 1958

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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	Average daily hours of work	Average monthly hours of work	Average hourly earnings s. d.
Tanning and leather industry	7.9	163.7	2 2
Footwear manufac- ture	7.8	150.2	1 8

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing and wage equalisation. Employers' contributions to social security schemes in the leather industry in 1956, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 38.8 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the footwear industry was 43.7 per cent. of earnings.

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

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1957, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1957, in the leather and footwear industries. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Tanning and Leather Industry

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult males:					
Semi-skilled	49.0	3 2	155 3		
Unskilled	49.0	3 1	149 6		
Average	49.0	3 2	154 11		

Footwear Manufacture

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult males:					
Semi-skilled	48.0	3 2	150 3		
Unskilled	48.0	2 11	137 9		
Average	48.0	3 1	149 1		
Adult females:					
Semi-skilled	47.0	2 0	95 2		
Unskilled	47.5	2 0	94 5		
Average	47.0	2 0	95 1		

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 and 17.2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages; i.e., the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

With regard to paid holidays, annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually vary from 12 to 18 days with pay, according to seniority. In addition, there are between five and seven paid public holidays a year.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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NOTE.—The estimated numbers of employees included in the Tables below have been revised on the basis of the new figures for end-May, 1958, based on counts of National Insurance Cards, that have now become available (see article and Table on pages 41 to 44). Revised figures for each month from July, 1957, to November, 1958, will be published in the April issue of this GAZETTE. No revision has been made of the figures for self-employed persons included in the estimates of the total working population.

Employment in Great Britain in December

GENERAL SUMMARY

During December the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 170,000 to 22,875,000. The main changes were reductions, mainly seasonal, in distribution, building and contracting, agriculture and fishing and food, drink and tobacco.

The Employment Exchanges filled 158,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 7th January. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th January was 156,000. This was 7,000 fewer than in December.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 3rd January was 172,000, which was 13,000 more than in November.

There were 621,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th January, of whom 550,000 were wholly unemployed and 71,000 were temporarily stopped from work. Between 8th December and 12th January, unemployment increased by 89,000, the wholly unemployed rising by 70,000 and the temporarily stopped by 19,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in January was 2.8 per cent.; it was 2.4 per cent. in December, 1958, and 1.8 per cent. in January, 1958. There were 287,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population* at the end of December was 23,991,000, a decrease of 137,000 compared with the end of November.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-November and end-December, 1958, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-December, 1957.

	Thousands				
	End- Dec., 1957	End- Oct., 1958	End- Nov., 1958	End- Dec., 1958	Change during Dec., 1958
Number in Civil Employment ..	23,128	23,079	23,045	22,875	-170
Men	15,315	15,265	15,233	15,168	-65
Women	7,813	7,814	7,812	7,707	-105
Wholly Unemployed†	361	467	483	520	+ 37
Temporarily Stopped†	19	58	52	60	+ 8
Total Registered Unemployed†	380	525	535	580	+ 45
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	650	598	594	590	- 4
Men	636	584	580	576	- 4
Women	14	14	14	14	...
Total Working Population* ..	24,145	24,150	24,128	23,991	-137
Men	16,214	16,188	16,163	16,128	-35
Women	7,931	7,962	7,965	7,863	-102

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

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

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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.

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	End- Dec., 1957	End- Oct., 1958	End- Nov., 1958	End- Dec., 1958	Change during Dec., 1958
Agriculture and Fishing ..	968	1,038	998	967	- 31
Mining and Quarrying ..	868	847	846	845	- 1
Chemicals and Allied Trades..	538	537	537	535	- 2
Metal Manufacture	582	553	550	548	- 2
Vehicles	1,245	1,224	1,224	1,222	- 2
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	2,857	2,801	2,799	2,792	- 7
Textiles	919	856	857	854*	- 3
Clothing (inc. footwear) ..	663	638	636	633	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	909	942	932	911	- 21
Other Manufactures	1,595	1,581	1,580	1,571	- 9
Total in Manufacturing Industries	9,308	9,132	9,115	9,066	- 49
Building and Contracting ..	1,472	1,495	1,499	1,468	- 31
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	380	376	376	376	...
Transport and Communication	1,705	1,685	1,681	1,674	- 7
Distributive Trades	2,959	2,962	2,999	2,965	- 34
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,174	4,244	4,232	4,217	- 15
National Government Service	536	527	527	527	...
Local Government Service ..	758	773	772	770	- 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,128	23,079	23,045	22,875	-170

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of December, 1957, and October, November and December, 1958. 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 civil engineering 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.

* Cotton—216,000. Wool—197,000. Other textiles—441,000.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Dec., 1957	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	End-Dec., 1958	End-Dec., 1957	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	End-Dec., 1958	End-Dec., 1957	End-Oct., 1958	End-Nov., 1958	End-Dec., 1958
Mining, etc.	772.7	752.6	751.5	750.0	18.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	791.0	771.5	770.4	768.9
Coal Mining	772.7	752.6	751.5	750.0	18.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	791.0	771.5	770.4	768.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	251.8	245.3	245.3	244.5	78.7	75.7	75.7	75.1	330.5	321.0	321.0	319.6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	69.7	64.8	64.3	63.8	8.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	77.7	71.9	71.3	70.8
China and Earthenware	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.4	38.7	38.0	38.2	38.0	69.2	68.3	68.6	68.4
Glass (other than containers)	36.6	35.7	35.6	35.6	13.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	49.9	48.2	48.1	47.8
Glass Containers	21.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.6
Cement	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	79.0	78.3	78.8	78.7	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.3	90.9	89.7	90.1	90.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	383.9	386.4	386.3	386.3	151.6	149.2	148.9	147.2	535.5	535.6	535.2	533.5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.7
Chemicals and Dyes	191.8	194.2	195.0	195.4	51.8	52.3	52.6	52.6	243.6	246.5	247.6	247.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	28.2	28.8	28.7	28.6	38.3	37.3	37.2	36.2	66.5	66.1	65.9	64.8
Explosives and Fireworks	27.0	25.5	25.3	25.2	14.9	12.8	12.7	12.6	41.9	38.3	38.0	37.8
Paint and Varnish	29.1	29.5	29.3	29.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.6	41.9	42.3	42.3	42.1
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.6	29.0	28.9	28.9	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.0	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.9
Mineral Oil Refining	34.0	34.0	33.5	33.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	41.2	41.8	41.8	41.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.8	24.7	24.5	24.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	32.2	32.2	32.0	31.9
Metal Manufacture	514.4	488.3	485.8	484.6	67.3	63.8	63.5	62.9	581.7	552.1	549.3	547.5
Blast Furnaces	22.8	22.2	22.2	22.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	23.2	22.7	22.7	22.6
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	219.1	206.3	204.9	204.0	20.0	18.8	18.7	18.5	239.1	225.1	223.6	222.5
Iron Foundries	102.3	96.2	95.8	95.6	15.0	13.7	13.7	13.7	117.3	109.9	109.5	109.3
Tinplate Manufacture	9.6	8.5	8.3	8.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.6	9.3	9.1	9.2
Steel Sheet Manufacture	21.7	19.5	19.4	19.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	22.7	21.0	20.9	20.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	43.7	42.0	41.8	41.7	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	52.0	50.2	50.0	49.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	95.7	93.6	93.4	93.4	21.1	20.3	20.1	19.7	116.8	113.5	113.5	113.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,674.5	1,644.8	1,642.1	1,640.0	478.8	463.0	463.3	460.4	2,153.3	2,107.8	2,105.4	2,100.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	202.1	186.2	186.1	186.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	211.3	203.3	203.2	195.4
Marine Engineering	75.1	74.7	74.4	74.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	79.3	79.1	78.8	79.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	40.0	39.0	39.1	39.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	31.4	32.9	32.8	32.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	35.0	36.6	36.5	36.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	98.6	92.6	91.9	91.6	21.7	20.7	20.6	20.4	120.3	113.3	112.5	112.0
Stationary Engines	24.5	24.3	24.2	24.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	28.6	28.2	28.1	27.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	49.4	44.0	43.3	42.9	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	58.2	52.0	51.1	50.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	47.8	47.4	47.4	46.9	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	59.7	58.7	58.7	58.1
Constructional Engineering	81.5	83.6	83.0	81.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	88.8	91.1	90.5	89.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	155.2	159.7	160.0	160.1	50.1	50.4	50.7	50.7	205.3	210.1	210.7	210.8
Electrical Machinery	41.9	40.2	40.2	40.1	22.0	19.3	19.2	19.0	63.9	59.5	59.4	59.1
Electrical Wires and Cables	37.6	38.1	38.0	38.0	24.1	21.3	21.1	20.9	61.7	59.4	59.1	58.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	74.3	74.7	75.0	75.2	67.9	65.8	66.7	66.7	142.2	140.5	141.7	140.5
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	26.0	26.8	26.7	26.7	26.5	27.1	27.0	26.9	52.5	53.9	53.7	53.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.1	19.3	20.0	20.0	19.9
Batteries and Accumulators	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	73.9	70.4	70.8	70.9	184.8	181.9	183.1	184.1
Other Electrical Goods	1,033.0	1,018.2	1,017.8	1,017.0	178.1	171.8	172.1	171.4	1,211.1	1,190.0	1,189.9	1,188.4
Vehicles	274.3	270.5	271.1	271.9	41.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	316.1	310.4	310.4	311.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	247.5	255.1	255.0	255.6	43.4	44.8	44.9	44.8	290.9	299.9	299.9	300.4
Motor Repairs and Garages	221.1	213.7	213.5	212.4	36.7	34.0	33.9	33.6	257.8	247.7	247.4	246.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	132.5	130.0	129.6	129.6	44.8	42.7	42.7	42.6	177.3	172.7	172.3	172.2
Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	70.7	66.6	66.3	65.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	75.5	71.3	71.0	70.4
Locomotive Manufacture	82.6	77.9	77.8	77.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	86.7	81.9	81.8	81.2
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	333.2	330.0	330.6	330.8	181.4	175.0	175.4	173.4	514.6	505.0	506.0	504.2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	25.1	24.2	24.2	24.2	16.8	15.7	15.7	15.9	41.9	39.9	39.9	40.1
Tools and Cutlery	36.3	34.5	34.2	34.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	42.2	40.2	39.9	39.6
Iron and Steel Forgings	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.4
Wire and Wire Manufactures	28.2	28.7	28.9	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.0	29.0	58.0	58.8	58.9	57.7
Hollow-ware	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.6	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.6	48.9	48.7	49.0	49.2
Brass Manufactures	157.5	157.1	157.9	158.6	83.6	79.8	80.1	79.4	241.1	236.9	238.0	238.0
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	92.6	91.8	91.8	91.7	57.3	57.3	57.3	56.8	150.1	149.1	149.1	148.5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	60.7	59.9	59.9	59.9	33.7	33.0	33.0	33.0	94.4	92.9	92.9	92.9
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.1
Watches and Clocks	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	13.7	14.0	14.0	13.7	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.3
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2
Musical Instruments	392.0	373.2	373.4	373.3	518.4	473.8	474.2	471.0	910.4	847.0	847.6	844.3
Textiles	49.9	44.7	44.3	44.0	34.4	30.7	30.7	30.7	79.9	70.7	70.7	70.7
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	34.6	32.6	32.4	32.1	16.4	14.1	14.1	14.1	50.8	45.8	45.8	45.8
Cotton Weaving, etc.	91.7	87.8	88.2	88.6	114.1	104.6	105.3	105.4	205.8	192.4	193.5	194.0
Woolen and Worsted	27.4	25.9	26.1	26.6	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	35.9	34.0	34.2	34.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	21.4	19.7	19.7	19.7	28.1	24.8	24.7	24.5	49.5	44.5	44.4	44.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	8.4	6.9	7.0	6.7
Linens and Soft Hemp	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.1	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.9	17.3	16.6	16.9	17.0
Jute	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Rope, Twine and Net	35.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	44.6	42.6	42.6	42.6
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	16.2	16.7	16.7	16.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	31.9	32.3	32.3	32.4
Lace	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	14.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	20.4	19.9	19.8	19.7
Carpets	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	19.6	18.7	18.7	18.5	28.3	27.4	27.3	27.0
Narrow Fabrics	59.5	56.7	57.0	57.0	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.4	88.3	83.1	83.5	83.4
Made-up Textiles	20.3	19.9	19.8	19.7	12.5	11.6	11.3	11.3	32.8	31.5	31.1	31.0
Textile Finishing, etc.	38.5	37.0	37.1	37.0	27.0	26.5	26.5	26.5	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.1
Other Textile Industries	25.7	24.3	24.3	24.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	33.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.4	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.6
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5
Leather Goods	176.6	168.6	168.7	168.7	438.0	420.9	419.2	416.4	614.6	589.5	587.9	585.1
Fur	68.5	65.4	65.4	65.4	183.3	175.6	174.4	172.4	351.8	336.9	336.9	337.8
Clothing	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.6	78.3	76.4	76.0	75.4	89.1	86.9	86.6	86.0
Tailoring	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	75.6			

Unemployment at 12th January, 1959

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 8th December, 1958, and 12th January, 1959, were as follows:

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
8th December ..	363,452	13,623	144,323	10,329	531,727
12th January ..	427,007	26,692	148,031	19,056	620,786
Inc. (+) ..	+ 63,555	+ 13,069	+ 3,708	+ 8,727	+ 89,059

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th January represented 2.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 8th December was 2.4.

