



BRITISH LIBRARY
30 JUN 1960

Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXVIII, No. 6 JUNE, 1960 PRICE 2s. 0d. NET
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office Annual subscription 28s. 0d. including postage

CONTENTS

<i>Special Articles:</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Special Articles—continued.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Age and Regional Analysis of Employees	229	Contributions and Non-participating Employments: Miscellaneous Provisions; Assessment and Collection of Graduated Contributions; The National Insurance (Non-participation—National Health Service) Regulations, 1960; Second Quinquennial Review of the National Insurance Scheme	243
Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour for 1959 .. .	235	International Labour Organisation: 44th Session of International Labour Conference; Sixth Session of Petroleum Committee; Employment and Conditions of Work of Nurses	244
Summary of Monthly Statistics	235	Labour Overseas: Italy, Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Engineering Industry; Netherlands, Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in Clothing Industry .. .	245
Young Persons Entering Employment	236	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	246
Report of Crofters Commission for 1959	238	RETAIL PRICES	257
Report of the National Dock Labour Board for 1959 .. .	239	WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK	258
Social Services in Britain	239	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES .. .	268
Fourteenth Annual Report of National Coal Board .. .	240	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. .. .	269
Earnings in Coal Mining in Second Half-Year of 1959 .. .	241	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	271
Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work	241	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	271
Expenditure on Public Social Services	242		
Wages and Holidays in Retail Food Trades	242		
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: Safety on Work in Compressed Air; Washing Facilities in Factories .. .	242		
Protection of Agricultural Workers	242		
National Insurance: National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations; National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations; Liability of Employed Married Women to Pay Graduated Contributions; Graduated			

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

Age and Regional Analysis of Employees

ESTIMATES of the total numbers of employees, analysed by industry, are made by the Ministry of Labour every year on the basis of the counts of national insurance cards. The figures for end-May, 1959, were published in the February, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups (under and over 18) for which there are different rates of contributions. The insurance cards of persons aged 18 and over do not contain particulars of date of birth, and it is therefore impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of all insured persons are, however, entered in the account sheets in the Records Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and arrangements have been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the record sheets in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population. The principal item of information obtained is an age-analysis of the number of employees in each industry, but information is also obtained on a number of other subjects, including marital state (for women) and migration from Region to Region.

The organisation of the Records Branch greatly facilitates the selection of a random sample which can be regarded as representative of the whole. The basis of the organisation is the "insurance number". Every insured person has a number which consists of six digits followed by a suffix letter, and the ledger accounts in the Records Branch are divided into 100 divisions on the basis of the last two of the digits. The first division consists of the accounts of all insured persons with numbers ending in 00 and the 100th division consists of the accounts of persons with numbers ending in 99. Insurance numbers have been allocated in such a way that there is no possibility of any association between the last two digits in the insurance number and any characteristics of the insured persons, such as sex, age or industry. The suffix letters at the end of the insurance numbers are A, B, C or D, representing the four periods in the year in which insurance cards are exchanged for new cards. Cards with suffix letter A become due for exchange in March, those with B in June, those with C in September and those with D in December. Care has been taken to ensure that these suffix letters (like

the numbers) have been allocated in a random manner and that each of the four groups is also one-quarter of the total. Any one of the four groups can therefore be regarded as a representative cross-section of the working population.

For the purpose of the sample the selection was limited to accounts with suffix letter B in four ledger divisions. The sample thus represents approximately one-quarter of four ledger divisions, or one per cent. of the total insured population. It was limited to B accounts in order to establish direct comparison with the estimates of the total insured population in each industry which were based on the counts of insurance cards with suffix B that were due for exchange in June, 1959. The sample was analysed by sex, industry and age, and on the basis of the sample distribution the total number of employees aged 18 and over in each industry was then analysed into age-groups. Estimates of the numbers under 18 years of age in each industry were already available from the count of insurance cards, and those figures are included in the Tables on the following pages.

All figures computed on the basis of the sample are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in statistics based on sampling procedures. For example, the number of male employees aged 33 at June, 1959, is shown in the first Table on the next page as 313,000, this being the estimate resulting from the sampling procedure that was used. The true figure, which could be found only by a complete count, might not be exactly 313,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 302,000 to 324,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 19,000 female employees aged 68 is 16,000 to 22,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the Tables.

The figures in this article relate to employees only, i.e., employers and workers on their own account are excluded. They cover all classes of employees with the exception of the Armed Forces and Women's Services, and they include not only persons at work but also those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes. The whole analysis relates to Great Britain.

General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis by individual years of age of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services, excluding Armed Forces and Women's Services in Great Britain at end-May, 1959.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at end-May, 1959
(Thousands)

Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1959	Males	Females	Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1959	Males	Females
15	181	173	44	311	174
16	243	253	45	320	160
17	260	265	46	310	172
18	253	258	47	312	165
19	269	262	48	296	162
20	195	248	49	313	158
21	250	231	50	310	162
22	252	212	51	301	158
23	268	184	52	298	152
24	289	170	53	282	150
25	286	144	54	286	132
26	294	132	55	278	131
27	297	132	56	273	130
28	302	123	57	255	115
29	299	126	58	244	106
30	306	123	59	230	99
31	312	119	60	198	75
32	314	126	61	187	63
33	313	126	62	178	57
34	322	130	63	165	49
35	317	139	64	152	37
36	318	142	65	86	34
37	338	156	66	76	29
38	360	167	67	71	23
39	353	183	68	51	19
40	245	120	69	44	16
41	242	120	70 and over	165	49
42	266	143	Total aged 15 and over	14,230	7,640
43	294	156			

The total number of male employees increased between May, 1958, and May, 1959, by 10,000 compared with increases of 20,000 in the year ended May, 1958, and 100,000 in the year ended May, 1957. In the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1959 (page 206) attention was drawn to the fact that during the year ended May, 1958, the number of men of pensionable age, 65 or over, who left the employment field was greater than in the two previous years. This trend continued in the year ended May, 1959. In May, 1958, the number of male employees aged 64 or over was 717,000. In May, 1959, the number in the same group, now aged 65 or over, was 493,000. There was thus a reduction of 224,000 largely through retirement in the number of employees in that age-group in the year from May, 1958, to May, 1959. The corresponding reductions in the similar age-group in the years ended May, 1958, and May, 1957, were 194,000 and 152,000 respectively. The number of men aged 65 or over remaining in the field of employment fell from 597,000 in May, 1957, to 493,000 in May, 1959, i.e., from 4.2 per cent. to 3.5 per cent. of the total number of male employees. There was also some increase compared with previous years in wastage during the year ended May, 1959, among men aged 60 to 63 at the beginning of the year.

The only other significant change among male workers during the year was among persons of military age. As a result of the timing of the call-up of young men for National Service it has been usual in recent years for the number of employees aged 18 at the beginning of the year to be greater than the number aged 19 at the end of the year, and for the number aged 19 at the beginning of the year to be less than the number aged 20 at the end of the year. In the year ended May, 1959, because the reduction in the size of the Armed Forces slowed down the rate at which young men were called for military service, the number of employees aged 19 at the end of the year was almost exactly the same as the number aged 18 at the beginning, and the number aged 20 at the end of the year was 18,000 less than the number aged 19 at the beginning.

The total number of female employees increased between May, 1958, and May, 1959, by 40,000, compared with a decrease of 50,000 in the year ended May, 1958, and an increase of 50,000 in the year ended May, 1957. The wastage among women of pensionable age was almost exactly the same in the year ended May, 1959, as in the previous year. The number aged 59 or more at the beginning of the year and therefore 60 or more at the end of the year fell by 91,000 during the year ended May, 1959, and by 88,000 during the previous year. Among women aged 50 to 58 at the beginning of the year wastage was greater in the year ended May, 1959, than in the previous year, 44,000 as against 31,000. On the other hand, at all ages less than 50 there was a greater tendency on the part of women to remain in the field of employment than there was in the year ended May, 1958. Among those aged 30 to 49 at the beginning of the year there was an increase during the year of 58,000 in the total number of employees compared with an increase of 10,000 in the previous year. There is always an outflow of women from the labour force in the age-group 20 to 29 due to a great number of

women leaving employment permanently or temporarily as a result of marriage or child birth, but the net reduction during the year among those aged 20 to 29 at the beginning of the year was 148,000 in the year ended May, 1959, compared with 174,000 in the previous year. Finally, among the girls aged 15 to 19 at the beginning of the year the number in employment increased during the year ended May, 1959, by 92,000 as against an increase of 55,000 in the year ended May, 1958.

Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 232 to 234 give an age analysis principally in five-year groups of the numbers of employees in each of the Orders of the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries. In the Tables below an analysis is given separately for males and females for each of the main Orders showing the numbers in each of four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in the Order.

In all industries taken together the age distribution of males was very similar in May, 1959, to what it was in May, 1958. Just over half, 51 per cent., were under the age of 40 compared with 50 per cent. the year previously. The industries with the biggest proportion of male workers under the age of 40 were construction (60 per cent. of all male workers in the industry), timber, furniture, etc. (57 per cent.), agriculture, forestry and fishing (56 per cent.), engineering and electrical goods (55 per cent.) and distribution (55 per cent.). Those with the smallest proportion of male workers under the age of 40 were public administration (36 per cent.) and textiles (42 per cent.).

The overall age distribution among females was the same in May, 1959, as in the previous year when 57 per cent. of all female workers were under the age of 40. In the paper and printing industry 26 per cent. of the female workers were under the age of 20. Other industries with a high proportion under the age of 20 were insurance, banking and finance (25 per cent.), clothing and footwear (23 per cent.) and distribution (23 per cent.). The miscellaneous services, which include the catering trades and private domestic service, had a high proportion of middle aged and elderly women employees.

Percentage Analysis of Male Employees

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15	41	39	5
Mining and Quarrying	8	40	50	2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8	43	46	3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	5	43	49	3
Metal Manufacture	6	41	50	3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8	47	42	3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	11	38	47	4
Vehicles	6	45	47	2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	10	44	42	4
Textiles	8	34	52	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear	10	36	48	6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	8	44	45	3
Timber, Furniture, etc.	15	42	40	3
Paper, Printing and Publishing	10	42	44	4
Other Manufacturing Industries	7	43	46	4
Construction	11	49	38	2
Gas, Electricity and Water	4	41	54	1
Transport and Communication	5	41	51	3
Distributive Trades	14	41	41	4
Insurance, Banking and Finance	8	39	49	4
Professional and Scientific Services	5	43	47	5
Miscellaneous Services	11	38	44	7
Public Administration	3	33	59	5
Total, All Industries	9	42	46	3

Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17	44	36	3
Mining and Quarrying	14	51	31	4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	19	42	36	3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	21	45	31	3
Metal Manufacture	15	48	34	3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	16	48	33	3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	17	35	39	9
Vehicles	15	47	34	4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	15	44	36	5
Textiles	17	37	40	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear	16	43	37	4
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	15	45	36	4
Timber, Furniture, etc.	18	41	37	4
Paper, Printing and Publishing	26	41	29	4
Other Manufacturing Industries	18	43	35	4
Construction	17	48	30	5
Gas, Electricity and Water	13	51	33	3
Transport and Communication	13	49	33	5
Distributive Trades	23	40	33	4
Insurance, Banking and Finance	25	44	26	5
Professional and Scientific Services	7	43	43	7
Miscellaneous Services	11	33	45	11
Public Administration	9	37	46	8
Total, All Industries	16	41	37	6

Married Women

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the total number of employees who were married women (excluding widows) was 4,000,000 in May, 1959, i.e., 52 per cent. of all female employees. This was 170,000 more than in May, 1958. Eight years previously in May, 1951, there were 3,000,000 married women employees, about 43 per cent. of the total number of 7,085,000 female employees. In the eight years 1951-1959 the number of female employees increased by 555,000 and the number of married women employees by 1,000,000. This increase in the number of married women at work is due partly to an increase in the total number of married women—there were about 750,000 more married women in 1959 than in 1951—but is mainly the result of an increasing proportion of married women in the field of employment.