An analysis of the figures for 12th January according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	81,846	89,611	206,993	378,450	48,557	427,007
Boys under 18 ..	10,350	9,314	26,993	45,657	1,252	62,072
Women 18 and over ..	26,485	32,087	70,024	128,596	19,435	148,031
Girls under 18 ..	7,663	5,827	3,985	17,475	1,581	19,056
Total ..	126,344	136,839	286,778	549,961	70,825	620,786

The total of 620,786 includes 75,667 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 12th January, 1959, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 8th December, 1958, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and South-Eastern ..	18,907	18,315	30,834	68,056	1,234	69,290
Eastern and Southern ..	9,491	9,582	16,349	35,422	2,027	37,449
South-Western ..	5,562	6,301	13,301	25,164	279	25,443
Midland ..	7,146	6,350	15,195	28,691	5,564	34,255
North-Midland ..	4,907	4,678	10,552	20,137	2,308	22,445
E. and W. Ridings ..	6,782	6,443	16,519	29,744	7,484	37,228
North-Western ..	13,707	14,828	32,572	61,107	11,134	72,241
Northern ..	7,595	8,106	17,776	33,477	5,258	38,735
Scotland ..	12,764	18,707	41,967	73,438	12,813	86,251
Wales ..	5,335	5,615	17,704	28,654	1,708	30,362
Great Britain ..	92,196	98,925	212,769	403,890	49,809	453,699
Males						
London and South-Eastern ..	18,907	18,315	30,834	68,056	1,234	69,290
Eastern and Southern ..	9,491	9,582	16,349	35,422	2,027	37,449
South-Western ..	5,562	6,301	13,301	25,164	279	25,443
Midland ..	7,146	6,350	15,195	28,691	5,564	34,255
North-Midland ..	4,907	4,678	10,552	20,137	2,308	22,445
E. and W. Ridings ..	6,782	6,443	16,519	29,744	7,484	37,228
North-Western ..	13,707	14,828	32,572	61,107	11,134	72,241
Northern ..	7,595	8,106	17,776	33,477	5,258	38,735
Scotland ..	12,764	18,707	41,967	73,438	12,813	86,251
Wales ..	5,335	5,615	17,704	28,654	1,708	30,362
Great Britain ..	92,196	98,925	212,769	403,890	49,809	453,699
Females						
London and South-Eastern ..	7,772	6,662	6,435	20,869	671	21,540
Eastern and Southern ..	3,147	3,216	4,919	11,282	388	11,670
South-Western ..	2,129	2,280	4,846	9,255	262	9,517
Midland ..	2,532	2,658	5,295	10,485	1,835	12,320
North-Midland ..	1,873	2,179	3,291	7,343	1,110	8,453
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,240	2,126	4,523	8,889	3,140	12,029
North-Western ..	5,169	6,485	13,026	24,680	11,587	36,267
Northern ..	2,195	2,813	5,989	10,997	541	11,538
Scotland ..	4,912	6,589	17,669	29,170	1,089	30,259
Wales ..	2,179	2,906	8,016	13,101	393	13,494
Great Britain ..	34,148	37,914	74,009	146,071	21,016	167,087
Total						
London and South-Eastern ..	26,679	24,977	37,269	88,925	1,905	90,830
Eastern and Southern ..	12,638	12,798	21,268	46,704	2,415	49,119
South-Western ..	7,691	8,581	18,147	34,419	541	34,960
Midland ..	9,678	9,008	20,490	39,176	7,399	46,575
North-Midland ..	6,780	6,857	13,843	27,480	3,418	30,898
E. and W. Ridings ..	9,022	8,569	21,042	38,633	10,624	49,257
North-Western ..	18,876	21,313	45,598	85,787	22,721	108,508
Northern ..	9,790	10,919	23,765	44,474	5,799	50,273
Scotland ..	17,676	25,296	59,636	102,608	13,902	116,510
Wales ..	7,514	8,521	25,720	41,755	2,101	43,856
Great Britain ..	126,344	136,839	286,778	549,961	70,825	620,786

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th January, 1959, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th January, 1959			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	69,290	21,540	90,830	2.0	1.0	1.7
Eastern and Southern ..	37,449	11,670	49,119	2.5	1.5	2.1
South-Western ..	25,443	9,517	34,960	3.2	2.4	2.9
Midland ..	34,255	12,320	46,575	2.5	1.7	2.2
North-Midland ..	22,445	8,453	30,898	2.2	1.7	2.1
East and West Ridings ..	37,228	12,029	49,257	3.1	1.9	2.7
North-Western ..	72,241	36,267	108,508	3.9	3.3	3.6
Northern ..	38,735	11,538	50,273	4.3	3.0	3.9
Scotland ..	86,251	30,259	116,510	6.1	4.0	5.4
Wales ..	30,362	13,494	43,856	4.4	4.9	4.6
Great Britain ..	453,699	167,087	620,786	3.2	2.2	2.8

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 12th January, 1959, was 666,509, including 456,664 men, 28,534 boys, 161,240 women and 20,071 girls. Of the total, 593,111 (including 8,285 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 73,398 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 12th January, 1959, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	64,848	3,208	18,913	1,956	88,925
Eastern and Southern ..	33,180	2,242	9,775	1,507	46,704
South-Western ..	23,713	1,451	8,121	1,134	34,419
Midland ..	27,162	1,529	9,320	1,165	39,176
North-Midland ..	19,045	1,092	6,315	1,028	27,480
E. and W. Ridings ..	27,954	1,790	7,507	1,382	38,633
North-Western ..	56,533	4,574	22,489	2,191	85,787
Northern ..	31,238	2,239	9,424	1,573	44,474
Scotland ..	68,399	5,039	26,045	3,125	102,608
Wales ..	26,378	2,276	10,687	2,414	41,755
Great Britain ..	378,450	25,440	128,596	17,475	549,961
Northern Ireland ..	29,090	1,791	11,428	841	43,150
United Kingdom ..	407,540	27,231	140,024	18,316	593,111
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern ..	64,848	3,208	18,913	1,956	88,925
Eastern and Southern ..	33,180	2,242	9,775	1,507	46,704
South-Western ..	23,713	1,451	8,121	1,134	34,419
Midland ..	27,162	1,529	9,320	1,165	39,176
North-Midland ..	19,045	1,092	6,315	1,028	27,480
E. and W. Ridings ..	27,954	1,790	7,507	1,382	38,633
North-Western ..	56,533	4,574	22,489	2,191	85,787
Northern ..	31,238	2,239	9,424	1,573	44,474
Scotland ..	68,399	5,039	26,045	3,125	102,608
Wales ..	26,378	2,276	10,687	2,414	41,755
Great Britain ..	378,450	25,440	128,596	17,475	549,961
Northern Ireland ..	29,090	1,791	11,428	841	43,150
United Kingdom ..	407,540	27,231	140,024	18,316	593,111
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern ..	1,216	18	662	9	1,905
Eastern and Southern ..	1,984	43	373	15	2,415
South-Western ..	548	8	211	8	869
Midland ..	5,482	82	1,728	107	7,399
North-Midland ..	2,227	81	1,018	92	3,418
E. and W. Ridings ..	7,318	166	2,727	413	10,624
North-Western ..	10,850	284	11,003	584	22,721
Northern ..	5,127	131	460	72	5,799
Scotland ..	12,420	393	930	159	13,902
Wales ..	1,662	46	314	79	2,101
Great Britain ..	48,557	1,252	19,435	1,581	70,825
Northern Ireland ..	567	51	1,781	174	2,573
United Kingdom ..	49,124	1,303	21,216	1,755	73,398
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern ..	66,064	3,226	19,575	1,965	90,830
Eastern and Southern ..	35,164	2,285	10,148	1,522	49,119
South-Western ..	23,984	1,459	8,332	1,185	34,960
Midland ..	32,644	1,611	11,048	1,272	46,575
North-Midland ..	21,272	1,173	7,333	1,120	30,898
E. and W. Ridings ..	35,272	1,956	10,234	1,795	49,257
North-Western ..	67,383	4,858	33,492	2,775	108,508
Northern ..	36,365	2,370	9,893	1,645	50,273
Scotland ..	80,819	5,432	26,975	3,284	116,510
Wales ..	28,040	2,322	11,001	2,493	43,856
Great Britain ..	427,007	26,692	148,031	19,056	620,786
Northern Ireland ..	29,657	1,842	13,209	1,015	45,723
United Kingdom ..	456,664	28,534	161,240	20,071	666,509

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.
† The Eastern and Southern Regions were amalgamated on 5th August, 1958. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the two parts at 12th January, 1959, were as follows:—

Region	Numbers			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Eastern ..	22,329	5,976	28,305	2.7	1.4	2.2
Southern ..	15,120	5,694	20,814	2.2	1.6	2.0

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 12th January, 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 8th December, 1958.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th January, 1959					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 8th Dec., 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern ..	66,064	3,226	19,575	1,965	90,830	+ 11,067
London (Administrative County) ..	30,613	843	8,618	423	40,497	+ 3,574
Acton ..	251	11	70	3	335	+ 18
Brentford and Chiswick ..	2,308	134	56	4	3,006	+ 442
Brighton and Hove ..	3,006	134	910	56	4,106	+ 372
Chatham ..	1,029	120	410	79	1,638	+ 111
Croydon ..	1,305	42	337	19	1,703	+ 283

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 12th January, 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 (1948). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain (Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, Total), and United Kingdom (all classes). Rows include Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Engineering, etc.

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

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain (Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, Total), and United Kingdom (all classes). Rows include Leather, Clothing, Food, Paper, etc.

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,134 males and 432 females in Great Britain and 7,816 males and 469 females in the United Kingdom).

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in December

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 27th December was 688,200, compared with 689,600 for the four weeks ended 22nd November, and 710,200 for the five weeks ended 28th December, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 618,100 in December, 617,900 in November, and 640,200 in December, 1957; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in December, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with November, 1958, and December, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 27th December, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 22nd November, 1958	5 weeks ended 28th December, 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	46,100	—	1,200
Durham	98,500	— 300	2,900
North Eastern .. .	136,100	— 100	2,700
North Western .. .	55,500	— 200	2,800
East Midlands .. .	101,900	— 200	2,000
West Midlands .. .	56,900	— 100	2,900
South Western .. .	102,000	— 300	4,300
South Eastern .. .	7,100	—	200
England and Wales ..	604,100	— 1,200	19,000
Scotland	84,100	— 200	3,000
Great Britain	688,200	— 1,400	22,000

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of December about 2,490 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 4,300; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,810. During the four weeks of November there was a net decrease of 1,100.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.35 in December, 4.60 in November and 4.60 in December, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.71, 5.02 and 5.06.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in December, and in November, 1958, and December, 1957. 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)

	December, 1958	November, 1958	December, 1957
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.89	7.40	10.09
Involuntary .. .	7.74	8.61	5.79
All workers:			
Voluntary	6.03	5.51	7.79
Involuntary .. .	7.10	8.47	6.01

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.63 tons in December, compared with 3.63 tons in the previous month and 3.41 tons in December, 1957.‡

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.32 tons in December; for November, 1958, and December, 1957, the figures were 1.32 and 1.22 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,300.
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.
‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.
§ Figures for 1957 have been adjusted to allow for the effect of the new definition of face development introduced at the beginning of 1958.

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 20th January, 1959, and the corresponding figures for 16th December, 1958, and 21st January, 1958. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th Jan., 1959	16th Dec., 1958	21st Jan., 1958	20th Jan., 1959	16th Dec., 1958	21st Jan., 1958
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	108.9	89.5	116.7	3.4	3.2	3.1
Remainder	87.1	75.7	93.7	3.4	3.1	3.0
Eastern	53.7	44.1	56.5	2.3	2.0	1.8
Southern	41.0	36.6	44.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
South-Western	57.4	51.3	59.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Midland	92.8	76.0	92.1	4.7	3.9	4.0
North Midland	66.7	54.4	69.5	5.4	4.8	4.4
East and West Ridings ..	98.3	81.9	98.8	8.1	7.3	6.5
North-Western	182.8	153.5	173.1	7.7	6.9	6.8
Northern	77.1	64.8	76.9	7.8	7.0	6.6
Scotland	133.7	121.9	124.7	8.9	8.3	6.7
Wales	74.8	65.4	71.0	8.2	7.4	5.7
Total, Great Britain ..	1,074.1	915.2	1,076.9	64.1	57.8	52.2

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 20th January, 1959, represented 5.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1958, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st October ..	3,758	20,748
" filled during period	247*	2,289*
" outstanding at 31st December ..	3,588	20,273

The total of 23,861 vacancies outstanding at 31st December included 3,009 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 20,852 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	6,604	Pupil Midwives	826
Student Nurses	8,246	Assistant Nurses	2,551
Midwives	940	Pupil Assistant Nurses ..	1,685

* These figures include 361 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th January was 4,355; this figure included 3,069 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,286 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 9th December, 1958, and 12th January, 1959 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 9th December ..	4,176
" notified during period	592
" filled during period	85
" cancelled or withdrawn	527
" unfilled at 12th January	4,156

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 2,888,900 in October, 1958, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 0.8 per cent. compared with October, 1957.

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 at 1st October, 1958, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 3.9 per cent. lower than at 1st October, 1957. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st October was 1.0 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 4.8 per cent. lower than at 1st October, 1957.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 558,029 in August, 1958, compared with 554,903 in the previous month and 550,371 in August, 1957. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 20,045 at the end of August, compared with 20,052 at the end of the previous month and 15,078 at the end of August, 1957.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in December, 1958, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,825,000. This was about 0.9 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month but 1.5 per cent. lower than for December, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in December, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 4.3 per cent. compared with December, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 4,108,000, compared with 3,833,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,374,000 at the middle of December, 1957.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during November, 1958, was 128,362, compared with 104,966 in the previous month and 79,931 in November, 1957. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 67,129 working days. The total number of working days lost in November by persons wholly unemployed was 3,722,509, while 1,946,741 days were lost as a result of partial employment.

Professional and Executive Register

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

Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the numbers of vacancies filled and unfilled are available at monthly intervals. At 7th January the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,390, consisting of 14,374 men and 1,016 women. During the period 4th December, 1958, to 7th January, 1959, the number of vacancies filled was 308. The number of vacancies unfilled at 7th January was 2,373.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 5th January, 1959, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	508	99	607
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,217	206	1,423
Persons who completed courses during period	517	74	591

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 5th January, 1959, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 98,020.

DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of November, 1958, the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 47,518, or 6.7 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 5.1 per cent. at the end of October and 9.5 per cent. at the end of November, 1957.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November, 1958, was 101,974, of whom 17,551 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 85,591 and 15,928 at the beginning of the previous month and 76,043 and 14,452 at the beginning of November, 1957.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of December, 1958, was 931,131, compared with 426,185 at the end of the previous month and 1,212,866 at the end of December, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 91,503, 71,774 and 107,455.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 17th January was 83,172, compared with 65,918 at 13th December, 1958, and 84,664 at 18th January, 1958.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of September, 1958, was 1,779,238, of whom 1,104,915 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 1,795,602, including 1,117,712 wholly unemployed, and at the end of September, 1957, it was 1,801,459, including 1,108,423 wholly unemployed.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 19,438 at the end of October, 1958, compared with 13,910 in the previous month and 9,949 in October, 1957.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of September, 1958, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 29,362, compared with 26,257 in August and 21,129 in September, 1957. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for September numbered 17,717 or 1.4 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.3 per cent. in the previous month and 1.0 per cent. in September, 1957.

WAGES AND RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in January

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 January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £98,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 339,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected manual workers employed by Local Authorities in Scotland, certain Post Office engineering grades, and workers employed in carpet manufacture and the general waste materials reclamation trade. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture, the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal-ware, and the brewing industry.

Manual workers employed by Local Authorities in Scotland were awarded increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men and 4s. 1d. for women, payable retrospectively from 1st November, 1958. Revised pay scales from 1st July, 1956, became operative for Post Office technical officers and technicians (Class I), resulting in increases in current pay of amounts ranging from £15 to £80 a year, according to period of service and location, and of 12s. 6d. a week, respectively. In carpet manufacture the percentage of basic earnings calculated as cost-of-living bonus was increased by 2½ per cent. The statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for male and female workers employed in the general waste materials reclamation trade in Great Britain were increased by 1½d. an hour.

In leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture increases were agreed of 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. for women. Statutory minimum rates fixed for male workers in specified occupations in stamped or pressed metal-ware manufacture were advanced by 6s. 8d. or 7s. 4d. a week, and those for other adult workers by 1½d. an hour. Revision of a number of area agreements in the brewing industry resulted in increases in adult rates varying from 4s. 7d. to 8s. 7d. a week for men and from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. for women. In the non-industrial civil service, including Post Office manipulative grades and messenger, etc., grades in other Departments, there were pay increases for staff affected by the second stage in the revision of the system of provincial differentiation and the fifth stage in the implementation of equal pay for men and women.

Of the total increase of £98,000, about £50,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £21,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £12,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £11,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1958," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	1 Dec., 1958	Gangers employed by the Forestry Commission	Lead rates increased by 5s. a week for leading gangers (22s. to 27s.) and gangers (17s. to 22s.).
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland (9)	19 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys.‡
	Cornwall and Devon (13)	4 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the china clay industry	Increase of 7s. a week for male timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and female workers; bonus rates for contract workers increased by 5s. 3d. (45s. 9d. to 51s. for workers who work 36 hours but less than 42, and 54s. 9d. to 60s. for those who work 42 hours); increase of 1½d. an hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.) for contract workers, for all hours worked over 42. Basic rates after change: timeworkers—washing and breaking clay, cleaning micas, winding and pumping, processing, washing mica and all other unclassified work 156s. 9d. a week, landing, maintenance (handymen and inclines) 161s. 9d., shift bosses 176s. 9d.; workers engaged full time in boring and blasting or in chemical processing receive 2d. an hour above basic rate of 156s. 9d. a week; contract workers basic rates—mill operators 105s. a week, stent 110s., sand and overburden 115s., loading and bagging 120s., drying—press kiln 120s., tank kiln 130s., plus in each case a bonus of 5s. or 60s.; mechanical dryer workers for whom no targets are fixed—drying (mechanical kiln) basic rate 180s.; youths and boys 1s. 9½d. an hour at 15 rising to 3s. 5½d. at 17½ and 3s. 8½d. at 18; women 18 and over—80 per cent. of men's rate (to nearest penny) for the same work.
	Cumberland (8)	27 Oct., 1958§	All iron-ore workers employed on day and shift rates, including craftsmen	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week or 11d. a day or shift for adult workers, and of one-half of these amounts for youths 18 and under. Minimum shift rates after change (exclusive of cost-of-living net addition to wages) include: underground—shiftmen (first class or leading) 25s. 2d., leading labourers 24s. 3d., other workers 24s.; surface—labourers 23s. 3d.‡
		19 Jan.	Iron-ore workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 1d. a shift (9s. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (129)	Pay day in week beginning 5 Jan.	Chargehands	Increase of 5s. 7½d. a week (187s. 6d. to 193s. 1½d.)
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland (130) (246)	7 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increase of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 1½d. for women 18 or over, of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. or 1d. for girls; increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—men 21 or over 3s. 4½d. an hour, women 18 or over 2s. 3½d., youths and boys 1s. 2½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20 and under 21, girls 1s. 2d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 9d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 6½d., female workers 2s. 4½d.¶

* 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 of either short-time or of overtime.

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

‡ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 11s. 3d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 5s. 7½d. for boys.

§ These increases were awarded in December, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 34 of the January issue of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration).

|| The minimum rate for chargehands is now 11s. 3d. a week above the minimum rate for men 21 and over in grade 1.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brewing	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (132)	First pay day in week commencing 5 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 5s. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 3s. 6d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery labourers 21 and over 172s. 4d. a week, boilerhouse firemen 177s. 10d., assistant firemen 172s. 4d., transport drivers (mechanical) 183s. 4d., one-horse drivers 172s. 4d., two-horse drivers 177s. 4d., mates 172s. 4d., youths and boys 68s. 5d. at 15 rising to 150s. 8d. at 20 and under 21; women and girls in bottling dept. 66s. 9d. at under 16 rising to 121s. 10d. at 19 and over, women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the men's rate for similar work.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (135)	5 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for those 18 and under 21 and for female workers 18 and over, and of 2s. 9d. for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) on the shift allowance. Minimum rates after change: male workers—able-bodied brewery labourers 73s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 170s. 6d. at 21, transport drivers 183s. (with trailer attached—1s. a day extra), helpers on lorries 170s. 6d.; women and girls in bottling stores 71s. 9d. at 15 rising to 120s. 11d. at 21.
	Sussex (135)	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Increase of 6s. a week for able-bodied men 21 and over, and of 4s. 6d. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over 172s. a week, women 19 and over in bottling stores 113s. 6d.
	Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield and Rotherham) (133)	Week commencing 28 Dec., 1958	Inside workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 19 and over, of 1d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 8½d. an hour at 15 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 20 and over; female workers, in breweries 1s. 8d. at 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 18 and over, bottling depts. 1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d. plus 1d. an hour when employed lifting cases of full bottles.
			Transport workers	Increase of 4s. 7d. a week for mates and horse drivers, and new minimum rates introduced for motor drivers, resulting in increases of 4s. 7d., 7s. 7d. or 8s. 7d. a week, consequential to the regrouping of carrying capacities of vehicles*; increase of 1s. a day (1s. to 2s.) for drivers of vehicles with trailer attached and new allowance granted of 2s. a day for drivers of articulated vehicles. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles of less than 2 tons carrying capacity 173s. 6d. a week, 2 to 12 tons 181s. 6d. over 12 tons 185s. 6d., mates and one-horse drivers 171s. 6d., two-horse drivers 176s. 6d.
	Sheffield, Rotherham and Chesterfield districts (133)	29 Dec., 1958	Inside brewery workers	Increase of 4s. 7d. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 3s. 8d. for female workers 18 and over, of 2s. 9d. for youths 18 and under 19, and of 1s. 10d. for younger male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 74s. 3d. a week at 15 rising to 170s. 6d. at 20 and over; women and girls 73s. 4d. at 15 rising to 117s. 4d. at 18 and over (121s. when doing men's work).
			Transport workers	Increase of 4s. 7d. a week for mates, and new minimum rates introduced for motor drivers, resulting in increases of 4s. 7d., 7s. 7d. or 8s. 7d. a week, consequential to the regrouping of carrying capacities of vehicles†; allowance granted of 2s. a day for drivers of vehicles with trailer attached and drivers of articulated vehicles. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles up to 40 cwt. carrying capacity 173s. 6d. a week, 41 to 240 cwt. 181s. 6d., 241 cwt. and over 185s. 6d., mates 170s. 6d.
	Birmingham (134)	5 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 5s. 10d. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 11d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery workers 70s. 5d. a week at 15 rising to 171s. 5d. at 21 and over, horse drivers 179s. 3d. a week at 15 rising to 183s. 11d. at 21; women and girls in breweries or bottling and wine and spirit stores 55s. 7d. at 15 rising to 114s. 4d. at 21.
	Burton-on-Trent (134)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 1½d. or 4s. 6d., according to occupation, for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male dayworkers 21 and over—brewery labourers 170s. 6d. a week, carters and drivers 170s. 6d. (one-horse), 172s. 6d. (two-horse), motor lorry drivers 180s. 6d., steersmen and cellarmen 175s. 6d., locomotive drivers 192s., spare loco drivers (when driving) first year 188s., second year 189s., third year 190s., thereafter 192s., loco firemen (including cleaners) 173s. 6d., head shunters 181s. 6d., under shunters 173s. 6d., general hands in loco sheds 172s. 6d., gas engine drivers 170s. 6d., youths and boys 56s. 6d. at 15 rising to 147s. at 20; shiftworkers—brewery labourers 182s. 6d., stationary engine-men 190s. 6d., stokers 188s.; women and girls in bottling stores 50s. at 15 rising to 121s. 6d. at 21, women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the men's rate for similar work.
	Derby, Kimberley, Mansfield and Nottingham districts (135)	First pay day after 1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 5s. 10d. a week for male brewery workers 19 and over, of 5s. 11d. for motor drivers, of 6s. 10d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—inside workers 76s. 8d. a week at 15 rising to 170s. 6d. at 21, motor drivers 180s. 7d., one-horse drivers 172s. 6d., two-horse drivers 176s. 6d., drivers' mates 172s. 6d.; women and girls 77s. 2d. at 16 rising to 110s. at 20.
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of pay week which included 28 Sept., 1958‡	Workpeople employed at coke oven and by-products plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increase in national grade rates of 2s. a shift for craftsmen grade I, of 1s. 5d. for craftsmen grade II and for other workers other than craftsmen and consequential increases for pieceworkers and juveniles; increases in supplementary grade rates of 2s. a shift for craftsmen grade I/I, and of 1s. 5d. for craftsmen grade II/II and adult workers other than craftsmen. National grade rates after change include: craftsmen—grade I 38s. 6d. a shift, grade II 35s. 2d., other adult workers—grade B 36s. 3d., grade C 34s. 10d., grade D 33s. 11d., grade E 33s., grade F 32s. 2d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South-West Wales (43)	4 Jan.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 3d. to 6s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.) for workers under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in Jan.	Men, apprentices, boys, women and girls	Increase of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 184s. 6d. a week, lesser skilled 173s., labourers 164s.; women 133s.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (51)	Pay day in week commencing 5 Jan.	Journeymen	Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum day-work rate, and of 2 per cent. (108 to 110 per cent.) on the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum day-work rate after change: Lancashire 4s. 10d. an hour, Yorkshire 5s.

* Previously rates were fixed for drivers of vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity, 30 to 40 cwt., 40 to 70 cwt., 70 to 240 cwt. and over 240 cwt.

† Previously rates were fixed for drivers of vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity, 31 to 40 cwt., 41 to 70 cwt., 71 to 240 cwt. and 241 cwt. and over.