More than half the married women were employed in the distributive trades, in the professional services (mainly in education and the medical services) and in the miscellaneous services, which include catering, laundries and domestic service.

Regional Analysis

The Table below gives an analysis by age of the total numbers of employees in each administrative region of England and in Wales and Scotland in May, 1959. In the year ended May, 1959, the number of male employees increased in London and South Eastern Region, Eastern and Southern Region, South Western Region and Midland Region. It was unchanged in the North Midland Region and fell in East and West Ridings, North Western Region, Northern Region, Scotland and Wales. In each Region, irrespective of whether the total figure rose or fell, the number of employees aged 65 and over decreased during the year. The proportion of male workers aged 65 and over to all male workers was highest in London and South Eastern Region, where it was 4.2 per cent., and lowest in Northern Region where it was 2.4 per cent. Apart from Scotland all Regions showed an increase in the number of male employees aged less than 20, but the proportion of employees under this age in Scotland was still the highest at 10 per cent. compared with a figure of 8.5 per cent. for Great Britain.

The changes during the year in the age distribution of females were not great and were very similar in all Regions. The proportion of female workers under the age of 20 was highest in Northern Region, Scotland and Wales in all of which it was about 20 per cent. of all female workers, and lowest in London and South Eastern Region where it was under 13 per cent.

Inter-Regional Migration

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which

the insurance card was exchanged in 1959, and the corresponding code number for 1958. Where the former differs from the latter the inference is that the person concerned had moved from one Region to another between May, 1958, and May, 1959, although in some cases it may mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the Regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to new premises, without involving any change of residence for the person concerned. This is more likely to happen where Regional boundaries run through built-up areas, and for this reason the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern and Southern Region have been treated as one Region for the purpose of the statistics set out below.

It is important to bear in mind that the Regions are themselves very large areas and the migrations which may have taken place within them are not included in the figures. The figures also exclude movements of workpeople who entered employment for the first time between May, 1958, and May, 1959 (e.g., school-leavers from other Regions coming to London to take their first jobs). The movements into and out of each Region are shown in the Table below.

Region	Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net gain (+) or Loss (-) by Migration	In	Out	Net gain (+) or Loss (-) by Migration
London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern	94,000	78,000	+ 16,000	46,000	38,000	+ 8,000
South-Western	28,000	27,000	+ 1,000	14,000	12,000	+ 2,000
Midland	37,000	36,000	+ 1,000	14,000	14,000	—
North-Midland	30,000	29,000	+ 1,000	13,000	13,000	—
East and West Ridings	31,000	30,000	+ 1,000	11,000	15,000	- 4,000
North-Western	39,000	42,000	- 3,000	20,000	21,000	- 1,000
Northern	18,000	25,000	- 7,000	7,000	11,000	- 4,000
Scotland	14,000	22,000	- 8,000	9,000	10,000	- 1,000
Wales	17,000	19,000	- 2,000	8,000	8,000	—

During the year ended May, 1959, a total of 450,000 persons (308,000 males and 142,000 females) moved from one Region to another, very much the same numbers as in the two previous years. The main movements were into London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern and Southern Region, which between them gained 24,000 workers by migration, and out of Northern Region and Scotland which lost 11,000 and 9,000 workers respectively.

Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1959
Analysis by Region and Age

Region	(Thousands)											Total	
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
Males													
London and South-Eastern	132	112	285	355	375	402	327	388	373	319	209	144	3,421
Eastern and Southern	73	54	135	157	169	182	148	175	156	133	90	58	1,530
South-Western	41	32	68	79	88	96	76	92	85	77	53	27	814
Midland	74	50	130	154	159	171	140	152	133	117	77	47	1,404
North-Midland	53	36	86	103	117	125	99	108	104	87	62	34	1,014
East and West Ridings	60	49	104	124	136	146	110	129	121	117	81	35	1,212
North-Western	91	68	166	192	200	212	175	196	203	173	123	56	1,855
Northern	47	35	80	98	101	113	88	99	89	78	59	22	909
Scotland	80	60	137	146	150	157	130	144	139	121	79	50	1,393
Wales	33	26	63	70	72	82	65	68	74	58	47	20	678
Total—Males	684	522	1,254	1,478	1,567	1,686	1,358	1,551	1,477	1,280	880	493	14,230
Females													
London and South-Eastern	141	120	285	181	170	207	200	237	217	173	86	55	2,072
Eastern and Southern	73	54	104	68	66	84	74	85	74	53	30	18	783
South-Western	41	28	52	33	31	43	35	42	41	34	14	9	403
Midland	73	48	98	64	63	79	74	77	67	55	27	16	741
North-Midland	52	35	64	39	37	54	44	50	49	36	17	9	486
East and West Ridings	60	41	83	56	53	65	60	66	66	47	25	13	635
North-Western	93	73	142	91	89	118	107	128	113	88	39	25	1,106
Northern	45	33	65	33	31	39	32	35	35	25	10	6	389
Scotland	82	65	110	68	62	70	63	71	69	52	24	16	752
Wales	31	23	42	24	22	28	24	26	23	18	9	3	273
Total—Females	691	520	1,045	657	624	787	713	817	754	581	281	170	7,640

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
required by customers in Scotland may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 13A CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1959 : ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY* AND AGE

NOTE.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

Industry	Males													Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	48	35	60	63	55	53	44	50	49	46	31	27	561	
Agriculture and Horticulture	46	32	57	59	50	47	39	45	44	41	28	26	514	
Forestry	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	21	
Fishing	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	26	
Mining and Quarrying	35	29	75	72	83	100	79	91	92	85	57	15	813	
Coal Mining	33	29	70	66	75	92	73	81	85	78	53	13	748	
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	1	—	2	2	3	3	3	5	3	4	2	1	29	
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	—	—	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	—	21	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	22	15	42	48	51	55	41	50	47	41	28	12	452	
Grain Milling	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	1	33	
Bread and Flour Confectionery	6	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	6	6	4	3	82	
Biscuits	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	21	
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	2	1	3	3	4	3	3	5	4	3	2	1	35	
Milk Products	1	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	27	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	40	
Fruit and Vegetable Products	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	29	
Food Industries not elsewhere specified (229)†	2	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	21	
Brewing and Malting	1	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	26	
Other Drink Industries	4	2	5	5	4	4	2	4	3	3	2	1	39	
Chemicals and Allied Industries	9	10	28	42	48	46	42	44	43	33	23	10	378	
Mineral Oil Refining	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	1	1	34	
Chemicals and Dyes	4	4	13	21	24	23	21	20	18	15	9	3	175	
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	29	
Explosives and Fireworks	—	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	24	
Paint and Printing Ink	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	2	2	34	
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	1	1	2	5	4	3	3	3	5	2	2	1	32	
Metal Manufacture	19	14	34	49	59	69	56	58	61	47	32	13	511	
Iron and Steel (General)	9	6	17	23	28	36	28	30	30	24	17	6	254	
Steel Tubes	2	1	3	3	6	7	5	4	5	5	2	1	44	
Iron Castings, etc.	5	4	7	12	12	13	12	11	14	8	6	3	107	
Light Metals	1	2	2	4	5	6	4	6	6	4	3	1	44	
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	2	1	5	7	8	7	7	7	6	6	4	2	62	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	68	53	134	161	177	194	139	140	128	116	76	39	1,425	
Agricultural Machinery (Except Tractors)	2	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	32	
Metal-working Machine Tools	4	3	7	5	8	13	7	7	7	7	3	2	73	
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	2	2	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	3	2	1	34	
Industrial Engines	1	1	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	4	2	1	30	
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2	1	4	3	4	4	3	6	5	3	4	2	41	
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	20	
Mechanical Handling Equipment	3	1	5	6	5	7	4	4	3	3	2	1	43	
Office Machinery	1	1	4	6	7	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	37	
Other Machinery	13	11	23	29	29	36	25	27	25	23	14	8	263	
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	6	4	12	16	19	17	13	12	10	7	4	3	132	
Ordnance and Small Arms	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	29	
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	8	4	11	15	19	20	16	14	11	12	9	5	144	
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	4	3	8	10	10	7	7	6	4	3	3	3	75	
Electrical Machinery	9	9	15	16	22	20	15	14	11	9	4	1	158	
Insulated Wires and Cables	1	1	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	41	
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1	1	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	38	
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	5	4	13	17	14	15	11	13	9	8	6	2	117	
Domestic Electric Appliances	1	1	3	6	6	7	4	2	3	2	1	1	37	
Other Electrical Goods	3	2	7	8	10	9	7	7	8	6	4	2	73	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	14	15	24	23	25	29	22	29	27	29	19	12	268	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	10	11	17	17	19	21	16	22	19	20	14	9	195	
Marine Engineering	4	4	7	6	6	8	6	7	8	9	5	3	73	
Vehicles	25	20	62	80	90	105	82	89	75	64	42	16	750	
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	10	7	27	36	45	46	39	41	34	25	15	7	332	
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	1	1	26	
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	7	6	21	26	30	38	26	29	24	19	13	6	245	
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	3	3	6	6	5	9	6	8	6	8	6	1	67	
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	3	2	5	8	8	8	7	8	9	9	7	1	75	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	20	12	32	35	37	41	34	33	31	26	18	12	331	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	24	
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	32	
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified (399)†	14	8	23	25	25	27	23	22	21	17	12	7	224	
Textiles	18	11	26	30	33	41	32	41	47	48	31	22	380	
Production of Man-made Fibres	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	4	2	1	29	
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	3	2	3	3	3	5	2	5	9	6	4	4	49	
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	4	7	8	5	4	48	
Woolen and Worsted	4	2	6	9	9	9	7	11	10	12	8	5	92	
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	2	1	2	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	2	1	34	
Textile Finishing	3	2	2	4	5	6	6	5	7	8	5	3	56	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3	1	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	37	
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	25	
Clothing and Footwear	11	6	11	13	13	16	14	17	17	13	11	9	151	
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	33	
Footwear	5	3	3	4	5	6	4	6	5	6	5	4	56	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	12	7	21	27	31	33	27	28	26	18	15	7	252	
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	4	3	6	6	8	8	8	6	8	5	3	3	68	
Pottery	2	1	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	29	
Glass	3	1	3	7	7	6	6	8	6	5	4	1	58	
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc. not elsewhere specified (469)†	3	2	8	10	10	11	8	9	9	5	5	2	82	