‡ These increases were agreed in December, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown. It was also agreed that the increases should be granted from beginning of pay week which included 22nd September, 1958, but as a 44-hour week was then in operation (see page 397 of the October, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE), a flat payment for this period of 1 week would be made, calculated by multiplying the number of shifts paid for by 1s. 11d. or 1s. 4d., according to grade, for adults, and by varying amounts, according to age, for juveniles.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage	Great Britain (244)	9 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male and female workers 21 or over, of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 or over—class A, male workers 3s. 8d. an hour, female workers 2s. 7d., class B 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., class C 3s. 4d., 2s. 5½d., class D 3s. 3d., 2s. 4½d.; male porters or labourers 2s. 4d. at 18 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20 and under 21; other male workers 1s. 7d. at 18 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20 and under 21, other female workers 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 1½d.*
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (243)	16 Jan.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, and of 1½d. for male workers under 21 and all female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over 3s. 1d. to 3s. 7½d. an hour, according to occupation, younger male workers 1s. 4½d. at 16 rising to 2s. 4½d. at 20; female workers employed on production 1s. 3½d. at 16 rising to 2s. 4½d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d.†
			Piceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, and of 1½d. or 1½d. for male workers under 21, according to age, and for female workers, according to age and occupation. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 21 or over 3s. 6½d. to 4s. 2d. an hour, according to occupation, younger male workers 1s. 6½d. at 16 rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20; female workers employed on production 1s. 5½d. at 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 1s. 5d. to 2s. 6½d.†
Lock, Latch and Key Making	England (66)	First full pay week following 31 Dec., 1958	Men, youths, women and girls	Increases† of 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 3s. 3d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living addition: men—group P.T. (patternmakers and toolmakers) 194s. 8d. or 184s. a week, group A (experienced locksmiths and keymakers engaged in high quality work, and fully qualified bobbers, polishers and toolsetters) 187s. 3d. or 177s. 10d., group B (all other adult male workers, except labourers) 171s. 11d. or 164s. 8d., labourers 149s. 10d.; youths 122s. at 20, 140s. 2d. at 20½, and 158s. 3d. at 21 (until graded); female workers 47s. 4d. at 15 rising to 114s. 11d. at 21 (workers of more than ordinary skill or engaged on special work may receive an extra payment of up to 5s. a week). The cost-of-living addition to be the same for piceworkers as for dayworkers. In the London area the basic rates are subject to an addition of 15 per cent.
Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware	Great Britain (68) (245)	2 Jan.	Polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers or annealers (male workers)	Increases of 6s. 8d. or 7s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers 21 or over, and of 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: polishers, grade I workers 21½ or over 168s. a week, 21 and under 21½ 160s. 9d., grade II 21 or over 177s. 6d., grade III 21 or over 188s. 8d., braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers or dippers who are also bronzers, grade I workers 21½ or over 168s., 21 and under 21½ 160s. 9d., grade II 21 or over 175s. 6d., grade III 21 or over 186s. 8d., dippers or annealers 21½ or over 168s., 21 and under 21½ 160s. 9d.*
			Other male workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers 21 or over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over 3s. 6d. an hour.*
			Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers 18 or over, and of ½d., ½d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: polishers or drop-stampers (during first 12 months' employment after the age of 18) 2s. 10d. an hour, thereafter 2s. 11d., hand brush japanners, hand brush lacquerers, blow pipe braziers, solderers and dippers (during first 12 months' employment after the age of 18) 2s. 8½d., thereafter 2s. 10d., other workers 18 or over 2s. 8½d.*
Chain and Anchor Manufacture	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Shifnal, St. Helens, Pontypridd and Tipton	First pay week in Jan.	Chain makers and strikers	Increase† of 5 per cent. (5 to 10 per cent.) on July, 1956, price lists.
Wool Textile	Scotland (various districts)§ (83)	First full pay period beginning on or after 19 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in scheduled time rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and apprentices. Minimum scheduled time rates after change include: men 21 and over—unskilled labourers 144s. 4d. a week, semi-skilled (after 1 year's experience) 148s., skilled (after 2 years' training) 154s. 6d., after short apprenticeship of 3 years 164s. 1d., after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners 169s.½, finishers, pattern weavers and fleece wool sorters for matchings 176s. 5d., tuners (10 looms or less) 178s. 8d.½, assistant tuners, dyers and carders and millmen (8s-apprentice) 163s. 8d., power loom weavers (2 ordinary looms) 169s., (1 ordinary loom) 148s.; women 18 and over—unskilled 99s. 1d., semi-skilled (after 6 months to 1 year's experience) 102s. 9d. or 104s. 2d., according to occupation, jobs requiring 1½ to 2 years' apprenticeship 109s. 10d. to 151s. 4d., according to occupation. Group minimum average piece rates continue to be 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 164s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 122s. 5d., cutting and stitching 112s.
Jute Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (92) (244)	14 Jan.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. 7d. a week for loom tenters 21 and over, of 5s. 7d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 5s. 7d. in general minimum time rate and guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers and general minimum time rate for other workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over: loom tenters 171s. 1d. a week, loom under-tenters 145s., hessian weavers and other workers 144s. 10d.; guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers 144s. 10d.*
			Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 5d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 3s. 10d. for orra (or spare) spinners, of 3s. 10d. to 5s. 5d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners, of 3s. 10d. to 5s. 3d. for double spinners, of 3s. 10d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 3s. 11d. (97s. 3d. to 101s. 2d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 115s. 7d. a week, single spinners 99s. 6d. to 141s. 2d., double spinners 100s. 2d. to 136s. 1d., orra (or spare) spinners 18 or over 99s. 6d., weaving learners 18 or over 99s. 6d., other workers 18 or over 99s. 6d.*
			Male piceworkers (all districts) and female piceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving	Increases in standard general minimum piece rate of 3-95d. (98-95d. to 102-9d.) for single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 11d. a week (23s. 6d. to 24s. 5d.) for male workers and (22s. 2d. to 23s. 1d.) female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rates for female piceworkers increased by 2s. 2d. to 3s. 10d., according to age (55s. 9d. at 15 rising to 99s. 6d. at 18 or over).*

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 84 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

|| Spinners in charge of more than one pair of mules to receive additional responsibility pay of 3s. 6d. a week for each mule in excess of two, up to a maximum of three pairs; tuners to be paid 2s. a loom (on time rates) or 2s. plus 10 per cent. a loom (on piecework) for each loom above 10 in section.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (65 to 67½ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 and over 155s. 8d. a week, women 20 and over 103s. 11d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in Jan.	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus increased* by 3s. 10d. a week for adult male workers, by 2s. 7d. for adult female timeworkers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 65s. 4d. a week at 15 rising to 104s. 10d. at 21 and over; female workers 53s. 10d. at 15 rising to 104s. 10d. at 18 and over.
		Beginning of first full pay week following 29 Jan.†	Male and female timeworkers	Increases of 5s. a week in base rates for adult male and female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 65s. 4d. a week at 15 rising to 104s. 10d. at 21 and over; female workers 53s. 10d. at 15 rising to 109s. 10d. at 18 and over.†
			Female piceworkers	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased* by 2s. 11d. (26s. 3d. to 29s. 2d.).
			Female piceworkers	Increases of 5s. a week in piecework basis time rate and guaranteed wage for adult workers. Guaranteed wage after change for adult workers 97s. 6d. a week plus a bonus of 29s. 2d.†
	Hawick (93)	First full and complete pay week in Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 4s. 6d. (50s. 6d. to 55s.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (36s. to 39s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 110 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 55s. for men and 39s. for women: journeymen 165s. 3d., journeymen 113s. 10d.
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in Jan.	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knit-wear industry	Increase* of 5 per cent. (5 to 10 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings and static bonus.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (57 to 59 per cent. on basic rates).
Leavers Lace Manufacture	Long Eaton, Nottingham and Derby	First complete pay week following 31 Dec., 1958	Twisthands and auxiliary workers	Increase of 4 per cent., making the overall addition 49 per cent. on the wages schedule dated 1st February, 1952.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (65 to 67½ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 55 to 57½ per cent.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (97) (246)	19 Jan.	Male workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of ½d., ½d., ½d. or 1d., according to age, for apprentices for apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplmaking, of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for workers operating Swiss embroidery machines, of 1½d. for other workers 21 or over, and of ½d., ½d., ½d. or 1d., according to age, for other younger workers; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplmakers area A 3s. 10d. an hour, area B 3s. 7½d., lappers 3s. 9d., 3s. 6½d., warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4d.; apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplmaking 1s. 2½d. or 1s. 1½d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 2s. 9d. or 2s. 7½d. during fifth year; workers on Swiss embroidery machines areas A and B 1s. 7d. during first 6 months' employment, 2s. 2½d. during second 6 months, 3s. 3½d. thereafter; other workers 21 or over with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, area A 3s. 3½d., area B 3s. 1½d.; piecework basis time rates—workers on Swiss embroidery machines, on single machines having two or three tiers areas A and B 3s. 7d., on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machine 3s. 9d., other workers area A 3s. 3½d., area B 3s. 1½d.‡
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)§ (100)	First pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (9 to 10 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day in week ending 3 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 3s. a week (66s. to 69s.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 2s. (44s. to 46s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Fellmongering	England and Wales (106)	First pay day after 1 Oct., 1958	Workpeople employed in handling domestic skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 11½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 9d., unskilled 3s. 8d.; women 21 and over 3s. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work). Piecework prices to be arranged so that an average man shall be able to earn as a minimum 25 per cent. over the time rate applicable.
	United Kingdom	do.	Workpeople employed in handling foreign skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 11½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 9d., (dry) 3s. 8d.; women 21 and over 3s. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work). Piecework prices to be arranged so that an average man shall be able to earn as a minimum 25 per cent. over the time rate applicable.
Leather Goods, Saddlery and Harness Manufacture	Great Britain (107)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Jan.	Fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: skilled men 21 and over, London (Metropolitan Police area) 3s. 10½d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 9½d., skilled women 20 and over 2s. 9½d., 2s. 9d.; youths and boys 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 7d. at 16 or under rising to 3s. 6½d. or 3s. 5½d. at 20½ and under 21, girls 1s. 4d. or 1s. 3½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 6½d. or 2s. 6d. at 19½ and under 20.
			Saddlery and harness makers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (3s. 10½d. to 3s. 11½d.) in the rate for adult male workers in all districts.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rosendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde coast	First making-up day in Jan.	Shoe and slipper operatives—Dayworkers	Increases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 79s. a week at 15 rising to 170s. at 21 and over, female workers 79s. at 15 rising to 133s. 8d. at 20½ (127s. for first 6 months for workers entering the trade for the first time at 20½ and over).
			Piceworkers	Increase* of 3½ per cent. (41½ to 45 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates.

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

† These increases were the result of an award (No. 1209) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. See page 83 of this GAZETTE. By agreement between the Employers and the Trade Unions the new rates will not come into force until the first full pay week in March.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 84 of this GAZETTE.

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

|| These increases were agreed in November, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Rubber Proofed Garment Making	Great Britain	2 Jan.	Male and female workers	General minimum time rates and (bracketed) piecework basis time rates fixed as follows:—male workers—measure cutters with not less than 4 years' employment after 18 in actual cutting processes, including not less than 3 years as measure cutters, London district 175s. 1d. a week (192s. 7d.), other districts 168s. 8d. (185s. 6d.), cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, with not less than 3 years' employment after 18 in these categories 167s. 9d. (184s. 6d.), 161s. 4d. (177s. 6d.), warehousemen, with not less than 3 years' employment after 18 (all districts) 154s. 11d. (170s. 5d.), packers, with not less than 3 years' employment after 18 152s. 2d. (167s. 5d.), makers, machinists, passers, with not less than 3 years' employment in these categories, or having been learners who have completed 3 years as such or attained age 21, or learners 21 or over not employed in the industry before that age who have completed 1 year as such 174s. 8d. (192s. 2d.), porters 21 or over 144s. 10d. (159s. 4d.), learners 21 or over not employed in the industry before that age 99s. 6d. during first month, 110s. 1d. during second and third months, 131s. 3d. during next following 9 months, 174s. 8d. thereafter, all other workers except learners 63s. 3d. at 15 rising to 141s. 2d. at 21 or over (155s. 3d.); female workers—makers, machinists, passers, finishers, with not less than 3 years' employment in these categories, or having been learners who have completed 3 years as such or attained age 21, or learners 21 or over not employed in the industry before that age who have completed 1 year as such 111s. 3d. (127s. 11d.), buttonhole machinists, bar tackers, markers, folders, eyeletter and studders 52s. 11d. at 15 rising to 97s. 3d. at 20 and under 21 (127s. 11d. all ages), then 111s. 3d. (127s. 11d.) at 21 or over or on the completion of 3 years' experience in the industry whichever is the earlier, learners 21 or over not employed in the industry before that age 82s. 7d. during first month, 88s. 11d. during second and third months, 101s. 7d. during next following 9 months, 111s. 3d. thereafter, or with 6 months' experience on power operated machinery other than in the industry 88s. 11d. during first 2 months, 101s. 7d. during next following 10 months, 111s. 3d. thereafter, all other workers except learners 50s. 2d. at 15 rising to 108s. 6d. at 21 or over (124s. 9d. all ages); male and female learners under 21 52s. 11d., 63s. 6d. or 74s. 1d., according to age on first entering the trade, during first 6 months rising to 105s. 11d. during sixth 6 months.*
Basket Making	United Kingdom (145)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (25 to 27½ per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers.
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (13s. 6d. to 15s.) for workers 21 and over, by 1s. 1d. (10s. 2d. to 11s. 3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 9d. (6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.) for workers under 18.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain	12 Jan.	Certain workers employed on water-tube boiler erection	Increases of ¼d. an hour for boiler erection fitters, of 2d. for labourers, and of 2d. for grade II erectors, riggers and handmen resulting from elimination of grade II hourly rates. Rates after change: boiler erection fitters—London area (within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 8¼d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 7¼d.; labourers 4s. 0¼d., 3s. 11¼d.
Road Roller Hire Service	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged on hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Rate after change for a 44-hour week 190s. 8d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople in the service of Electricity Boards:— Foremen	Productivity allowance‡ of £26 a year consolidated into annual salaries. Rates after change: grade 1 £741 a year, grade 2 £691, grade 3 £641, grade 4 £591.
	Great Britain (176-177)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	Manual workers	Productivity allowance‡ of 8s. 3d. a week consolidated into schedule rates at 2¼d. an hour. Rates after change include: fitters—London 5s. 2¼d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 10¼d., labourers 4s. 4¼d., 4s. 0¼d.
	Great Britain (177)	do.	Building and civil engineering workers	Productivity allowance‡ of 8s. 3d. a week consolidated into basic rates at 2¼d. an hour. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London 5s. 2¼d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 10¼d., labourers 4s. 4¼d., 4s. 0¼d.
	Northern Ireland..	Commencement of first full pay period following 29 Dec., 1958	Craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour in scheduled rates. Rates after change: installation inspectors 5s. 1d. an hour; armature winders, blacksmiths, drivers (fitters), electricians, electricians (telephone), fitters (electrical), fitters (mechanical), instrument mechanics, jointers (extra high tension), linesmen (on skilled rate), meter repairers (mechanicians), meter testers, riggers (grade 1) skilled, turners, welders (craftsmen) 4s. 8¼d.
Road Haulage Contracting	Northern Ireland.. (189) (246)	29 Jan.	Male drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	Increases of 6s. a week for drivers, and for assistants 21 and over, and of amounts ranging from 2s. 6d. at under 16 to 5s. at 20 for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 153s. a week, area B 151s. 6d., area C 143s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 160s. 6d., 159s., 151s.; 2 tons and under 8 tons 168s. 6d., 167s., 158s. 6d.; 8 tons and over 176s., 174s. 6d., 165s. 6d.; assistants—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 65s. at under 16 rising to 144s. at 21 and over, area B 63s. to 142s. 6d., area C 62s. to 134s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 65s. to 151s. 6d., 63s. to 150s., 62s. to 142s.; 2 tons and over 65s. to 159s. 6d., 63s. to 158s., 62s. to 149s. 6d.‡
Post Office	United Kingdom.. (194-195)	1 Jan.	Female postal and telegraph officers, postwomen, women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade, female telegraphists and telephonists, etc.	Increases ranging from 1s. to 8s. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment, for full-time staff 21 or over (telegraphists 22 or over), with proportional hourly increases for part-time staff. Rates after change for full-time staff include: telegraphists, London area 157s. a week at 21 (same) rising to 189s. at 25, then to a maximum of 220s. National rate areas 152s. at 21 (same) to 183s., then to 213s., Provincial areas 147s. at 21 (same) to 177s., then to 206s.; telephonists 157s. at 21 rising to 185s. at 25, then to a maximum of 212s., 152s. to 179s., then to 205s., 147s. to 173s., then to 198s.; postal and telegraph officers 155s. to 192s., then to 261s., 150s. to 185s., then to 253s., 145s. to 178s., then to 245s.; postwomen 175s. to 195s. at 24, then 203s., 169s. to 188s., then to 196s., 163s. to 181s., then to 189s.; women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade 178s. minimum to 226s. maximum, 172s. to 219s., 166s. to 212s.‡
Post Office (Engineering grades)	United Kingdom.. (195)	1 July, 1956‡	Technical officers and Technicians Class I	Increases in existing scales** of pay ranging from £15 to £80 a year according to period of service, for technical officers on the London scale, and from £15 to £74 for those on the Provincial scale; increase, over existing rate,** of 12s. 6d. a week for technicians Class I (all areas). Rates after change: technical officers, London £570 a year on entry, then by annual increments to £810, Provinces £546 to £780; technicians Class I London 263s. 6d. a week, Provinces 254s.