*Based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, and not comparable with previous years. (See the article on page 55 of the February, 1959 issue of this GAZETTE).
†The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Number in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1959 : Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

Industry	Males (contd.)													Total aged 15 and over	
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over			
Timber, Furniture, etc.	20	13	20	25	25	25	19	25	25	19	23	13	10	8	226
Timber	7	5	7	10	10	8	6	7	7	7	6	4	4	3	79
Furniture and Upholstery	7	5	7	8	9	9	8	11	9	8	11	9	3	3	82
Shop and Office Fitting	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	21
Paper, Printing and Publishing	21	16	37	42	36	42	35	42	38	26	21	15	15	371	
Paper and Board	3	2	5	7	9	10	7	8	7	6	5	2	2	71	
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	27	
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	2	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	30	
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	5	3	9	10	10	11	10	13	12	7	7	4	4	101	
Other Printing, Publishing, Book-binding, Engraving, etc.	10	9	15	19	11	14	12	16	13	9	7	7	7	142	
Other Manufacturing Industries	7	4	13	19	22	21	16	18	19	15	9	7	7	170	
Rubber	2	2	6	9	9	11	9	9	9	7	4	2	2	79	
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	2	1	2	4	5	3	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	30	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (499)*	2	—	2	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	23	
All Manufacturing Industries	269	197	487	598	649	721	562	618	586	493	338	184	184	5,702	
Construction	73														

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1959 : Analysis
by Industry and Age—continued

Industry	(Thousands)												Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
Females (cont'd.)													
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	13
Vehicles ..	10	8	18	12	10	15	10	11	10	8	3	2	117
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing ..	4	5	7	5	5	7	5	5	5	3	1	1	53
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing ..	3	3	8	4	4	5	3	4	3	3	1	1	42
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	15	11	26	16	18	20	20	18	15	14	5	4	182
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified (399)* ..	9	7	16	9	12	12	10	12	9	8	4	2	110
Textiles ..	47	32	60	35	35	46	39	53	56	42	20	10	475
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres ..	6	5	8	6	7	9	9	11	13	10	5	1	90
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres ..	5	5	9	5	6	7	5	11	11	9	4	1	78
Woolen and Worsted ..	11	6	14	9	8	12	8	11	11	10	5	3	108
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ..	12	6	12	7	6	7	7	7	9	3	—	—	81
Made-up Textiles ..	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	—	—	22
Textile Finishing ..	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	—	26
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	—	—	27
Clothing and Footwear ..	59	34	61	35	32	33	31	36	34	27	14	7	403
Weatherproof Outerwear ..	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	22
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear ..	15	10	13	7	8	6	8	8	9	6	3	1	94
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear ..	5	4	8	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	47
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. ..	7	3	9	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	42
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. ..	15	8	15	10	9	9	7	8	8	5	3	1	98
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified (449)* ..	6	2	6	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	32
Footwear ..	8	5	7	5	4	6	4	5	6	5	2	1	58
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	8	4	10	8	7	10	9	6	7	5	3	1	78
Pottery ..	4	2	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	1	—	38
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	6	5	9	4	4	6	6	7	5	4	2	1	59
Furniture and Upholstery ..	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	—	22
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	30	22	38	17	16	13	16	15	16	12	5	3	203
Paper and Board ..	4	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	21
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases ..	5	3	7	3	3	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	34
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified ..	5	4	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	—	—	34
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals ..	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	27
Other Printing, Publishing, Book-binding, Engraving, etc. ..	13	9	16	7	6	5	7	7	6	5	3	3	87
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	11	9	17	11	9	12	10	12	10	7	2	2	112
Rubber ..	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	1	1	36
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating ..	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	—	—	24
All Manufacturing Industries ..	287	217	419	244	224	278	243	270	245	189	79	40	2,735
Construction ..	7	4	12	7	5	8	5	7	4	3	2	1	65
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	3	9	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	1	—	42
Electricity ..	1	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	25
Transport and Communication ..	15	17	38	27	25	31	23	24	20	15	7	5	247
Railways ..	2	2	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	1	—	36
Road Passenger Transport ..	1	4	9	8	6	7	5	6	3	2	—	—	51
Postal Services and Telecommunications ..	7	6	12	8	11	13	11	9	10	7	4	4	102
Distributive Trades ..	214	110	190	110	116	141	121	136	123	83	37	24	1,405
Wholesale Distribution ..	23	16	31	15	14	17	16	17	11	6	3	3	185
Retail Distribution ..	184	88	149	90	95	118	99	114	101	68	29	18	1,153
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) ..	4	4	5	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	35
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery ..	3	2	5	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	32
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	29	27	45	22	15	17	15	17	15	12	6	5	225
Professional and Scientific Services ..	40	56	180	125	105	134	128	155	153	110	61	28	1,275
Accountancy Services ..	4	4	6	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	31
Educational Services ..	6	8	61	55	49	64	67	82	83	62	35	18	590
Legal Services ..	8	6	12	6	4	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	52
Medical and Dental Services ..	18	33	92	55	43	60	53	63	60	38	19	7	541
Other Professional and Scientific Services (879)* ..	4	5	9	5	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	—	50
Miscellaneous Services ..	73	58	105	80	90	118	127	149	141	122	69	56	1,188
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. ..	3	5	8	6	7	8	7	8	7	6	4	2	71
Betting ..	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	26
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	13	10	27	21	34	44	52	59	55	46	24	17	402
Laundries ..	9	6	9	8	7	12	11	13	9	7	4	3	98
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. ..	3	3	4	3	2	4	4	5	3	2	1	1	35
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations ..	7	6	9	7	6	4	5	6	3	3	1	—	57
Hairdressing and Manicure ..	19	10	10	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	56
Private Domestic Service ..	6	5	10	11	15	22	28	38	44	43	26	27	275
Other Services (899)* ..	7	9	21	16	12	16	14	15	14	11	7	4	146
Public Administration ..	13	19	31	27	28	42	35	43	40	36	17	9	340
National Government Service ..	7	10	12	13	13	20	16	17	18	20	7	3	156
Local Government Service ..	6	9	19	14	15	22	19	26	22	16	10	6	184
Grand Total ..	691	520	1,045	657	624	787	713	817	754	581	281	170	7,640

* See footnote † on page 232.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
FOR 1959

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour for 1959 has recently been published*. It gives a concise account of the Ministry's work during the year, covering such items as manpower, the various services provided by the Ministry, industrial relations, international labour relations and the organisation of the Department. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is supplemented by appendices, charts and photographs.

Reproduced below is the text of the introduction, which indicates the nature of the contents of the Report and the general trends in some of the matters with which the Ministry was concerned.

The mild recession which began in 1958 extended into January, and gave a discouraging start to 1959 with nearly 621,000 registered unemployed, the highest recorded since 1947. But a period of rapidly increasing industrial activity followed, culminating in November with a record total working population estimated at 24,385,000, including 23,432,000 in civil employment. Overtime rose to a very high level and short-time working, heavy at the end of 1958, had fallen by the autumn to one of the lowest levels ever reached.

Despite the normal seasonal deterioration between November and December, both the total working population and the number in civil employment were still higher at the end of the year than in any previous year. They were 166,000 and 310,000 higher, respectively, than at the end of 1958. All but 34,000 of the increase in civil employment occurred in the manufacturing industries, particularly the metal-using industries. The main reductions were in coal mining, railways, agriculture and aircraft manufacture. Women and girls accounted for almost the whole of the increase in the working population and for 184,000 of the increase in civil employment.

The year ended with 88,000 more vacancies outstanding than in 1958 and 15,000 more than in 1957. Local shortages of labour, especially skilled engineering workers, were beginning to occur and throughout the year the demand for scientists and professional engineers greatly exceeded the supply.

The absorption of 48,000 more school leavers than in 1958 presented no widespread difficulty. Except in Scotland, Wales and northern England about 90 per cent. were able to find employment within a month of leaving school. Young people entering skilled occupations also increased—119,000 compared with 110,000 in 1958—thus maintaining a proportion of 21 per cent. of those going out to work for the first time.

After the January peak, unemployment fell steeply to 395,000 in July and then rose by less than the usual seasonal increase to 421,000 in December, 111,000 fewer than the year before. Because of the high level in the early part of the year, the average was slightly higher—475,000 compared with 457,000—but by the end of the year unemployment had become essentially a local problem. The southern half of England, the East and West Ridings and North Western Regions enjoyed considerable reductions but the decrease in Scotland was negligible and the situation worsened slightly in the north of England.

The Ministry found jobs for nearly 1½ million men and women. This included approximately 72,500 disabled who were found work under ordinary conditions and over 1,100 under sheltered conditions in workshops run by Remploy Limited, voluntary bodies and Local Authorities.

About 5,100 workers were trained in a variety of skilled trades through the Ministry's vocational training schemes which were

directed mainly towards the resettlement of the disabled, ex-Regulars and unemployed workers needing special help. In deciding the programme of training, due regard was paid to the labour requirements of industries whose development was important to the national economy. Courses of rehabilitation were given to over 10,200 men and women—more than in any previous year.

Important legislation was passed during the year. The Factories Act, 1959, amended the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and introduced new provisions for the health, safety and welfare of workers. Regulations relating to the employment of boys between sixteen and eighteen in the iron and steel industry were made and drafts of other Codes of Regulations were under consideration.

The Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959, repealed the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and brought the hotel and catering industry under the more flexible provisions of the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1948, to which it made minor amendments. Later, all existing Wages Councils legislation was consolidated into one enactment, the Wages Councils Act, 1959.

In addition, the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act set up a procedure for referring "claims" by representative organisations of employers or workers to the Industrial Court, by means of which an employer could be required to observe the recognised terms and conditions in his industry. This was broadly similar to the "issues" procedure under the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951 (which was revoked in 1958).

The great majority of claims for increased wages, reduction of hours, or other conditions were settled by direct negotiation between the parties or through the industry's voluntary negotiating machinery. Many parties in dispute, however, were helped by the Ministry's conciliation officers who brought about a settlement in 173 disputes. Ninety other disputes referred to the Ministry were settled by voluntary arbitration and eighty-eight by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal before it terminated at the end of February.

The total of 5½ million working days lost was over 50 per cent. higher than in 1958. This was more than accounted for by 3½ million days lost in the national printing strike.

Increased wages and reduced working hours were the commonest subjects of negotiation. Nearly 4½ million wage-earners had their weekly rates of wages increased; about 357,000, compared with 339,000 in 1958, had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ but about 900,000 other workers were due to start a shorter working week in 1960.

Two measures concerned the payment of wages. On the recommendation of the National Joint Advisory Council the Minister set up a committee to consider the operation of the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1940, and in December the Payment of Wages Bill was introduced in the House of Commons. The main purpose of the Bill was to enable wages to be paid through banking channels to workers covered by the Truck Acts.