* These statutory rates were fixed under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See pages 10 and 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ See pages 278 (manual and building and civil engineering workers) and 316 (foremen) of the July and August, 1958, issues, respectively, of this GAZETTE.

§ These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 84 of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to the workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area A comprises the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles from the Belfast City Hall, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas.

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

¶ Changes in scales or rates of pay of the grades concerned, details of which the Post Office announced in January, are the result of an agreement between that Department and the Post Office Engineering Union following a report of the Civil Service Pay Research Unit relating to technical officers (see footnote * on page 159 of the April, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE) and have retrospective effect to the date shown.

** The increases quoted are applied to existing scales or rates effective from 1st May, 1957 (London), and 1st January, 1958 (Provinces), as published on page 159 of the April, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE; generally lower increases are applicable to the scales or rates currently established for the periods 1st July, 1956, to 30th April, 1957 (London), and for the two periods 1st July, 1956, to 30th April, 1957, and 1st May, 1957, to 31st December, 1957 (Provinces).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain (212) (243)	2 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1¼d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of ¼d., 1d. or 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, of ¼d. for female workers 18 or over and for female late entrants, and of ¼d. or 1d. for younger female workers; increase of 1¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 1¼d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 3d. at 21 or over; female workers employed in the sorting, grading, or associated processes, of woollen rags and/or woollen or worsted waste materials—1s. 1¼d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 5d. at 18 or over, late entrants 2s. 3d. during the first 3 months of such employment, 2s. 3¼d. during the second 3 months; other female workers—1s. 1¼d. rising to 2s. 3¼d., late entrants 2s. 1¼d., 2s. 2d. Piecework basis time rates for female workers 2s. 6d. or 2s. 4¼d. an hour respectively.*
	Northern Ireland.. (246)	do.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1¼d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week for workers 21 and over, of ¼d. or 4s. 7d. for those 18 and under 21, and of ¼d. or 2s. 9d. for those under 18; increase of 1¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 and over 3s. 6¼d. an hour or 15s. 10d. a week, younger workers 1s. 7¼d. or 72s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9¼d. or 123s. 9d. at 18 and under 21; power craftsmen and burner cutters 21 and over to be paid 3d. and 2d. an hour, respectively, above the minimum rate whilst so employed; piecework basis time rates 3s. 7¼d. an hour.†
National Government Service	United Kingdom	1 Jan.	All grades in the non-industrial Civil Service previously subject to three-tier provincial differentiation‡	Extension of national rate area to include towns with a population of between 120,000 and 160,000.§
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (222-223)	do.	Manual workers and semi-skilled engineering workers engaged on rotating shifts	Enhancement over day rate increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.).
	England and Wales (224)	16 Oct., 1958‡	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers and apprentices	Increases of 2¼d. an hour for engineers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for engineers: London 5s. 2¼d. an hour, Zone A 4s. 10¼d., Zone B 4s. 9¼d.
		Pay day in week commencing 1 Dec., 1958	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers	Introduction of shiftwork enhancement over day rate of 4d. an hour.
		16 Oct., 1958‡	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers' mates	New minimum rates adopted as follows:—London 4s. 5d. an hour, Zone A 4s. 2¼d., Zone B 4s. 1¼d.
	Scotland (226)	First full pay period commencing on or after 1 Oct., 1958	Day workers (other than engineering craftsmen) engaged on night work	Night-work allowance for workers (other than night watchmen) engaged continuously on night work for three or more nights, increased by 2d. an hour (7d. to 9d.).
		1 Nov., 1958**	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries††	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men, of 4s. 1d. for women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20. Rates after change for adult workers 20 and over include: men—on the basic rate, including private bath or park attendants, street or court sweepers, lamplighters and general labourers, group 1 authorities 167s. 9d. a week, group 2 authorities 164s. 9d., at weight 173s. 9d., 170s. 9d., over 2 and not over 5 tons 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d.; women—on the basic rate, including cleaners, maids and general assistants, group 1 126s., group 2 124s. 2d., assistant cooks 133s. 3d., 131s. 5d., cooks 138s. 3d., 136s. 5d.**
	Scotland (227)	First full pay period commencing on or after 1 Oct., 1958	Engineering craftsmen (day workers)	Night-work allowance for workers engaged continuously on night work for three or more nights, increased by 2d. an hour (7d. to 9d.).
		Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 23 Oct., 1958‡	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 2¼d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—Group 1 authorities 4s. 10¼d. an hour, Group 2 4s. 9¼d.
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom..	First pay day in Jan.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡‡ by 1s. 6d. a week (62s. to 63s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (40s. 4d. to 41s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 30th Dec., 1958	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡‡ by 1s. 6d. a week (6s. 6d. to 8s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	do.	First pay day in Jan.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers§§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡‡ by 1s. 6d. a week (51s. 6d. to 53s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (34s. 4d. to 35s. 4d.) for younger workers.

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

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

‡ Includes Post Office manipulative rank and file grades (page 194 in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1958") and messengers, paperkeepers, non-industrial car drivers and non-industrial cleaners in other Departments, for whom changes in rates of wages and hours of labour are published from time to time in this GAZETTE.

§ The towns concerned are Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Derby, Hornchurch (to the extent which it falls outside a radius of 16 miles of Charing Cross), Huddersfield, Middlesbrough, Southend-on-Sea and Wolverhampton. The extension of the national rate area to include towns previously in the provincial rate area is proceeding in annual stages on the basis of a descending population scale. The above extension represents the second stage under these arrangements, and all staff outside the London area will achieve national rates by 1st January, 1962.

|| These increases were agreed in December, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ The adoption of new minimum rates was agreed in December, 1958, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** These increases were the result of an award (No. 1190) of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 15th January, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 83 of this GAZETTE.

†† Engineering craftsmen, and building and civil engineering employees.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—*continued*

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Broadcasting	Great Britain	4 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation	New hourly rates introduced, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation and classification of grade. Rates after change: craftsmen, grade MC1 5s. 2d. an hour, MC2 5s. 6d., MC3 5s. 9½d., MC4 6s. 1d., MC5 6s. 6d., MC6 7s.; non-craftsmen, grade M1 4s. 1½d., M2 4s. 2½d., M3 4s. 3½d., M4 4s. 4½d., M5 4s. 7½d., M6 4s. 9½d., M7 4s. 11½d.; women, grade W1 3s. 5d., W2 3s. 10d.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st JANUARY, 1959

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services 116

Manufacturing Industries only* .. . 116

At 31st January, 1959, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 116 for all workers in all industries and services and 116 for all workers in manufacturing industries only,* both figures being the same as at the end of December.

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, are given on page 56 of this GAZETTE. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as

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

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

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

	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
All industries and services ..	1.545	1.598	1.687	1.561
Manufacturing industries only*	1.517	1.631	1.708	1.545

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

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

I—All Industries and Services

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	112
1958	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	115	116	116	116
1959	116											

II—Manufacturing Industries only*

All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112
1958	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	116	116	116
1959	116											

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5(-)	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages {	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 } Monthly averages {	113.8	114.0	115.8	113.9
1956, March ..	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
June ..	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
September ..	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
December ..	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, March ..	107.6	107.2	108.9	107.6
June ..	110.8	110.0	111.8	110.9
September ..	111.5(+)	111.1	112.7	111.5(+)
December ..	112.1	112.1	113.7	112.2
1958, January ..	112.2	112.3	113.9	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.6	114.3	112.6
March ..	112.5(+)	112.7	114.4	112.7
April ..	112.6	112.8	114.5(-)	112.7
May ..	112.7	113.1	114.7	112.9
June ..	113.3	113.6	115.3	113.4
July ..	113.6	114.0	115.6	113.7
August ..	113.9	114.7	116.0	114.1
September ..	114.5(+)	114.9	116.5(+)	114.7
October ..	115.9	115.7	117.7	115.9
November ..	116.0	115.8	118.0	116.1
December ..	116.1	116.0	118.1	116.2
1959, January ..	116.1	116.0	118.2	116.2

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 October, 1958, are given in an article on pages 45 to 53 of this GAZETTE. As stated in this article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and

Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } Monthly averages {	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
June ..	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
September ..	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
December ..	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, March ..	106.8	107.2	107.9	107.0
June ..	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
September ..	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8
December ..	112.2	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January ..	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.3
February ..	112.5(-)	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)
March ..	112.5(-)	112.5(-)	113.4	112.5(+)
April ..	112.6	112.7	113.5(+)	112.6
May ..	112.7	113.1	113.9	112.9
June ..	112.9	113.4	114.1	113.1
July ..	113.1	113.5(+)	114.3	113.3
August ..	113.4	113.9	114.5(+)	113.5(+)
September ..	113.7	114.1	114.8	113.8
October ..	115.8	115.3	116.3	115.7
November ..	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	115.9
December ..	116.0	115.5(-)	116.6	116.0
1959, January ..	116.0	115.5(-)	116.5(+)	115.9

October, 1958, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 9½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 10 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 10 per cent. for earnings and 10 per cent. for rates of wages.

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

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th JANUARY, 1959

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

At 13th January, 1959, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th December, 1958, compared with 108 at 14th January, 1958.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th JANUARY, 1959

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 13th January, 1959, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th JANUARY, 1959 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes ..	119	52
Meat and bacon ..	110	89
Fish ..	117	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat ..	87	19
Milk, cheese and eggs ..	110	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. ..	100	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery ..	104	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned ..	125	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned ..	102	19
Other food ..	104	15
Total—Food ..	109.8	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	105.9	71
III. Tobacco ..	107.8	80
IV. Housing ..	125.8	87
V. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke ..	120	28
Other fuel and light ..	113	27
Total—Fuel and light ..	116.6	55
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings ..	103	35
Radio, television and other household appliances ..	95	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware ..	102	10
Total—Durable household goods ..	100.1	66
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing ..	104	20
Men's underclothing ..	104	7
Women's outer clothing ..	102	22
Women's underclothing ..	104	6
Children's clothing ..	104	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials ..	98	21
Footwear ..	103	19
Total—Clothing and footwear ..	102.2	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		
Motoring and cycling ..	106	30
Fares and other transport ..	119	38
Total—Transport and vehicles ..	113.4	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		
Books, newspapers and periodicals ..	126	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. ..	111	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. ..	105	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods ..	113.6	59
X. Services:		
Postage and telephones ..	132	6
Entertainment ..	112	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning ..	114	29
Total—Services ..	114.8	58
ALL ITEMS ..	110.4	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 13th January was therefore 110.4, taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables, beef and fish, were partly offset by a marked reduction in the average price of eggs. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110, compared with 109 for the previous month.

Housing

The main change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of both privately-owned and local authority dwellings left unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 126, compared with 125 for the previous month.

Clothing and Footwear

There were slight falls in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing, particularly outer clothing. For the clothing and footwear group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102, compared with 103 for the previous month.

Services

The principal change in the charges for services included in this group was a seasonal fall in the average level of charges for dry cleaning. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges fell by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 115.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, transport and vehicles, and miscellaneous goods, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 117, 100, 113 and 114 respectively.