The Ministry took an active part in the work of international organisations concerned with labour and social affairs, in particular the International Labour Organisation which celebrated its fortieth anniversary at the International Labour Conference in June.

On 20th November, the Ministry reverted to its original title after a period of over twenty years. The Minister of Labour Order, 1959, provided for the transfer on 21st October of the functions of the Minister of National Service to the Minister of Labour, and the Ministry of National Service (Dissolution) Order, 1959, formally dissolved the Ministry of National Service.

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 246 to 268.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 77,000 (+29,000 males and +48,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,420,000. The main changes were increases of 36,000 in manufacturing industries, 8,000 in agriculture and fishing, 10,000 in distributive trades and 24,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and a decrease of 5,000 in mining and quarrying. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed is estimated to have increased by 28,000 from 24,268,000 to 24,296,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 381,215 to 333,095 between 11th April and 16th May, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 9,988 to 8,081. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 33,651 among males and 16,376 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st May, 1960, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 119·6, 98·0, and 122·0 respectively as compared with 119·4, 98·2, and 121·6 respectively at the end of April.

It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work

* Cmnd. 1059. H.M. Stationery Office; price 7s. net. (7s. 6d. including postage).

reported to the Department as having come into operation during May resulted in about 834,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £283,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 154,000 workpeople a decrease of £3,800, whilst 419,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours, generally without loss of pay. The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeople employed in the health services, local authorities' services in Scotland, sugar confectionery and food preserving, baking in England and Wales, laundering, company-owned omnibus undertakings and biscuit manufacture. The principal reductions in hours of work affected workpeople employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, gas supply, water supply, general waste materials reclamation, vehicle building, the ophthalmic optical industry, and baking in Scotland.

Retail Prices

At 17th May, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th April, compared with 109 at 12th May, 1959.

YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

Each year since 1951 an article has been published in this GAZETTE giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment. Figures are now available for the year 1959 and a summary of the information for that year is given below.

The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements for the issue of contribution cards under the National Insurance scheme. All persons entering employment must obtain insurance cards for the purpose of paying contributions under this scheme. For young persons under 18 years of age the cards are issued by Youth Employment Offices, most of which are operated by Local Authorities. By arrangement with the Youth Employment Offices, a statistical record card is completed in respect of every young person to whom a contribution card is issued who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurable employment. The particulars entered on the statistical card are as follows: age at the time when full-time education ceased; age at the time of entry into insurable employment; code number of the Standard Industrial Classification covering the employer's industry; and type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item occupations are grouped under four headings, viz., (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (i.e., apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement), including pre-apprenticeship training in employment; (b) articulated clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.); (c) clerical employment not covered by (b); and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour for analysis.

The principal limitation to be borne in mind when considering the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or other spare-time work whilst still at school are included in the figures when they finally terminate full-time education and enter employment, although the Youth Employment Offices include particulars of any young persons whom they know to be in that category. This factor affects the totals for the 16 and 17 age-classes to a greater extent than those for the 15 age-class, but it is unlikely that it affects significantly the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment. It is important also to bear in mind that the figures do not measure the total numbers leaving school, since they exclude those who left school to enter universities and other institutions of higher education, and those who had no immediate intention of entering paid employment. Equally, they do not show the total number of persons entering employment for the first time, since they exclude those entering after their 18th birthday.

The total numbers recorded in 1959 were higher than the numbers in 1958, viz., 294,000 boys and 277,500 girls, compared with 269,800 boys and 253,800 girls in the previous year. This was an increase of 47,900 (24,200 boys and 23,700 girls) and was mainly the result of the higher birth-rate in 1944 compared with 1943. The total of 571,500 for 1959 is analysed in the following Table,* according to age at leaving school and age at entry into employment:—

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys:				
15	235,943	3,542	247	239,732
16	—	41,653	1,141	42,794
17	—	—	11,470	11,470
Total, Boys..	235,943	45,195	12,858	293,996
Girls:				
15	223,806	2,840	353	226,999
16	—	37,141	1,023	38,164
17	—	—	12,355	12,355
Total, Girls..	223,806	39,981	13,731	277,518

In 1959, 80 per cent. of the boys and girls who left school and took up employment were fifteen years of age, compared with 82 per cent. in 1958. Of the total increase of 47,900 compared with 1958 (the corresponding figures for 1958 are on page 211 of the June, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE), over a third was accounted for by boys and girls leaving school and taking up employment at the ages of 16 and 17.

In the following Table the totals for 1959 are analysed to show the numbers entering the four different types of employment referred to above, viz., (a) apprenticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts, (b) service under articles or other employment leading

* It should be noted that the basis of the age-analysis in this Table is different from that of the article on "Age and Regional Analysis of Employees" on pages 229 to 234 of this issue of the GAZETTE. The figures for age 15 in the first Table in that article represent the numbers who had entered employment under the age of 16 during the preceding year and were still under 16 at the end of the year. They are therefore considerably lower than the figures in the "15" column in this Table, since the latter also includes those who were under 16 when they entered employment but had reached 16 before the end of the year.

to recognised professional qualifications, (c) clerical employment, and (d) other employment.

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment					
	Boys			Girls		
	15	16	17	15	16	17
	(000's)					
Apprenticeship, or Learnership, to Skilled Crafts (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment)	76.5	18.3	3.9	17.2	2.4	1.0
Employment leading to recognised Professional Qualifications	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0
Clerical Employment	12.7	11.5	4.3	63.2	26.9	8.3
Other Employment	145.9	13.7	3.6	142.5	9.5	3.4
Total	235.9	45.2	12.9	223.8	40.0	13.7

Of the 294,000 boys entering employment, 98,700 became apprentices or learners, compared with 93,200 out of 269,800 in 1958. The total number of boys entering employment rose, compared with 1958, by 9 per cent. but the number becoming apprentices or learners rose by only 6 per cent. The number of boys entering employment leading to professional qualifications was 3,600, a small proportion of the whole, but this figure represented an increase of over 20 per cent. compared with the previous year. The number of boys entering clerical employment also increased by 20 per cent. Forty per cent. of the boys entering employment at 16, and 30 per cent. of those entering employment at 17, became apprentices or learners, and their numbers had risen by 2,300 compared with 1958. Nevertheless this increase was relatively smaller than that for boys of 16 and 17 entering other types of employment. There was a particularly large increase (of over 40 per cent.) in the number of boys of 17 entering clerical employment.

During 1959, 277,500 girls entered employment, of whom 24,000, or 9 per cent., became apprentices or learners, or took up employment leading to professional qualifications. Just over a third entered clerical employment, while the largest group, 56 per cent., took up "other employment". Of girls entering employment for the first time at 16 and 17, 66 per cent. took up clerical work.

Industrial Analysis

The figures have been analysed to show the numbers of boys and girls entering different industries, classified according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. It is important to bear in mind, however, that the figures for any industry merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. They do not take account of transfers of young persons under 18 between industries. The figures for each industrial group include all entrants into that group, irrespective of the nature of their personal occupations. The figures for the manufacturing industries, for example, include not only those entering employment in the factories, but also those taking clerical, technical, etc., employment in those industries.

The Table below shows the boys and girls entering employment in eight broad industrial groups, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of entrants.

Industry Group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group			
	Boys		Girls	
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17
Agriculture, etc.	8	6	1	2
Mining and Quarrying	3	1	—	—
Manufacturing Industries	40	35	41	22
Construction	13	7	1	2
Transport, etc.	2	6	2	3
Distributive Trades	20	12	35	18
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainment, and Commerce and Finance	5	28	9	45
Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	9	5	11	8
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number of Entrants (000's)	236	58	224	54

Two-fifths of both boys and girls entering employment at 15 went into the manufacturing industries. Whereas, however, these industries also took a third of the boys aged 16 and 17, they took only a fifth of the older girls. The distributive trades took more girls than boys in both age ranges and recruited over a third of the girls entering employment at 15. The public administration, professional services, etc., group, which took comparatively few of the fifteen-year old entrants, took 28 per cent. of the older boys and 45 per cent. of the older girls.

The Table on the next page shows, for each Order of the Standard Industrial Classification, the number of boys and girls entering employment in 1959; the boys are analysed by age at entry and type of employment, and the girls by type of employment.

Nearly two-thirds of all boys entering the construction industry, and well over half of those taking employment in the engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles group were apprentices. These industries together took a high proportion of all boys becoming apprentices. Construction took over a quarter of those entering at 15 and a ninth of those entering at 16 and 17. The engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles group also took nearly a quarter of the fifteen-year old apprenticeship entrants and a third of those entering at 16 and 17. Half of the girls becoming apprentices or learners entered the miscellaneous services group, in which group hairdressing and manicure took about 90 per cent. of the total.

As was to be expected, professional and scientific services recruited the largest group of boys and girls entering employment leading to recognised professional qualifications. Clerical employment was taken up by fewer boys aged 15 than aged 16 and 17 and in this latter age-group a quarter went into insurance, banking and finance. Of the girls taking up clerical employment, 46 per cent. went into the distributive trades, insurance, banking and finance and professional and scientific services.

Regional Analysis

The Table in the next column shows the numbers of boys and girls entering employment in 1959 in each of the administrative Regions in England and in Scotland and Wales analysed according to age at the time of entry.

Scotland had the highest proportion, 88 per cent., of boys entering employment at 15, followed by Northern Region with 85 per cent., East and West Ridings with 84 per cent. and the Midland and North Midland Regions with 83 per cent. At the other end of the scale, in the London and South-Eastern Region, only 72 per cent. of the entrants took up employment at 15, and in the South-Western Region only 74 per cent.

For girls the position was similar, Scotland again having 88 per cent., which was the highest percentage, of fifteen-year old entrants. The next highest proportion was 85 per cent. in the Midland Region, followed by 83 per cent. in the East and West Ridings and the North Midland and Northern Regions. The London and South-Eastern Region had the lowest proportion, 74 per cent., of girls entering employment at 15, the South-Western Region had 76 per cent., Wales 77 per cent. and the Eastern and Southern Region 79 per cent.

The figures in the last column of the Table show the numbers of young persons entering employment as a percentage of the total number of employees in the Region. For boys, the percentages varied from 1.7 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 2.3 in Scotland and the North Midland Region. For girls the percentages were considerably higher, as girls form a larger proportion of the total number of female employees; they varied from 2.5 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 4.9 in Wales.

The Table on page 238 gives an analysis of the numbers of boys and girls taking up employment by regions and by the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. In addition, separate figures are given for boys entering as apprentices in the principal "apprenticeship" industries. Whereas, in Great Britain as a whole, almost exactly one-third of all boys entering employment became apprentices, the proportions varied considerably in different parts of the country. The areas with highest proportions were the East and West Ridings with 42 per cent., the Northern Region with 40 per cent. and the North-Western Region with 38 per cent. Wales, with 23 per cent., and the Midland Region, with 27 per cent., had the lowest proportions.

	Age at entry into employment			Total	Percentage of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in each Region at May, 1959*
	15	16	17		
	Boys				
London and South-Eastern ..	41,444	12,407	3,630	57,481	1.7
Eastern and Southern ..	26,583	5,486	1,744	33,813	2.2
South-Western ..	13,563	3,625	1,102	18,290	2.2
Midland ..	26,129	4,272	1,002	31,403	2.2
North-Midland ..	19,098	3,051	746	22,895	2.3
East and West Ridings ..	21,762	3,451	789	26,002	2.1
North-Western ..	31,804	5,523	1,380	38,707	2.1
Northern ..	16,485	2,454	557	19,496	2.1
Scotland ..	27,672	2,855	1,054	31,581	2.3
Wales ..	11,403	2,071	854	14,328	2.1
Total, Great Britain..	235,943	45,195	12,858	293,996	2.1
	Girls				
London and South-Eastern ..	38,723	10,263	3,688	52,674	2.5
Eastern and Southern ..	24,989	4,829	1,966	31,784	4.1
South-Western ..	13,136	2,756	1,301	17,193	4.3
Midland ..	25,494	3,480	1,088	30,062	4.1
North-Midland ..	18,492	3,037	749	22,278	4.6
East and West Ridings ..	20,713	3,370	880	24,963	3.9
North-Western ..	29,324	5,007	1,354	35,685	3.2
Northern ..	15,359	2,529	634	18,522	4.8
Scotland ..	27,176	2,726	972	30,874	4.1
Wales ..	10,400	1,984	1,099	13,483	4.9
Total, Great Britain	223,806	39,981	13,731	277,518	3.6

YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1959 : ANALYSIS BY MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

	Boys								Girls (aged 15-17)					
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	Total
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	1,039	434	16	29	88	38	18,817	2,859	23,320	119	7	303	2,578	3,007
Mining and Quarrying ..	939	276	16	17	70	85	5,615	7,212	12,827	6	5	253	101	365
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,065	204	7	19	342	320	5,900	535	8,392	392	29	3,086	7,255	10,762
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	485	562	10	83	251	246	1,179	392	3,208	98	34	2,864	2,344	5,340
Metal Manufacture ..	2,219	1,108	15	59	421	288	2,941	355	7,406	33	3	1,835	521	2,392
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	12,487	5,157	62	80	1,125	759	10,569	1,190	31,429	215	37	8,923	5,296	14,471
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	2,195	738	6	5	259	34	1,053	52	4,342	36	2	302	45	385
Vehicles ..	3,797	1,374	21	24	358	222	3,236	219	9,251	58	7	2,504	798	3,367
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..	3,017	729	18	20	313	247	6,082	474	10,900	46	4	2,331	2,942	5,323
Textiles ..	919	246	12	24	312	279	5,454	368	7,614	580	31	2,560	13,200	16,371
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	190	23	3	3	18	23	806	68	1,134	99	2	201	778	1,080
Clothing and Footwear ..	956	82	12	7	118	81	3,278	194	4,728	3,108	26	2,068	21,363	26,565
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	654	186	4	12	213	172	3,082	215	4,538	22	6	1,099	1,304	2,431
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	3,095	265	24	12	186	146	6,147	432	10,307	117	11	902	962	2,717
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	2,520	656	22	39	619	428	3,555	399	8,238	666	18	3,101	6,347	10,132
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	372	195	4	17	159	121	1,839	270	2,977	50	5	1,211	2,382	3,648
Construction ..	19,501	2,465	96	187	631	586	9,300	860	33,626	80	12	2,343	282	2,717
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	951	614	9	27	113	322	244	88	2,368	22	7	910	98	1,037
Transport and Communication ..	931	1,279	25	144	1,426	1,428	3,310	754	9,297	232	34	4,030	1,161	5,457
Distributive Trades ..	5,978	1,072	87	81	2,304	1,457	39,041	4,184	54,204	2,220	141	21,407	65,445	89,213
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	300	178	42	352	1,216	3,996	404	113	6,601	84	80	14,882	373	15,419
Professional and Scientific Services ..	554	1,080	171	1,271	1,054	1,624	684	470	6,908	1,830	2,183	9,272	3,921	17,206
Miscellaneous Services ..	10,309	1,351	67	59	621	536	10,977	1,524	25,444	10,319	240	6,761	15,095	32,415
Public Administration ..	2,080	1,874	56	268	442	2,326	2,413	1,093	10,552	199	175	5,327	722	6,423
GRAND TOTAL ..	76,553	22,148	805	2,839	12,659	15,764	145,926	17,302	293,996	20,631	3,099	98,475	155,313	277,518

* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees.

YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1959 :
ANALYSIS BY REGION AND MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

	Region										GREAT BRITAIN
	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South-Western	Midland	North-Midland	E. and W. Ridings	North-Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	
BOYS—apprenticeship to skilled craft											
Mining and Quarrying	52	6	36	68	253	197	59	281	126	137	1,215
Metal Manufacture	128	123	49	589	464	694	388	342	260	3,327	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,886	1,999	732	1,736	1,779	1,950	2,833	988	1,404	337	17,644
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	282	505	266	11	37	44	285	901	583	19	2,933
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	668	711	456	791	485	392	1,112	210	232	114	5,171
Timber, Furniture, etc.	839	196	114	801	190	529	602	151	228	96	3,746
Paper, Printing and Publishing	837	419	156	193	156	352	552	264	365	66	3,360
Construction	1,221	428	179	210	185	259	82	181	72	3,176	
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,949	2,282	1,300	1,644	2,282	2,781	3,610	1,928	2,409	781	21,966
Transport and Communication	348	200	116	154	134	141	157	75	78	162	1,565
Distributive Trades	698	281	130	100	104	188	313	147	162	87	2,210
Public Administration	1,358	753	400	406	409	639	1,030	479	1,357	219	7,050
All Other Industries and Services	794	757	673	210	267	241	333	220	268	191	3,954
GRAND TOTAL	4,140	2,337	1,306	1,523	1,683	2,431	3,072	1,693	2,417	782	21,384
Total—BOYS (including apprentices)											
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,092	3,793	2,773	2,019	2,495	1,542	1,767	1,819	3,527	1,493	23,320
Mining and Quarrying	119	31	119	467	1,400	1,613	1,226	1,476	715	1,146	7,212
Food, Drink and Tobacco	921	775	565	789	569	773	1,256	628	1,623	493	8,392
Chemicals and Allied Industries	655	282	76	179	195	254	788	522	149	108	3,208
Metal Manufacture	300	254	98	1,532	830	1,563	526	793	719	791	7,406
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,526	3,975	1,480	4,016	2,608	2,566	3,895	1,344	2,174	845	31,429
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	405	694	325	20	54	72	441	1,087	1,213	31	4,342
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	1,387	1,266	693	2,366	840	548	1,288	265	367	231	9,251
Timber, Furniture, etc.	2,213	705	294	3,247	531	1,248	1,310	277	555	520	10,900
Paper, Printing and Publishing	251	160	176	398	1,089	1,551	2,445	254	1,149	141	7,614
Construction	283	72	41	93	64	92	210	59	139	81	1,134
Gas, Electricity and Water	739	603	280	171	903	408	891	268	239	226	4,728
Transport and Communication	562	263	173	1,100	319	584	613	278	368	278	4,538
Distributive Trades	2,703	1,325	517	953	710	855	1,380	512	1,064	288	10,307
Public Administration	3,074	1,075	480	541	426	509	1,017	211	662	243	8,238
All Other Industries and Services	721	365	179	342	170	119	554	161	176	190	2,977
GRAND TOTAL	57,481	33,813	18,290	31,403	22,895	26,002	38,707	19,496	31,581	14,328	293,996
Total—GIRLS											
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	345	533	418	256	373	164	234	187	352	145	3,007
Mining and Quarrying	20	13	46	38	46	32	41	68	23	38	365
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,256	1,001	878	1,212	887	1,297	1,684	753	1,399	395	10,762
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,478	648	119	256	530	603	966	338	322	80	5,340
Metal Manufacture	121	111	23	680	216	601	137	124	198	181	2,392
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,265	2,020	719	2,605	962	909	1,744	715	891	641	14,471
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	49	57	19	5	5	7	63	87	87	6	385
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	365	550	277	1,084	305	170	382	51	105	78	3,367
Timber, Furniture, etc.	564	198	85	2,303	194	891	378	103	209	398	5,323
Paper, Printing and Publishing	376	413	295	1,016	3,714	2,969	3,210	641	3,400	337	16,371
Construction	147	81	62	251	37	124	181	67	75	55	1,080
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,740	2,394	1,251	1,957	2,959	2,691	4,818	2,945	2,355	1,455	26,565
Transport and Communication	260	138	69	1,152	186	158	281	52	97	38	2,431
Distributive Trades	399	344	103	187	148	190	257	160	155	49	1,992
Public Administration	2,533	1,232	767	894	445	909	1,361	381	1,361	249	10,132
All Other Industries and Services	723	443	181	506	238	224	491	224	204	414	3,648
GRAND TOTAL	52,674	31,784	17,193	30,062	22,278	24,963	35,685	18,522	30,874	13,483	277,518

PAPER ROLLS ARE GEARED TO AUTOMATION

PAPER ROLLS
for use with adding, accounting, calculating and statistical machines, electronic computers and cash registers, ticket feeding machines used in transport and entertainment.

PAPER ROLLS plain, printed, perforated and gummed.

HUNT & COLLEYS LTD.
MAKE THEM ALL

HUCKNALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM - Telephone 261088/9

REPORT OF CROFTERS COMMISSION FOR 1959

The Fourth Annual Report of the Crofters Commission, covering the year 1959, has recently been published. It deals with the administrative and review functions of the Commission and in addition presents an appraisal of the effectiveness of the powers at the disposal of the Commission under the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1955. The Report indicates where that enactment appears "to be inadequate to effect what Parliament wished to see effected". In a section dealing with Industry, the Report refers to the fact that capital and industry continue to shy away from the Highlands, but, commenting on the failure of the Leverhulme enterprise in Lewis, it refers hopefully to the future although, it says, progress must be slow for the next decade or two. It looks to forestry and tourism for fresh beginnings and to the time when there will have grown a sufficiency of timber to provide raw material for various industrial processes.

The Commission draws special attention to the last part of the Report, which deals with the need for amending legislation, and hopes that it will be widely read. The Report may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 2d. including postage).

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1959

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented to the Minister of Labour their Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts, covering the year 1959.

The Report says that the hopes that 1959 might see the publication of the draft of the amended Dock Labour Scheme proved premature. The Minister of Labour decided that inquiries should be held in connection with certain matters on which agreement had not been reached, including those which had been the subject of recommendations by the Devlin Committee as noted in the Board's Report for 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1958, page 220).

The Scheme

In June the Minister appointed Mr. H. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., to inquire into the application of the Scheme to cold storage undertakings and, in December, appointed him to conduct an inquiry into extending the Scheme to include a further thirteen ports, as a result of representations made by the Transport and General Workers' Union, and to inquire also into the application of the Scheme to the handling of pitwood and timber (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1960, page 186).