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

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

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

Retail Prices Overseas

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100 Nov., 1958	108	Nil	Nil
All Items* ..		108	Nil	- 1
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June 1957 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1958	121.0	+ 0.3	+ 9.9
Food ..	" "	121.0	+ 1.2	+ 8.9
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Dec., 1958			
All Items ..		119	Nil	+ 1
Food ..		125	+ 1	Nil
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100 Oct., 1958			
All Items ..		66.77	- 0.65	+ 2.16
Food ..	" "	76.32	- 1.41	+ 1.52
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Dec., 1958			
All Items ..		121	Nil	- 1
Food ..	" "	119	+ 2	- 3
Other Countries				
Australia (6 Capital cities)	1952-53 = 100 Sept., 1958			
All Items ..		116.9	+ 0.4†	+ 1.8
Food ..		114.2	- 0.2†	+ 0.4
Canada	1949 = 100 Dec., 1958			
All Items ..		126.2	- 0.1	+ 3.1
Food ..		122.2	- 1.0	+ 3.4
India*	1949 = 100 Oct., 1958			

DISPUTES, ACCIDENTS, MISCELLANEOUS

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Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 174. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during January in these 187 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 35,300. The aggregate number of working days lost during January at the establishments concerned was about 84,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	—	101	101	12,100	18,000
Vehicles	1	8	9	13,800	35,000
Building and Contracting	6	25	31	2,100	12,000
All remaining industries and services	6	40	46	7,300	19,000
Total, January, 1959	13	174	187	35,300	84,000
<i>Total, December, 1958</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>43,000</i>
<i>Total, January, 1958</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>61,500</i>	<i>99,000</i>

Of the total of 84,000 days lost in January, 76,000 were lost by 34,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 22,600 were directly involved and 11,800 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 January also included 8,000 days lost by 900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 164 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during January, 74, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 39, directly involving 5,900 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 5,700 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 174 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 16, directly involving 2,900 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 52, directly involving 7,300 workers, on other wage questions; 28, directly involving 4,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 75, directly involving 8,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and three, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

Principal Stoppages during January

A stoppage of work by crane drivers and slingers employed at Birmingham in the manufacture of motor vehicles began on the night-shift 16th/17th January. It was caused by the rejection by the employer of a claim for an "accident free" bonus. By 22nd January, 200 workers were directly involved and some 6,000 other workers were rendered idle at the same establishment. Work was resumed, pending negotiations, on 26th January. The two largest stoppages in the coal mining industry occurred at Barnsley and Doncaster. At Barnsley some 985 workers were involved in a stoppage which began on 22nd January and arose out of a refusal by the workers to accept alternative work when coal stripping had to be stopped. Work was resumed on 26th January pending negotiations. The stoppage at Doncaster which began on 27th January and ended on 31st January arose out of a dispute over the calculation of wages. About 850 workers were directly involved in this stoppage and about 180 were indirectly involved.

* 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.

† In addition to those involved at the establishment concerned, approximately 8,000 workers at other establishments were rendered idle as a result of this stoppage.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 82, compared with 107 (revised figure) in the previous month and 86 (revised figure) in January, 1958. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 14 fatal accidents were reported in January, compared with 8 in the previous month and 43 in January, 1958. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for January, 1959. The figures in this article are provisional.

Mines and Quarries*

	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Coal Mines:	
Underground	27
Surface	—
Other Stratified Mines	—
Miscellaneous Mines	1
Quarries	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	30

Factories

Wool and Carpets	1	Railway Service	
Brick Making and other Clay Products (except Pottery)	2	Brakemen and Goods Guards	1
Lime, Cement and other Minerals	2	Engine Drivers and Motormen	1
Iron Extraction and Conversion	2	Guards (Passenger)	—
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	5	Labourers	1
Locomotive Building and Repairing	1	Permanent Way Men	5
Engine Building and Repairing	1	Porters	1
Constructional Engineering Non-rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair)	2	Shunters	1
Miscellaneous Machine Making	1	Other Grades	2
Other Metal Manufacture and Repair	2	Contractors' Servants	—
Wooden Furniture	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	12
Saw Milling, Plywood and Boards	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	82
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and Patent Fuel	2	Seamen	
Food	2	Trading Vessels	10
Electricity Generation	2	Fishing Vessels	4
Rubber	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	14
		Total (including Seamen)	96

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar
Shipbreaking	Mineral Oil
Other contact with Molten Lead	TOTAL
Printing	18
Electric Accumulator Works	Chromic Ulceration
Paint and Colour Works	Manuf. of Bichromates
Other Industries	Chromium Plating
TOTAL	TOTAL
5	10
Aniline Poisoning	Total, Cases
Hides and Skins	35
Other Industries	II. Deaths
TOTAL	Nil
2	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st January, 1959.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Fourth Quarter of 1958

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the period 1st October, 1958, to 31st December, 1958 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to industry. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

1. A *notifiable accident* is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages for the work at which he was employed, the day of occurrence of the accident being excluded. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

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

3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or

industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

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

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

6. The accidents are classified according to the Factory Inspectorate's industrial classification.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Fourth Quarter, 1958, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	20	4,282	4,302
E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)	9	2,085	2,094
E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield)	10	2,811	2,821
North Midland	9	2,477	2,486
Eastern and Southern	10	3,579	3,589
London (North)	13	3,515	3,528
London (South)	13	3,303	3,316
South Western	8	2,134	2,142
Wales	10	2,465	2,475
Midland (Birmingham)	9	2,162	2,171
Midland (Wolverhampton)	12	2,261	2,273
North Western (Liverpool)	13	4,314	4,327
North Western (Manchester)	20	2,827	2,847
Scotland	27	5,205	5,232
Totals	183	43,420	43,603

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Fourth Quarter, 1958, by Industry

Industry	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile			
Cotton	—	886	886
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	2	786	788
Flax, Hemp and Jute	—	269	269
Silk, Rayon, etc.	—	161	161
Hosiery	—	85	85
Other Textiles	1	159	160
Total Textile	3	2,346	2,349
Non-Textile			
Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement	2	496	498
Brick, Pipe and Tile Making	1	446	447
Other Clay, Stone, Lime and Cement	—	—	—
Total	3	942	945
Metals			
Metal Extracting and Refining	1	420	421
Metal Conversion	5	955	960
Iron, Steel and Other Metal Rolling	5	1,184	1,189
Metal Tube Making and Wire Drawing	—	528	528
Metal Founding	4	1,889	1,893
Metal Galvanising, Tinning, Plating and Enamelling	1	163	164
Total	16	5,139	5,155
Engineering Works (other than Machine Making), Machine and Other Tools			
Marine Engine building and repairing	1	308	309
Locomotive building and repairing	2	403	405
Other Engine building and Transmission Machinery	—	203	203
Boiler Making	—	291	291
Constructional Engineering	2	572	574
Electrical Engineering	4	1,526	1,530
Hydraulic, Ventilating and Pneumatic Engineering	—	243	243
Machine Tool and Other Tool Making	1	295	296
Total	10	3,841	3,851
Machinery, Machinery Accessories, etc.			
Textile Machinery and Accessories	—	157	157
Other Miscellaneous Machine Making	1	745	746
General and Jobbing Engineering, Making and Repairing Machinery	8	2,264	2,272
Railway and Tramway Plant and Vehicles	1	859	860
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, Carts	7	1,911	1,918
Ordnance and Munitions of War	1	460	461
Total	18	6,396	6,414
Light Metal Trades			
Industrial Appliances (Locks, Bolts, Screws, Springs, Chains, etc.)	1	373	374
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	3	575	578
Shipbuilding	12	2,130	2,142
Aircraft	1	530	531
General Woodwork			
Sawmills, Joinery and General Woodworking	2	1,238	1,240
Box and Packing Case Making	—	77	77
Brushes and Other Special Woodware	—	80	80
Other Builders' Materials	—	140	140
Total	2	1,535	1,537
Furniture, etc.			
Cabinet and Chair Making, Upholstery	—	115	115
Other Furniture Making	—	351	351
Total	—	466	466
Chemicals, etc.			
Artificial Manure	—	54	54
Coal Tar	3	316	319
Other Chemicals	10	979	989
Paint, Colours and Varnish	—	113	113
Total	13	1,462	1,475
Tanning, Currying Leather			
Total	1	173	174
Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Cleaning			
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	—	226	226
Cloth Finishing, Raising, Lapping, Making-up and Packing	—	25	25
Job Dyeing, Other Finishing, Cleaning and Dyeing	—	39	39
Laundries	—	126	126
Total	—	416	416
Wearing Apparel and Articles for Personal Use			
Tailoring	—	95	95
Dress, Millinery, Underclothing, and Other Wearing Apparel	—	239	239
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	—	172	172
Total	—	506	506
Rubber Trades			
Total	—	431	431
Paper, Printing and Stationery			
Paper, Cardboard and Millboard Making	2	959	961
Letterpress and Lithographic Printing and Bookbinding	—	473	473
Cardboard and Paper Box Making	—	215	215
Other Printing, Photography, etc.	—	202	202
Total	2	1,849	1,851
Food			
Flour and Other Milling	1	220	221
Bakeries	1	638	639
Confectionery (Sugar), Groceries, etc.	1	616	617
Other Foods	2	1,387	1,389
Total	5	2,861	2,866
Drink			
Alcoholic	1	705	706
Non-Alcoholic	—	133	133
Total	1	838	839
Tobacco and Matches			
Oilseeds, Oil Refining and Extracting	3	305	308
Soap, Starch, Candles, etc.	—	83	83
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Sports Articles, etc.	1	348	349
Gas Works	2	653	655
Electrical Stations	2	602	604
Other Miscellaneous Industries	1	231	232
Total Non-Textile	97	34,626	34,723
Places under Sections 105–108 of Factories Act, 1937			
Docks (Section 105)	6	1,520	1,526
Building Operations (Section 107)			
Construction	35	2,999	3,034
Maintenance	18	790	808
Demolition	5	130	135
Total	58	3,919	3,977
Works of Engineering Construction (Section 108)	15	663	678
Warehouses (Section 105)	4	346	350
Total: Places under Ss. 105–108 of the Factories Act, 1937	83	6,448	6,531
Grand Total	183	43,420	43,603

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 8th December, 1958.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,637 and 3,173 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 2,756 males and 417 females; of the total, 2,105 were disabled persons. During the period 1,071 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period at:			
Able-bodied	532	19	551
Disabled	848	238	1,086
Total	1,380	257	1,637
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	970	23	993
Disabled	976	73	1,049
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	59	12	71
Disabled	327	201	528
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	4	—	4
Disabled	20	8	28
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	400	100	500
Total	2,756	417	3,173
Trainees placed in Employment during period at:			
Able-bodied	401	16	417
Disabled	525	129	654
Total	926	145	1,071

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 8th December, 1958, the number of trainees placed in employment was 139,308, of whom 123,311 were males and 15,997 were females.

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Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1958 (page 73).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 31st December, 1958, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	December Quarter, 1958	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	4	1,773
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	10	1,008
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	13	2,223
Total of orders made	27	5,004
No orders made against the employers concerned	7	4,808
Total of cases determined	34	9,812

Of the total of 9,812 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,129 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the December quarter, 1958, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against seven determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and of these determinations, four were confirmed and three were reversed.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

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

Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1958

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1958, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 310, with a gross tonnage of 2,234,158 tons, compared with 328 vessels of 2,299,133 tons gross at the end of September, a decrease of 64,975 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 222,150 at the end of December. This figure was 27,710 tons less than at the end of September, and was the lowest figure since March, 1946. It represented 9.9 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country, compared with 40.4 per cent. when the peak export figure of 825,745 tons was reached in September, 1950.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of December amounted to 10,002,846 tons gross, of which 22.34 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of December was 7,768,688, a decrease of 137,970 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 399,329; this was 22,209 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter, and the highest figure recorded. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 5,497,170 tons, or 55.0 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,064,195, representing 47.6 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1958 were 9 steamers, of 144,620 tons, and 49 motorships, of 217,560 tons, a total of 58 vessels, of 362,180 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 13 steamers, of 187,857 tons, and 62 motorships, of 202,270 tons, a total of 75 vessels, of 390,127 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 11 steamers, of 191,548 tons, and 64 motorships, of 249,317 tons, a total of 75 vessels, of 440,865 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude wood and non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During January the Tribunal issued thirty-two awards, Nos. 1183 to 1214*. Six of these are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1186 (12th January).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and members of the trade unions represented by the Operatives' Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For a removal, in respect of Qualified Benders and Fixers, of the differential rate of 2d. an hour below the current standard craftsman's rate. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1190 (15th January).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services (Scotland) Manual Workers and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in wages of 7s. 6d. a week. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the adult male manual worker on the basic grade should be increased by 5s. 6d. a week, with effect as from 1st November, 1958.

Award No. 1196 (21st January).—Parties: Members of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators in Scotland and members of the Scottish Painters' Society in their employment. **Claim:** For the payment of 4d. an hour above the standard rate to operatives using the Spray Painting Machine. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded 1d. an hour above the standard rate.

Award No. 1198 (21st January).—Parties: Members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and members of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union in their employment. **Claim:** For salary increases to female clerical workers employed in the engineering industry. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1202 (27th January).—Parties: Members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and certain members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in platers' helpers' lieu rates for the Tyne, Wear and Scottish East Coast Districts. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded lieu rates, a week of 44 hours, for the platers' helpers concerned of 1948. and 197s. for new work and repair work respectively for the Tyne and Wear Districts, and of 197s. 8d. and 200s. 8d. for new work and repair work respectively for the Scottish East Coast District.

Award No. 1209 (29th January).—Parties: Members of the Scottish Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation Limited and the Scottish Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacturers' Association and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase of 7s. 6d. a normal working week in the base rate for adult female timeworkers, in the base rate for adult male workers, in the piecework basis time rate for female workers, and in the minimum guaranteed wage for adult female pieceworkers, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers, and for a maximum credit of eight weeks in respect of holiday pay for unemployment suffered in any holiday pay year. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded an increase of 5s. a normal working week for adult workers on all counts, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers. They also found in favour of the claim in respect of a maximum of 8 weeks' holiday credits for unemployment.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During January the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued ten awards, one of which is summarised below. The other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1247 (22nd January).—Parties: The County Councils of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, County Londonderry, and Tyrone, and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by the County Councils. **Claim:** For (a) the payment of rates of pay according to the Building and Civil Engineering Schedule for the various districts;

(b) a working week of 44 hours; (c) two weeks' annual holiday with pay; and (d) six public holidays with pay. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded (1) that item (a) of the claim had not been established; (2) that the working week shall be an average of 46 hours (exclusive of meal time and overtime) throughout the working weeks in the calendar year; the weekly hours from month to month to be arranged at the discretion of the County Council, so, however, that the average of 46 hours is maintained over the working weeks in the calendar year; (3) that, in addition to six days of public holidays with pay, the workers to whom the claim relates shall be entitled to two weeks' annual holiday with pay in each calendar year on the basis of one day of annual holiday for each month of employment during the period of twelve months immediately preceding 1st March in each year, which annual holidays may be allowed by the County Council in more than one period, provided that one of these periods is of not less duration than six consecutive working days. The award to have effect from 2nd March, 1959.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 357 to 359,* which are summarised below.