Labour Force

A chart in the Report sets out a comparison, for all Local Board areas taken together, between the number on the various workers' registers and the actual labour requirements. The improvement in the level of employment which commenced in the closing weeks of 1958 and continued into 1959, says the Report, was not maintained. By August the demands for labour had fallen to exceptionally low figures, an average of less than 51,000 registered men being employed. Thereafter labour requirements increased to a more satisfactory level. Comparison with earlier years makes it appear that some increase in productivity is taking place in the docks.

When the first half-yearly review of sanctioned strength was undertaken in April only minor alterations were made, but in two areas, Bristol and Severn, and Hull and Goole, where employment was running counter to the general trend, increased authorities were granted. In both areas the standstill order on recruitment had been in force for two years. In thirteen other areas standstill orders were retained.

At the end of 1959 the total sanctioned strength on the main register had been reduced from 73,461 at the end of 1958 to 71,425 and the actual strength from 72,135 to 70,409. The number of men on probationary, temporary and seasonal registers reached a maximum figure of 1,562 in 1959, compared with a maximum of 1,029 in 1958. The net reduction of the labour force during 1959 amounted to 1,626 men, a figure substantially less than the corresponding reduction recorded in 1958, 3,246. Probationary registers increased from 470 in 1958 to 597 in 1959. Less use was made of temporary and seasonal registers, their average being 277 men as against 338 in the previous year.

A chart in an Appendix plots the proportion of the main register of daily workers which each age group represents, comparing the 1959 position with that of 1955. This shows the loss of man-power in the lower age groups as a consequence of reductions in the register by natural wastage. The average number of weekly workers fell from 16,977 in 1958 to 16,592 in 1959, but this represented 23.1 per cent. of the worker's register compared with 22.9 per cent. the previous year.

Only 0.93 per cent. of the men were "not accounted for", mainly due to unexplained absences from duty. The Board was pleased to note that this figure is the lowest since the inception of the Scheme.

In consequence of the reduced number of men proving attendance, the Board's liability for attendance money payments fell from £1,462,530 in 1958 to £1,226,432. Figures of the average disposition of the workers' register show that 39,048 daily workers were employed in 1959, compared with 39,023 in 1958 and 7,221 proving attendance in 1959, compared with 8,451 in 1958. The Report, however, explains that there is no direct relationship between the average numbers proving attendance and those men who are fully unemployed or otherwise receive only the guaranteed minimum. Of the weekly average of 7,221 men proving attendance in 1959, there were 959 who received attendance money only or attendance money and guarantee make-up only, and 1,411 who received guarantee make-up as part of earnings. Labour shortages reported during 1959 exceeded those recorded in 1958 by approximately 45,000 man-days and these were attributable almost entirely to industrial disputes in Liverpool during the last quarter. Shortages of labour are the inevitable aftermath of disputes. In this case they tended to obscure a more permanent increase in traffic. By December, however, the effect of the disputes could be completely discounted and it became necessary for the Liverpool Board to reinforce the register to meet the continuing heavy labour demands. Sharp variations in demand responsible for the majority of labour shortages presented the Board with a number of difficult questions for decision when reviewing the future labour needs of individual areas. A chart for Manchester illustrates the considerable fluctuation which can arise in one area in week-to-week and day-to-day requirements. To meet intermittent labour shortages there was a further increase in the use of non-registered labour. The South Coast and Bristol and Severn areas were principally concerned. The percentage of registered disabled persons, assessed in accordance with the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, which was 3.42 in 1957 and 3.67 in 1958, increased further to 3.68 in

1959. Fewer man-days in 1959 were lost by disputes than in the two previous years. The total figure was 39,322, which included 12,359 man-days lost at Hull and 13,955 at Liverpool.

National Agreements

In a section on National Agreements the Report summarises an Agreement which came into effect from 16th February, 1959, whereby the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry amended further the provisions of the National Agreement of 1947 relating to the rates of guaranteed weekly payments (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1959, page 95).

Earnings of Daily Workers

Details of earnings given in the Report show that the average weekly gross earnings of daily workers amounted to £14 12s. 5d. in 1959, compared with £13 13s. 0d. in 1958. The Report comments that when the figures for 1958 and 1959 are compared regard must be paid to changes arising from industrial agreements on which undoubtedly the Wage Agreement effective from 1st September, 1958, had the greatest effect. Nevertheless, the foregoing industrial agreements do not entirely explain the increase of average earnings. Some contribution was made by the reduction of registers which naturally implies greater regularity of employment.

Cost of Operating Scheme

The total operating costs of the Scheme fell in 1959 by £298,757, to £5,699,024. The maintenance of the Board's welfare services cost £258,898, some £14,000 more than in 1958, so that the net saving on operational and accounting costs amounted to about £284,000. The net deficit on Management Fund for 1959 was £41,544, compared with £826,527 in 1958. This deficit was met by an appropriation from the Levy Stabilisation Fund which at the end of the year stood at £1,740,000.

Other Matters

Other matters reported upon by the Board include the training of specialist workers, premises, medical and welfare facilities at docks, and matters concerning staff. Appendices to the Report contain statistical information in the form of charts and tables and the balance sheets of the Board for the year 1959. Copies of the Report and Accounts, published by the National Dock Labour Board, may be obtained from 22-26 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.11, price 3s. 6d. (including postage).

SOCIAL SERVICES IN BRITAIN

A new edition of "Social Services in Britain", a reference pamphlet prepared by the Central Office of Information, has now been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 11d. including postage). The pamphlet contains chapters on Education, Youth Services, Employment, Health, Housing and Planning, National Insurance and Related Services, Judicial Administration, Voluntary Organisations and a brief chapter on the Social Worker and his training. Appendices supply figures of consolidated current and capital expenditure by public authorities, set out weekly rates of contributions and benefits under the National Insurance and National Health Service schemes, give lists of social service departments and organisations, including professional and other bodies, and also a useful reading list.

In condensed form the pamphlet gives a comprehensive view of the functions of Central and local government and of the place of voluntary bodies at the present day.

An introduction to the pamphlet traces briefly the growth of the social services and of legislation, in Britain particularly in the twentieth century. "Even before the first world war, the idea was emerging that social services should not be regarded as a form of charity, but rather as one of the natural benefits available to the citizens of a civilised state, ranking equally with defence, justice, law and order". The pamphlet points out the importance of the voluntary services, the need to encourage and supplement them and, where necessary, of accepting increased direct responsibility for them.

The section dealing with Employment sets out this Ministry's functions in relation to the employment of young, adult and disabled workers and the training and guidance they can obtain.

It traces also the development of industrial safety, health and welfare from the Health and Morals of Apprentices Act, 1802, to the Factories Act, 1959, and touches on the importance of human relations between managements and workers.

The chapter on National Insurance and Related Services reviews the benefits available to the insured citizen from birth, throughout childhood, during working life, in old age and death, and contains sections concerning family allowances, national insurance, industrial injuries, war pensions, national assistance, welfare services for the blind, the disabled and old people, and one on the care of children deprived of normal home life.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 2nd January, 1960, have been submitted to the Minister of Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. They have been published by H.M. Stationery Office in two volumes, the first of which contains the Report of the Board and the second the Accounts and Statistical Tables for 1959, as House of Commons Papers Nos. 191 and 192 (Session 1959-60), price, respectively, 3s. 6d. net and 9s. 0d. net (3s. 10d. and 9s. 7d. including postage).

The first chapter of the Report briefly summarises the results of the National Coal Board's operations during 1959 and outlines its objectives for 1960. Its main task had been to regulate output to conform with a sharp fall in consumption and therefore to reduce output without undue harm to future productive capacity, without a crippling loss of revenue and without severe harm to the mining community. Productive capacity has been maintained over the last three years and by 1965 will be capable of meeting the demand assumed in "Revised Plan for Coal" of 200 to 215 million tons, mostly from new and reconstructed collieries. The labour force has been reduced by 70,000, but only 1,300 of the men who worked at the 53 collieries which closed in 1959 were left without alternative employment at the end of the year. The cut in opencast production from 14.3 million tons in 1958 to 10.8 million tons in 1959 resulted in severe loss of profit but lessened the effect on the deep mines of fall in demand.

At the end of 1959 undistributed stocks amounted to 36 million tons.

The stocking of coal and coke (including the cost of putting to stock, interest charges, and provision for deterioration, and lifting and preparing for sale) is estimated to have cost some £27 million in 1959. This expenditure exceeded the deficiency for the year by about £3 million.

Productivity reached a record level at an average for all workers of 1.332 tons a shift—5.3 per cent. higher than in 1958. In spite of extra costs the increase in productivity and operational efficiency was sufficient to bring about a reduction of 1s. 6d. a ton in average costs over the year.

The operating profit for the year amounted to £13.1 million. After deducting £36.8 million for interest payable to the Minister of Power and £0.3 million for other interest, the deficiency for the year was £24 million. Capital expenditure in 1959 amounted to £112 million, compared with £104 million in 1958.

At the end of the year a payment of £34.5 million was made to the Minister of Power, representing £14.4 million repayment of principal, and a net payment of £20.1 million interest on loans outstanding. Since the vesting day the Board have had to bear interest charges of £258 million (gross) and have repaid £54 million of the principal.

Production in 1960 will be reduced so that if demand reaches the estimated figure there will be no net addition to undistributed stocks over the year. It is expected that output per man-shift will increase still further.

The Board expects that total demand in 1960, including exports, will be about 196 million tons. To avoid stocking, maximum output is planned at 195 million tons, including 7 million tons of opencast coal. Additional supplies of some Welsh anthracite and low volatile coals will be obtained if possible to meet the unsatisfied demand. The reduction in deep-mined output will be achieved partly by closing about 45 collieries with a current annual output of 4.8 million tons, and partly by closing coalfaces or districts in some mines and working others on only one shift a day. The labour force will be further reduced by allowing natural wastage to outrun recruitment. Some 17,000 men are employed at the collieries to be closed. By retiring men over 65 and restricting recruitment at nearby collieries, it is hoped to find work within the industry for most of the men. Discussions with the Unions were held to frame programmes for closures so as to keep redundancy to a minimum.

Output, Productivity, etc.

Output of deep-mined coal in 1959 was 195.3 million tons, which was 6.2 million tons less than in 1958; output of opencast coal was 10.8 million tons, a decrease of 3.5 million tons compared with 1958. Thus the total saleable output of coal in 1959 was 206.1 million tons, 9.7 million tons less than that of 1958 and the lowest since 1947. Of the total deep-mined output, 192.6 million tons were produced by collieries operated by the Board, and 2.7 million tons by licensed mines. There were 536 licensed mines at the end of 1959, compared with 562 at the end of 1958.

In the 1958 report the Board described proposals to close 36 uneconomic collieries. By the end of 1959, 34 of these collieries had been closed completely and two partly closed. A further 19 were closed during the year either because their reserves were exhausted or as part of schemes of concentration and reorganisation.

The labour force was reduced by over 47,000 men, largely by allowing normal wastage to outrun recruitment. Absence rates in 1959 were the highest in any year since the vesting date. The rate for all workers, including absence through sickness and accidents, was 14.69 per cent. compared with 14.14 per cent. in 1958. The figure for faceworkers was 16.95 per cent. compared with 16.39 per cent. in 1958. The amount of coal lost through unofficial stoppages and restrictions was 973,000 tons, the lowest amount since 1950. Because of the Board's policy of running down opencast contracts as quickly as existing contracts permit, opencast output in 1959, at 10.8 million tons, was 3.5 million tons less than in 1958, and profits fell from £8.2 million in 1958 to £3.9 million in 1959.

The significant increase in productivity was achieved through greater all-round efficiency. Better power-loading results helped to raise coalface productivity. The benefits of reconstruction

were increasingly felt, and closure of some collieries whose productivity was very low also made a small contribution to the general improvement.

The amount of coal got and loaded mechanically was 72.6 million tons, 7 million tons more than in 1958 and 32 per cent. of total output. The improvement in productivity on power-loaded faces was marked; 154 face man-shifts were worked for each 1,000 tons of mechanised pithead output in 1959, compared with 165 in 1958.

Capital expenditure by the Board in 1959 amounted to £112 million, £8 million more than in 1958. This brought total capital expenditure in the industry since 1947 to £877 million.

Reconstruction

From the vesting date to the end of 1959, 278 schemes for new collieries or for major reconstruction at existing collieries had been approved at a total cost of £618 million; of these 127 had been substantially completed.

Borings for proving reserves continued off the Durham coast during 1959. A new method of underwater geophysical exploration was also used off the Northumberland and Durham coast. Following the success of the first surveys the equipment was transferred to the Firth of Forth and thence to the Cumberland coast. This is believed to be the first time that the technique has been employed for surveying undersea coalfields. It is basically similar to the marine echo-sounding device.

Nine new shafts were completed in 1959 bringing the total sunk since vesting date to 44. Work was in progress on 14 new shafts, and a further 16 shafts were being deepened or widened. Total shaft sinking completed by the Board by the end of 1959 amounted to 79,500 feet in depth, and 15,700 feet remained to be sunk in shafts under construction. The two shafts at Parkside colliery, completed early in 1959, were sunk at the highest rate ever recorded in Great Britain. Tunnelling has also improved, due to better training of labour, the application of method study techniques, and better methods of mechanical tunnelling.

Man-power

In 1959 the Board again faced the necessity to reduce the labour force. Serious redundancy was avoided by allowing natural wastage to outrun recruitment. Of the 26,400 recruits over one-third were boys and only 3,000 adults were new to mining. By reason of deaths, retirements and other wastage, 73,500 men left the industry. The average number employed was 664,500, compared with 698,800 in 1958. Most of the adult recruits were taken on in the West Midlands and South Western Divisions, where output is to be increased under "Revised Plan for Coal" and man-power was falling more quickly than was desirable. The problem of maintaining a balanced labour force despite the rundown of man-power was overcome. Overall productivity reached record levels during the year.

About 16,000 men were employed at the 53 collieries which closed in 1959. At the end of the year only 1,300 men under the age of 65 remained unemployed. To help create vacancies for transferred men, agreement was reached during the year with the National Union of Mineworkers that all mineworkers of 65 and over would retire by the end of March, 1960, and thereafter all men would retire at 65. Men who so retire will receive compensation according to length of service ranging from £107 to £203 for underground workers and from £89 to £197 for surface workers.

Safety, Health and Welfare

The year was unhappily marred by an underground fire at Auchengeich Colliery, where 47 men were killed, and by underground explosions at Bickershaw Colliery and at St. John's and Walton Collieries. In all there were 343 fatal accidents in the Board's mines, 28 more than in 1958. Slightly fewer men were injured in reportable accidents, 2,025 compared with 2,037 in 1958.

The Board have taken further steps to improve safety. First results of experiments begun in 1957 became available during the year. Under the scheme a Safety Engineer is appointed at each colliery to give special attention to the causes of accidents, and selected accidents are investigated by a local panel of officials and men directly concerned in them. Results were sufficiently promising to justify extending the scheme to two or three collieries in each Division, and further extension will be considered.

In May, 1959, the Coal Industry National Consultative Council approved the report of the sub-committee set up under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Bryan to examine the causes and circumstances of recent mining explosions. The recommendations were accepted by the Board, and the report was given wide publicity. A Working Party of experts was set up to examine the evidence in this country and abroad on coal dust explosions, and the Board took steps to implement other recommendations in the report.

Five mobile X-ray units were delivered to Divisions in 1958, and four more were handed over early in 1959. By the end of the year 116 collieries employing nearly 103,000 men had been surveyed. About 79 per cent. of the men presented themselves for X-rays. It is planned to survey one-fifth of the men in the industry each year, and a voluntary response of at least 80 per cent. is expected. Because of the large fall in recruitment the number of medical examinations of all new entrants fell from 25,131 in 1958 to 14,788 in 1959. There are now 368 colliery medical centres serving over 471,000 men, and the building programme is nearing completion. Smaller collieries are served by medical units. The Board's 368 Nursing Sisters and 2,370 medical room attendants (883 full-time and 1,487 part-time) give over five million treatments a year.

The regular X-ray examination of mineworkers which began in 1959 will disclose an appreciable number of cases of pneumoconiosis not previously diagnosed, and consequently in the first five years

of the periodic X-ray scheme there will be an increase in the number of certified cases. The Board's main medical research effort is still being devoted to pneumoconiosis. No conclusions can yet be drawn on the relationship between dust and pneumoconiosis.

Research on miners' nystagmus has been discontinued, because improvements in underground lighting have steadily reduced the incidence of the disease and it is no longer regarded as a serious problem.

Seven pithead baths were completed in 1959, bringing the total to 700. Some £250,000 was spent on new canteens and improvements during the year, and at the end of the year 675 colliery canteens were in use. The Board made grants of £1 million in 1959 under the Miners' Welfare Act, 1952, to the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation, which provides for the welfare and recreation of mineworkers, including sick and disabled men.

By the end of the year all miners' hostels had been closed. The need for these has been diminishing for some time.

Other Matters

The Report contains also chapters or sections on marketing, including the effect of competition with oil and the application of the Clean Air Act, 1959, on coal preparation and processing and on the "Revised Plan for Coal", published in October, 1959.

The Board are the second largest brick producers in the United Kingdom. In 1959, 485 million bricks were made, resulting in a profit of £427,533 compared with £273,472 in 1958.

A statistical statement of costs of production, proceeds, and profit or loss on the collieries has already been published for the first half of 1959, and the Board have issued concurrently with the publication of the Annual Report the statement for the second half of 1959 and for the whole year.

EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN THE SECOND HALF-YEAR OF 1959 AND IN THE YEAR 1959

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the second half-year of 1959 and for the year 1959 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. Licensed mines produced about 1.4 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Second Half of 1959

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	76	2-6	3	10-4	80
All Underground	64	9-4	3	6-3	68
Surface	44	1-2	3	0-4	47
All Workers	60	4-7	3	5-0	63
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—					
At the Face	313	10	15	11	329
All Underground	287	1	15	7	302
Surface	221	7	15	2	236
All Workers	274	6	15	6	290

Earnings in Year 1959

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	76	0-6	3	11-3	79
All Underground	64	8-8	3	7-4	68
Surface	44	2-4	3	1-6	47
All Workers	60	4-7	3	6-1	63
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—					
At the Face	325	8	16	10	342
All Underground	296	11	16	7	313
Surface	228	3	16	2	244
All Workers	283	9	16	6	300

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the second half of 1959 per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 58s. 6-5d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 58s. 10-6d. in Cumberland to 68s. 2-0d. in Kent and 70s. 10-0d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 262s. 3d. in Shropshire and 262s. 10d. in North Staffordshire to 313s. 6d. in Northumberland and 323s. 5d. in Nottinghamshire.

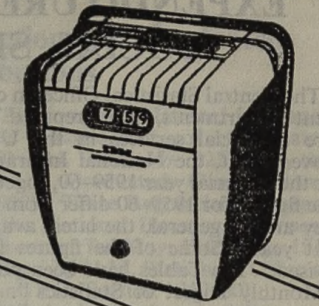
The corresponding amounts for the year were, per man-shift worked, from 58s. 8-9d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 59s. 0-5d. in the Forest of Dean to 68s. 8-4d. in Kent and 71s. 1-3d. in Nottinghamshire, and, per wage-earner per week, from 272s. 1d. in Shropshire and 273s. 7d. in North Staffordshire to 321s. 2d. in Northumberland and 333s. 7d. 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 in the second half-year of 1959 amounted to 66s. 3d. per man-shift worked and 302s. 7d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 66s. 5d. and 313s. 11d.

YOUR STAFF

WILL BENEFIT

AS WELL AS YOU!



From the installation of an IBM INTERNATIONAL ATTENDANCE TIME RECORDER

- * It is fair to all
- * It ensures that punctual employees are known
- * It cures the tardy habits of the unpunctual
- * It shows and registers the time, yet has no clock face.
- * It is accurate and amazingly efficient
- * It is streamlined and modern
- * It registers at a touch
- * There are no handles or levers to move

Ask for FREE booklet, "The Odd Minute" No. J. 708-2

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED

International Time Recording Division
8 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. MAYfair 2004
FACTORIES: LONDON and GREENOCK

IBM TIME EQUIPMENT

Electric Typewriters Data Processing Time Systems

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work", dated 1st April, 1960, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour.

The volume, which follows the lines of previous issues, contains Tables and Appendices summarising the main provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders for the majority of industries and services in the United Kingdom. In particular, the Tables give details of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours as at 1st April, 1960, or at later dates in a number of cases in which it was possible to incorporate recent changes in rates or hours before the volume went to press.

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April, 1960", may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 271 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 16s. 0d. net (16s. 9d. including postage).

Much of the information contained in the Tables, but not the Appendices, can be kept up to date by reference to the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which are published monthly in the issues of this GAZETTE. Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in May are given on pages 260 to 267 of this issue (see the note at the head of the Table of principal changes on page 260) whilst the following Table gives particulars of those changes published in the May issue and not already incorporated in the volume.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Page of May, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE
14	Ironstone and iron-ore mining—Cumberland ..	208
33	Aerated waters manufacture—England and Wales ..	209
249	Dock labour	187
191	Wholesale grocery and provision trade—Scotland ..	215
197	Petroleum distribution—United Kingdom	216
200-201	Agriculture—Scotland	208
249	Cotton waste reclamation	218
249	Hat, cap and millinery—Scotland	212
250	Industrial and staff canteen undertakings	217
250	Milk distribution—England and Wales	216
251	Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades—Scotland	216

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with other Government Departments, have prepared Tables giving figures of expenditure on social services in the United Kingdom by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities for the financial year 1959-60, together with figures for earlier years. The figures for 1959-60 differ from those for the earlier years in that they are, in general, the latest available "financial estimates" for that year. Some of the figures for the earlier years have been revised. The Tables have been published in the May issue of the "Monthly Digest of Statistics".

The Table below shows consolidated current expenditure on social services, including administrative expenses, by all public authorities in the United Kingdom for 1959-60 and for some earlier years (as now revised). Expenditure on national insurance schemes consists of the expenditure of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Fund, and includes retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60), other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits and industrial injuries benefits. Pensions and benefits paid under the national insurance schemes have been included in full, no deduction being made for the revenue received from employers' and employees' contributions. Payments of national insurance benefits to persons overseas and war pensions and grants are not included in these figures; all grants to local health authorities are now treated as current expenditure by the central Government.