Award No. 357 (5th January).—Parties: Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers and Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. **Claim:** For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Radio Operators in the Composite Signals Organisation. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that:—(a) the salary scale (London, male) of the Composite Signals Organisation Radio Operator shall be revised with effect from 1st July, 1957, as follows:—Age 21 £625, age 22 £655, age 23 £685, age 24 £715, age 25 £755, then by £40 to £955 by £45 to £1,000; (b) the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 358 (5th January).—Parties: Association of Scientific Workers and the Post Office. **Claim:** For increased scales of salary with retrospective effect for Ex-Cable and Wireless "A" Optant Supervising grades employed in the Overseas Telegraph Service of the Post Office. **Award:** The Tribunal found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 359 (19th January).—Parties: Civil Service Union and the Ministry of Supply. **Claim:** Relating to starting pay on entry to Photoprinters Grade I assimilated from the Industrial Grade Reproduction Operator B. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During January no awards were issued by the Industrial Court.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During January, one award was issued by an Independent Chairman appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to preside over a Court of Arbitration set up by the two Sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Roadstone Quarrying Industry to resolve a dispute arising under the Area 4 Section of Limestone of the Council. The issue was whether the Standstill Clause No. 7 in the Area 4 (Limestone) agreement entitled the employers to set off the national wage increase agreed in February, 1957, where the pieceworkers earned more than 25 per cent. above their relevant day rate. The Court failed to reach agreement and the Independent Chairman was therefore required under the terms of his appointment to give a decision. He ruled that the Standstill Clause No. 7 in the Area 4 (Limestone) was still operative in its original form and that his interpretation of the Clause led to the conclusion that it entitled the employers to set off the national wage increase of 2d. on the adult unskilled minimum rate agreed in February, 1957, where the pieceworkers earn more than 25 per cent. above their relevant day rate.

In addition, a Panel of Arbitration set up by the two Sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Roadstone Quarrying Industry was presided over by an Independent Chairman appointed by the Minister under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The panel, which met to resolve a dispute arising over the adjustment of bonus payments at an individual undertaking, was able to reach agreement.

* See footnote * in second column on page 87.

* See footnote * in second column on page 87.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.F.C.(28), dated 2nd January, for amending the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary shop managers and temporary shop managersesses, and the guaranteed weekly remuneration provisions.

Retail Drapery and Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O.(31), dated 13th January, for amending the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary shop managers and temporary shop managersesses, and the guaranteed weekly remuneration provisions.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During January the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:

The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 2 (C.T.(63)), dated 1st January and effective from 16th January. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and amends the holiday provisions by increasing the maximum amount of holiday remuneration and accrued holiday remuneration payable to a worker, other than an outworker.—See page 74.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 151 (P.(70)), dated 27th January and effective from 11th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) (Amendment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 179 (O.(62)), dated 30th January and effective from 13th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers (other than homeworkers).

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during January.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.H.G. (N.155)), dated 6th January and effective on and from 19th January. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.—See page 75.

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (N.I.R.H. (N.20)), dated 13th January and effective on and from 29th January. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.—See page 76.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during January.

Wages Regulation Orders

During January the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Boards concerned:—

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 150 (L.N.R.(48)), dated 27th January and effective from 22nd February. This Order prescribes revised weekly remuneration for male and female workers other than managers and club stewards.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order, 1959: S.I. 1959 No. 177 (I.S.C.(31)), dated 29th January and effective from 23rd February. This Order prescribes revised weekly remuneration for male and female workers, and amends the provisions relating to payment of accrued holiday remuneration.

* See footnote * in second column on page 87.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself. It is no longer necessary for a claimant to obtain leave to appeal (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1958, page 180).

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. 30/58 (18th July)

A share fisherman claimed unemployment benefit when bad weather prevented his vessel from leaving harbour at the normal early morning time. Conditions improved sufficiently to permit vessels to sail about 11 a.m. and return on the tide at 2.30 p.m. but no vessels left harbour. Held that, in these circumstances, the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing. Regulation 14B(2)(a) of the Mariners Regulations should be construed as relating to all normal and reasonable times for putting to sea on the day and at the locality in question.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that in respect of 7th February, 1958, the claimant satisfies the provisions of regulation 14B(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]; and accordingly he is not debarred, in terms of that regulation, from receiving unemployment benefit.

"The essential facts of the case, which were at first somewhat in controversy, are now clearly ascertained and may be briefly stated.

"The claimant is one of a number of share fishermen operating from the small fishing harbour of W. It is normal for vessels going out to fish from that harbour to put out to sea early in the morning. In the early morning of 7th February, 1958, there was a heavy swell which made it impossible for any fishing vessel to leave W. harbour at or about the normal time for doing so. The claimant, along with other fishermen at W., who were unable to put to sea, signed the unemployment register that day, giving as his reason—'Bad weather'. Later in the day the swell moderated, so that it would have been possible for vessels from W. to go out from the harbour about 11 a.m. If they had done so, they would have had to return to W. about 2.30 p.m. in order to get in with the tide; or alternatively, no doubt, they could have stayed out longer and gone back to another port. In fact no vessel from W. left harbour that day.

"The sole question which is raised in the present claim for unemployment benefit is whether the claimant (whose case is taken as a test case) satisfies the provisions of regulation 14B(2) of the Regulations above cited and, in particular, branch (a) thereof. It is not in doubt that the claimant is a person who is required to satisfy the regulation. The local insurance officer held that the claimant did not satisfy the regulation; and on appeal the local tribunal (by a majority) adhered. The question is a pure question of construction of the regulation.

"Regulation 14B(2) is in the following terms—'Where such a share fisherman is a master or member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which either the master or any member of the crew is the owner or part owner, he must, in addition to satisfying the additional condition contained in the preceding paragraph, also prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on that day for the reason—(a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being repairs or maintenance, to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from fishing.'

"The crux of the question at issue is well indicated by the local tribunal in their findings, where they say—'That the claimant has not proved, in terms of the Mariners Regulations, that bad weather prevented fishing from W. at some part of the day on 7th February, 1958.' Similarly the insurance officer now concerned submits—'. . . the vessel on which the claimant was berthed at W. could not on account of the state of the weather have reasonably put to sea with a view to fishing during the early hours of the morning of 7.2.58, but could have done so later in the day. That being so it is my submission that the claimant . . . cannot succeed in a contention that it was on account of the state of the weather that the

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series: Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 87.

vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing on 7.2.58.' (The underlinings are mine.)

"In my opinion the interpretation of the regulation implied in this submission cannot be supported, at any rate in its most extreme form. In attempting to construe the regulation I put aside analogies from other regulations relating to other matters as not being helpful. The regulation in question, by using the word 'reasonably' indicates that the test which it embodies is to be applied in a reasonable, and therefore practical, manner. To say that the regulation is not satisfied unless throughout the entirety of the day the weather was such that the vessel could not put to sea is in my view unnecessary and unjustified, having regard to the manifest practical purpose of the regulation. It is important to remember that the regulation in question is designed to impose an additional condition with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit. A claimant who seeks to satisfy regulation 14B(2) is required, in addition, to satisfy the ordinary conditions of unemployment benefit, and also the additional special conditions set forth in regulation 14B(1). In other words, he must also (on the day in question) be (or be deemed to be) available for work, and he must also prove that he has not neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment as a fisherman. In any given locality the normal times for putting out may be regarded, in my opinion, as broadly representing the times at which a fishing vessel may reasonably be expected to put out. If the vessel is prevented from doing so at or about the normal times, by stress of weather, the fisherman is still required to prove (in order to qualify for unemployment benefit) that he is available for employment and that he has not neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment as a fisherman. Having regard to these co-existing requirements, it seems to me that in order to give force and efficacy to regulation 14B(2)(a) it is not necessary to read it as requiring that throughout the entire day in question it should be impossible to put to sea on account of the weather. It is sufficient, in my opinion, to construe regulation 14B(2)(a) as relating to all normal and reasonable times for putting to sea on the day and at the locality in question; and in my opinion that is how it ought to be construed.

"There is no suggestion that in ordinary course a vessel leaving W. harbour on that day in order to fish would do so as late as 11 a.m. Therefore, having regard to the simple admitted facts of the present case, I hold that branch (a) of regulation 14B(2) is satisfied. It is unnecessary to consider whether any other branch of the regulation is also satisfied, for the four branches are alternative. Assuming that all other relevant conditions of benefit are satisfied, the claimant will be entitled to the benefit claimed.

"The claimant's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. 31/58 (15th August)

A married woman with 2 young children was not prepared to work outside an area of about six miles radius. She was prepared to work in a shop or with the I.C.I. (who were substantial employers of labour in the area) and had done temporary work for the post office. Held that the claimant was not without reasonable prospects of securing employment, nor was the absence of such prospects due to the restrictions she imposed; therefore Regulation 6(1)(aa) did not apply.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is allowed.

"The claimant is a married woman aged 28 years with two young children. Her claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 5th December, 1957, and following days was disallowed by the local insurance officer in terms of regulation 6(1)(aa) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended. Disallowance was affirmed by the local tribunal on appeal.

"Regulation 6(1)(aa) as amended provides that, for the purposes of unemployment benefit, where in respect of any day a person places restrictions on the nature, hours, rate of remuneration or locality or other conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept, and as a consequence of those restrictions has no reasonable prospects of securing employment, that day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment; unless certain conditions are satisfied. It is necessary to consider first whether the claimant's case is one to which this regulation is properly applicable. In order that it may be applicable, it must be shown (1) that the claimant placed restrictions on the nature, hours, rate of remuneration or locality or other conditions of employment which she was prepared to accept; and (2) that she had no reasonable prospects of securing employment as a consequence of the restrictions.

"The claimant had been employed as a shop assistant until July, 1956. She then gave up her employment as she was expecting her second baby. In November, 1956, she re-entered the labour market, and claimed and was awarded unemployment benefit. For three weeks at Christmas, 1956, she was employed temporarily by the post office. Thereafter she remained unemployed, so that by 5th December, 1957, she had been unemployed for nearly a year. On 5th December, 1957, the claimant completed form L.T. 105 (Rev.). In particular, she was asked—'What type or types of employment are you prepared to accept?' and to this she answered 'Shop. I.C.I. Foundry.' (I.C.I. are substantial employers of labour in the claimant's district.) The claimant was also asked—'In which district(s) are you willing to work?' and in answer to this she specified three localities, namely F., G., and B., all of which are within six miles of her home. Apart from whatever restrictions are implied in these answers, the claimant imposed no other restrictions. She avowed herself available for full-time employment from Monday to Saturday, from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Her mother, she said, could look after the children.

"I do not think it can be disputed that the claimant did place a restriction on the locality of the employment which she was prepared to accept. The reporting officer noted that the claimant was not prepared to travel beyond G. (approximately six miles) from her

home to accept work. (G. is in fact the most distant of the three named localities, F., G., and B.) At the tribunal hearing it was observed that the 'area named' included certain other (industrial) districts, namely C. and Bo. I gather that the tribunal understood the claimant's restriction of locality to be not so much a restriction to the three specific places F., G., and B., but rather a restriction to an area of about six miles radius. This seems to me a reasonable way in which to interpret the restriction in question; and I so interpret it. Since the claimant was a married woman with a young family, it was not unnatural that she should wish to put some limit on the distance she would go to work. If, on the other hand, the claimant was willing to work anywhere, without restriction, there is no reason why she should not have said so.

"So far as concerns the nature of the employment which the claimant was willing to accept, the evidence of restriction is less clear. The answer which she gave—'Shop. I.C.I. Foundry'—covers a wide range. I note she is registered for employment alternatively as 'shop assistant or process worker'. I think it is fair also to take into account that in fact the claimant had not restricted herself to those named categories, for, as has been already mentioned, she had obtained temporary employment in the post office.

"While I am satisfied that the claimant imposed a restriction on the locality in which she was prepared to accept employment, I am not satisfied that she imposed any restriction, or at any rate, any narrow restriction on the nature of the employment which she was prepared to accept—provided, of course, it was employment suitable for her.

"The question then arises whether it can justly be said that she had no reasonable prospects of securing employment in consequence of such restrictions as she imposed: the material restriction being that the employment must be within (say) six miles of her home. The insurance officer now concerned with the case submits 'it is common knowledge that opportunities for the employment of married women in the area to which the claimant has restricted herself are not good and that they are demonstrably better in other parts of the country, for example in the London area.' That may be so: but looking to the wide range of employments which (as now appears) the claimant is prepared to consider, in relation to the area in question, I am not satisfied that the claimant was, at the relevant date, without reasonable prospects of securing employment, or that the absence of such prospect was due to the restrictions in question.

"In these circumstances I hold it is not established that regulation 6(1)(aa) applies to the case of the claimant as disclosed in the evidence before me. That being so, the question whether any of the escape clauses in the regulation can successfully be invoked does not arise. The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 33/58 (13th August)

An orthodox Jewish rabbi retrospectively claimed unemployment benefit for the first and second days of the Jewish Passover on which the law of his faith forbade him from engaging in any occupation other than the oral teaching of religious subjects. It was conceded that it is the practice in the orthodox Jewish faith to employ persons in such oral teaching on the afternoons of those days. The claimant was registered for employment as a tutor. Held that, because of the limitations imposed upon him by his faith, the claimant had good cause for failure to claim on the days in question, and, as it could not be said that he had no reasonable prospects of employment, he could be held to have been available for employment on those days.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 16th and 17th April, 1957.

"The claimant, who was unemployed and had been in receipt of unemployment benefit, was required to sign on at the employment exchange on Wednesday, 17th April, 1957, the signing-on days being Wednesday and Friday. On 18th April he attended at the employment exchange and was given a form on which to make a delayed claim for benefit. He then made a delayed claim in respect of 16th and 17th April, 1957, explaining that the reason for his delay in making a claim was that those days were the first and second days of the Jewish Passover.

"The claimant is an orthodox Jewish rabbi and he explained to me that he was forbidden by the law of his faith to engage in any occupation on those days, other than the oral teaching of religious subjects. This limitation upon his activities was based as to the first day upon biblical law and as to the second day on rabbinical law. He explained that, therefore, although 17th April, 1957, was the appropriate day for him to sign on, he was forbidden to do so by his religious obligations and he had come to the employment exchange the next day to explain. It is conceded by the insurance officer now concerned with this case that it is the practice in the orthodox Jewish faith to employ persons in the oral teaching of religious subjects to members of that faith on the afternoons of those days and that such employment is employed contributor's employment.

"In these circumstances it seems to me that the claimant has proved good cause for his failure to claim in respect of 16th and 17th April, 1957, before he did, and, consequently, he is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground that he failed to make a claim within the prescribed time. The claimant pointed out that his primary registration at the employment exchange was as a tutor and that his work as a meat supervisor on an earlier occasion had been only temporary and was connected with his religion. He was an orthodox Jewish rabbi and he contended that as such it could not be said that merely because he could on those days engage only in oral religious teaching there were no reasonable prospects of his obtaining employment. He conceded that on those days religious services would normally last from about 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. so that such teaching as he did would be limited to the afternoon.

"In the circumstances I do not think it can properly be said that he had no reasonable prospects of employment within the meaning

of Regulation 6(1)(aa) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1958 [S.I. 1958 No. 143].

"A rabbi of the orthodox Jewish faith, who has been following the occupation of teaching, might, I think, reasonably expect to be able to obtain opportunities of giving religious instruction in that faith on the afternoon of a day holy to that faith. In the circumstances, therefore, I do not think that I should be justified in holding that the claimant was not available for employed contributor's employment on 16th and 17th April, 1957, on account of the limitations which his faith imposed upon him and he is entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of those days. I allow the claimant's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 36/58 (4th September)

Because of the effect on the work of a dispute between joiners and scaffolders an employer discharged employees of the firm including the claimant, a joiner. The claimant referred to the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and contended that only an "issue" and not a "dispute" existed. Held that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute which concerned his conditions of employment and in which he was directly interested. What constitutes a trade dispute for the purposes of Section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, must be decided by reference to the definition contained in that section.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant lost employment on 23rd May, 1958, by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and is, therefore, disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (hereafter referred to as section 13), from 24th May, 1958, to 7th June, 1958 (both dates inclusive), which was the date on which the stoppage of work came to an end.

"The claimant lost employment on 23rd May, 1958, because his employer dismissed him with other employees of the firm. As a result there was a stoppage of work at the claimant's place of employment up to and including 7th June, 1958, work being resumed there on the following Monday, 9th June, 1958.

"The question to be determined in this appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. If he did so lose his employment, there can be no doubt that the claimant must incur disqualification for unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued, for it is not suggested that during the stoppage of work he became *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or that he became regularly engaged in some other occupation and without doubt he was directly interested in the trade dispute (if it was a trade dispute) which caused the stoppage of work.

"The sole issue is whether the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment. In answer to an inquiry the employer stated that on 23rd May, 1958, a notice in the following terms was displayed at his factory:—

'Notice'

"A dispute exists on this site between joiners and scaffolders over the erection of scaffolding as a support for shuttering. We have made every effort to get the two parties to arrange a settlement, but without success.

"A National Disputes Tribunal is meeting in London on May 30th to settle the dispute, but meanwhile our work has been brought to a standstill and we have no alternative but to pay off all men at 5 p.m. today.

"We have tried to get the two parties to agree a truce until the National Disputes Tribunal meet on Friday next, but they have not agreed to do so and so the whole site has to stop."

"In answer to the question 'Is the stoppage of work due to the inter-union dispute between the A. and the T. Union?' the employer answered 'Yes,' and in answer to the question 'Is this dispute causing the hold-up in work which has resulted in these men becoming unemployed as from 24th May, 1958?' the employer answered 'Yes.'

"In view of this information the local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit under section 13(1). From that decision the claimant appealed on the ground that no dispute existed. He referred to the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and stated that this Order distinguished between disputes and issues and the distinction might be explained by the following illustrations.

"A dispute arises where a decision to amend an existing agreement between an organisation or organisations of employers and a trade union or trade unions is presented by either of the parties to the agreement and they have failed to reach a settlement through the negotiation procedure agreed between them." "An issue is a claim presented by either an employer or trade union(s) that certain terms and conditions of employment agreed between organisations of employers and trade unions, and referred to as recognised terms and conditions of employment, should be applicable to that employer and his workers."

"The claimant added 'There was no stoppage of work due to a dispute, but merely an issue which hardly constitutes a dispute. The firm exercised their prerogative and discharged all the employees until a responsible body could reaffirm an agreement reached in 1953. Therefore, disqualification as described under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, is not applicable. This case and its appeal are unprecedented in that there was no stoppage of work—no strike action on the part of the employees—no lock-out on the part of the employers—and under such circumstances I therefore consider unemployment benefit should be paid.'

"At the hearing of his appeal before the local tribunal the claimant said that he was employed by J. G. and Sons from 10th March, 1958, to 23rd May, 1958, and on 23rd May, 1958, a disagreement existed between joiners and scaffolders as to who should erect certain scaffolding. On that date the employer discharged all workers on the site. No one had downed tools up to that time.

"The employer's representative said that work was going on up to the moment of the stoppage and that at the date of the hearing of the appeal before the local tribunal (2nd July, 1958) identical work was then going on. Production had gone down by the time the workers were dismissed.

"The local tribunal allowed the appeal of the claimant on the following grounds: 'We find that no trade dispute existed when the claimant was discharged.'

"At the hearing of the insurance officer's appeal to the Commissioner the claimant was represented by the same member of his trade union who represented him before the local tribunal and his submission on behalf of the claimant in support of the decision of the local tribunal was substantially the same as that put before the local tribunal in the appeal of the claimant, that is to say, that there was no dispute, but only an issue.

"I am unable to affirm the decision of the local tribunal. It is obvious, if I may say so without any lack of respect to the local tribunal or to the claimant's trade union representative, that neither the claimant's representative nor the local tribunal appreciated the question which they had to consider. What constitutes a 'dispute' for the purposes of section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, must be decided by reference to the definition of a trade dispute given in the Act itself and not by reference to the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951.

"Section 13(6)(b) provides that 'the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and employees or between employees and employees which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions of employment of any persons, whether employees in the employment of the employer with whom the dispute arises or not.'

"The evidence clearly establishes that there was a dispute between the joiners (of which the claimant was one) and the scaffolders, which was connected with their conditions of employment. That dispute was a trade dispute within the definition which I have quoted above and as a consequence of it the claimant's employer locked out the claimant and other employees of the firm. In the result a stoppage of work occurred at the claimant's place of employment and the claimant thereby lost employment.

"In the circumstances it is clearly shown that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, and therefore, he must be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for so long as that stoppage of work continued.

"The claimant lost his employment on 23rd May, 1958, and there was a full resumption of work on the following 9th June, 1958. He is therefore disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 24th May, 1958, to 7th June, 1958, and the appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 34/58 (4th July)

An unmarried labourer aged 22, living in Shetland, had been unemployed for 7 months and had no prospects of local employment. He refused employment as an unskilled worker at a place about 750 miles distant from his home. Held that the claimant had failed to show good cause for refusing a situation which could not be regarded as unsuitable. The pay was not lower than the claimant had been receiving and was at the rate generally observed in the district; the fact that no subsistence allowance was offered was not a tenable objection in view of the wages offered and the hostel accommodation available; and there were arrangements for the advance of travelling expenses in certain cases about which the claimant would have learnt if he had enquired of the employment exchange.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks immediately following the end of the benefit week in which this decision is given.

"The claimant is an unmarried man aged 22 years, who lives in Shetland. He was registered for employment as a labourer. On 25th February, 1958, he was notified of a vacant situation as an unskilled worker at a brickworks in Bletchley in Buckinghamshire, the offered rate of wages being 3s. 7½d. an hour. At that date the claimant had been unemployed for over seven months. He refused to apply for the situation. His stated reason for refusal was recorded as follows—'Would consider job if wages were higher. I was getting 4s. on last job per hr.' If the claimant had accepted the job he could have lodged in the employers' hostel for 45s. a week.

"The insurance officer decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period of six weeks, under section 13(2)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he had without good cause refused or failed to apply for or to accept a situation in suitable employment offered to him. The local tribunal, by a majority, allowed his appeal against that decision. They recorded their grounds of decision as follows—'The Tribunal considered that the claimant was justified in refusing or failing to apply for the situation offered on the grounds that the rate of wages offered was lower than that which he had been receiving locally, that no subsistence allowance was offered and that no offer was made to him of travelling expenses to Bletchley, Bucks.' The chairman dissented.

"It is in evidence that there were no local vacancies to which the claimant could be submitted. Bletchley, it is said, is about 500 miles from the claimant's home: but this appears to be an understatement. I make the distance more like 750 miles.

"The majority of the tribunal did not find in terms that the situation notified to the claimant was in itself unsuitable, and I do not think that that was their view. I interpret their decision as meaning that, for the three reasons specified, the claimant had good cause for refusing it.

"The first reason given is that the rate of wages offered was lower than the claimant had been receiving locally. The rate offered was the rate generally observed in the district, and when examined in detail it is found not to be lower than the claimant had been receiving: for the rate was in fact 3s. 7½d. an hour for day work, with

time and a quarter for night work, day shift and night shift being taken week about.

"The second reason given is that no subsistence allowance was offered. Looking to the rate of wages offered and to the fact that hostel accommodation was available at 45s. a week, I do not regard this as a tenable objection.

"The third reason given is that no offer of travelling expenses was made. I agree that in the present case travelling expenses would come to a substantial sum (the claimant says 'probably £10 including food'). This objection was apparently not mentioned to the employment exchange when the situation was refused. If inquiry had been made on this matter the claimant would have learned that there are arrangements whereby an advance of fare may be made against an undertaking to repay by instalments, and in fact in certain circumstances repayment of such advances may be partially remitted.

"It is of course true that the situation offered was a very long distance from the claimant's home. But as has already been stated he is an unmarried man of 22; and he has at no time indicated any personal or domestic reasons which require him to stay at home. He had been unemployed for over seven months, and there were no prospects of local employment. The claimant should have taken the job offered, rather than continue to stay at home drawing unemployment benefit. In the circumstances I entirely agree with the dissenting opinion of the chairman of the local tribunal who considered that the claimant had failed to show good cause for refusing a situation which could not be regarded as unsuitable.

"It is in evidence that the employment offered would have been 'permanent,' i.e. of indefinite duration. In these circumstances the claimant falls to be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks as provided by the statute.

"The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2; price 7d. (9d.)), dated 1st January; The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 151; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 27th January; The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) (Amendment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 179; price 3d. (5d.)), dated 30th January. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Council Act, 1945.—See page 84.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 150; price 7d. (9d.)), dated 27th January; The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 177; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 29th January. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 84.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1958 No. 211; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 15th December; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 212; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 15th December; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 213; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 15th December; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 214; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 19th December; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 216; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 29th December; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 3), dated 6th January. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 35, and page 84 of this issue).

The Training College Teachers (Salaries and Allowances) Amending Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 210; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 23rd December by the Ministry of Education under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1956, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The purpose of the Regulations is to grant improved salary scales, with effect from 1st January, 1959, to training college teachers.

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1958 (S.R. & O. 1958 No. 206), made on 19th December 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, page 11).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1959 (S.R. & O. 1959 No. 9), made on 22nd January by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) 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, page 11).

* See footnote * in next column.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—(1) *Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions and in Business Management.* 4th Edition, October, 1958. Price 3s. 6d. (4s.).—See page 57. (2) (i) *Choice of Careers, No. 17. Plumber.* Second Edition, October, 1958. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (ii) *No. 59. Accountant.* Second Edition, January, 1959. Price 9d. (11d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Coal Mining.—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the third quarter of 1958.* National Coal Board. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 57.

Education.—*Pamphlet No. 36. Teaching Mathematics in Secondary Schools.* Ministry of Education. Price 6s. (6s. 6d.).

Industrial Diseases.—*Pneumoconiosis in the Mining and Quarrying Industries. Digest of Statistics, 1957.* Ministry of Power. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 58.

International Labour Office.—*Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1958.* International Labour Office, Geneva. Obtainable in United Kingdom from Director, International Labour Office, 38-39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. Price £1 10s.—See page 59.

National Insurance.—*National Insurance Bill, 1959. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill.* Cmnd. 629. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 58.

Safety in Mines.—*Safety in Mines Research, 1957. 36th Annual Report.* Ministry of Power. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 57.

Statistics.—(i) *Studies in Official Statistics (No. 4). The Length of Working Life of Males in Great Britain.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 56. (ii) *The Commonwealth and the Sterling Area. 78th Statistical Abstract, 1957.* Board of Trade. Price 22s. 6d. (23s. 9d.).—See page 57.

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 26th, 27th and 28th May, 1959, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I, and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 26th May, 1959.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 27th May, 1959, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in July, 1959. It should be noted that holders of the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying, or applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and are, therefore, exempt from the written examination must submit their applications not later than 24th March.

Intending candidates should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 24th March, 1959. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.)

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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