Grants from the National Insurance Funds towards the cost of the national health service ceased from 2nd September, 1957, after which date separate national health service contributions became payable under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, and the Health Service Contributions Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. No deduction has been made for the revenue received from these contributions. Consequently in 1957-58, 1958-59 and in 1959-60 the figures for expenditure by the central Government are increased and those for expenditure by the National Insurance Funds are reduced by comparison with earlier years. However, the figures of consolidated expenditure by all public authorities are not affected.

For industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled, the figures quoted cover expenditure by the central Government only and include the grant to Remploy Limited. Expenditure by local authorities on these services is included with their expenditure on national assistance.

Superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national health service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but pensions paid to retired employees, e.g., to retired teachers and doctors, are excluded. All transfers from one public authority to another have been eliminated from the consolidated current expenditure totals to avoid double counting, and, in the case of grants from the central Government to local authorities, only the grants for specific social services are included.

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60 (Estimates)
National insurance schemes	566.8	682.2	710.3	775.5	994.1	1,029.6
Non-contributory old age pensions	20.4	18.9	16.9	15.7	14.8	13.1
National assistance	134.7	125.8	138.8	150.4	155.2	187.2
War and other service disability, etc., pensions	87.1	88.4	89.5	91.0	100.2	99.6
Family allowances	111.9	113.8	121.7	130.8	134.9	137.3
Industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8
Nutrition services	80.5	88.3	96.6	83.2	84.2	91.9
Education	453.7	493.7	575.1	645.6	703.4	793.5
Child care	18.9	19.0	20.2	21.8	22.9	24.4
National health service	511.7	557.4	611.3	646.7	692.9	755.1
Other health services	14.5	15.9	17.6	19.5	20.8	22.7
Housing	104.6	100.0	104.8	109.9	112.2	118.3
Total expenditure	2,108.5	2,306.6	2,506.2	2,693.7	3,039.4	3,276.5

WAGES AND HOLIDAYS IN RETAIL FOOD TRADES

A leaflet giving guidance to employers in the retail food trades in England and Wales on the application of wages and holiday regulation orders of the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) has been issued by the Ministry of Labour, and sent to these employers.

The leaflet is in the nature of an experiment, which aims to assist employers to understand what is required of them under the wages regulation orders which, because they are statutory instruments, have to be framed in legal terms and are in parts difficult for the layman to understand. It is hoped that the leaflet will help to reduce the number of infringements of the orders which are found by Wages Inspectors to be due partly to a faulty understanding of the requirements of the orders by employers.

The leaflet deals in question and answer form with some of the matters which have been raised most frequently by employers in the past. The answers, it is pointed out, do not cover all the points which have been raised and must not be regarded as an authoritative interpretation of the orders.

It explains what an employer is required to do under the Wages Councils Act and how he can calculate the minimum remuneration payable to his workers. There is also information about the granting of annual and customary holidays with pay to full-time and part-time workers, the remuneration payable for such holidays, the period in which the annual holiday is to be taken and the action to be taken in relation to accrued holiday pay when a worker leaves.

General guidance is also given on how to obtain further advice about the wages regulation orders together with a short explanation of the procedure under which these orders are made. If the experiment is a success it is possible that further leaflets will be issued in respect of other trades.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Safety on Work in Compressed Air

The Minister of Labour has published draft Regulations, entitled the Work in Compressed Air (Amendment) Regulations, 1960, extending the scope of the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958, which require special measures to be taken to protect the health and safety of men employed on work in compressed air.

By these draft Regulations, the scope of the 1958 code, which at present is limited to work in compressed air carried out in works of engineering construction, will be extended to cover such work in any factory, premises, processes, operations or places to which the Factories Act, 1937, applies.

The Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958, apply to work in compressed air undertaken on sites of works of engineering construction. The Minister of Labour has recently extended the list of works included in the definition of "work of engineering construction" in Section 152(1) of the Factories Act, 1937 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 150), and it is now necessary to extend the 1958 Regulations to the types of work which have been brought within that definition. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to bring within the scope of the Regulations work on, for example, building operations.

Comments on the draft Regulations are invited, and these should be made in writing to the Minister of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, on or before Thursday, 7th July, 1960. Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

Washing Facilities in Factories

On 17th June the Minister of Labour made the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 1028 (C.8)), bringing into operation on 1st August, 1960, Section 18 of the Factories Act, 1959. This Section adds to the provisions of Section 42 of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to washing facilities, by requiring a supply of clean running hot and cold, or warm, water.

On the same day the Minister made the Washing Facilities (Running Water) Exemption Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 1029), also to take effect on 1st August, which provide for exemptions from the requirement in Section 18 of the 1959 Act that the washing water supplied for the use of employed persons must be running water.

The Draft Washing Facilities (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1960, were published on 21st June. These bring into line with the new requirement the various orders and regulations made under the Factories Act, which contain special provisions relating to washing facilities but not the latest provision about running water. Comments on these draft Regulations should be sent in writing to the Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, on or before 14th July, 1960.

Copies of the Order, the Regulations and the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, prices 2d., 3d. and 3d. net, respectively (4d., 5d. and 5d. including postage).

PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

On 2nd May the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland made the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 793). These Regulations came into operation on 6th May.

By virtue of the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations, 1956 to 1958, workers to whom those Regulations apply may not, and their employers may not cause or permit them to, carry out certain scheduled operations with substances specified in those Regulations unless the prescribed safety measures, including the wearing of protective clothing, are observed.

These Regulations add to the poisonous substances so specified three further poisonous substances: (1) endothal and its salts; (2) a substance bearing the trade name of "Gusathion"; and (3) phosphamidon.

The first mentioned substance is included within the group to which the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, was for the first time extended by the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 398). The other two substances are both organo-phosphorus compounds.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE

National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations

On 9th May the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1960. The Regulations came into operation on 16th May. A preliminary draft had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 193 (Session 1959-60). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They amend the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948.

The effect of these Regulations is to cause the Masters and Registrars of the Supreme Court including district registrars and whole-time county court registrars to be treated as employed persons for national insurance purposes. They also apply to assistant masters and registrars, but not to deputies for persons holding any of these offices.

Copies of the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 827), price 3d. net (5d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 193), price 4d. net (6d. including postage), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1960, were made on 10th May by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority with the consent of the Treasury.

These Regulations, which came into operation on 16th May, amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948, by including among the insurable employments under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, employment as a Master or Registrar of the Supreme Court (including employment as a district registrar) or as a whole-time county court registrar. They also apply to assistant masters and registrars, but not to deputies for persons holding any of these offices.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960, No. 839) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Liability of Employed Married Women to Pay Graduated Contributions

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the Preliminary Draft of the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

These Regulations will make it clear that employed married women are legally liable to pay graduated contributions under the new graduated pensions scheme in the same way as other employed persons, whether or not they have elected to pay flat rate contributions. This is in accordance with the Government's declared intention in the Command Paper "Provision for Old Age" (Cmd. 538) published in October, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1958, page 418), and as envisaged in the National Insurance Act, 1959. The new scheme comes into operation in April, 1961.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

Graduated Contributions and Non-participating Employments: Miscellaneous Provisions

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 (Graduated Contributions and Non-participating Employments—Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1960.

The National Insurance Act, 1959, provides for a graduated pensions contribution of 4 per cent. each by employer and employee on that part of an employed person's remuneration which lies between £9 and £15 a week, unless he is contracted out as a member of an occupational pensions scheme satisfying certain conditions.

The draft Regulations contain certain provisions relating to the contribution liability where a person has two employments, in one of which he is contracted out; for the refund of graduated contributions wrongly paid; and defining the extent to which graduated contributions which are not paid when due are to be counted towards pension. The Regulations also set out which contribution provisions in the Regulations of the existing flat-rate scheme are to apply to graduated contributions. In particular, graduated contributions will continue for the first 12 months of a person's employment abroad in continuation of employment in Great Britain, if his pay is still dealt with under the ordinary Pay-As-You-Earn system.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

(80088)

Assessment and Collection of Graduated Contributions

On 25th May the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 921) and the National Insurance (Collection of Graduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 922). These Regulations incorporate recommendations made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1960, page 191) in Reports which have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers 213 and 214 (Session 1959-60).

The Regulations contain the detailed rules for the calculation, and collection through the Pay-As-You-Earn system, of the new graduated pensions contributions which begin next April. Flat-rate National Insurance contributions will continue to be collected by the present method of stamping cards and by the other methods approved for use by large employers.

A leaflet outlining the new contribution arrangements will shortly be issued to all employers; copies will then also be available from local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. In addition, the Inland Revenue will be sending advice about future requirements to employers who make their P.A.Y.E. returns on approved non-standard forms. A memorandum explaining in detail the Regulations on calculating graduated contributions may be obtained free, on request, from Information Division, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, 10 John Adam Street, W.C.2.

A comprehensive Employer's Guide will be issued to all employers well before the start of the graduated scheme.

Copies of the Regulations and of the Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, each price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

The National Insurance (Non-participation-National Health Service) Regulations, 1960

On 18th May the Minister of Health made the National Insurance (Non-participation-National Health Service) Regulations, 1960. The Regulations came into operation on 1st June.

These Regulations provide that the Minister of Health instead of the employer may decide whether persons who are subject to the National Health Service Superannuation scheme should not participate in the scheme of retirement benefits provided for in the National Insurance Act, 1959. The Regulations further provide that those things leading to the issue, variation, cancellation or surrender of certificates of non-participation which, apart from the Regulations would fall to be done by or to the employer, are to be done by or to the Minister.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960, No. 888) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Second Quinquennial Review of the National Insurance Scheme

The Government Actuary's Report to the Treasury on his Second Quinquennial Review of the National Insurance Scheme, for the period from 1st April, 1954, to 31st March, 1959, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 220 (Session 1959-1960), price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage). Section 39(1)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that the Actuary shall report to the Treasury every five years on the financial condition of the National Insurance Fund, and the adequacy of the contributions to support the benefits. The period to be covered by the Review ended before the passage of the National Insurance Act, 1959, but a summary of that Act's main provisions is included in the Report, and the very important changes which it makes, in particular, the introduction of a scheme of graduated contributions and pensions, are taken into account in the estimates of future income and expenditure.

The Report shows that during the period under review expenditure on National Insurance benefits increased by about 75 per cent.; and that retirement pensions represented no less than 70 per cent. of the total outlay on benefits. This large increase in expenditure is attributable both to the increases made in the rates of benefit in 1955 and 1958, and to the rise in the number of beneficiaries, in particular the increase of over a million in the number of retirement pensioners (from 4.32 million in 1954 to 5.34 million in 1959). The Actuary estimates that there will be a further increase of over 50 per cent. in the number of retirement pensioners over the next 25 years, as compared with an increase of only 5 per cent. in the population of working age.

On the income side, the yield of contributions of insured persons and employers increased by more than 50 per cent. from about £450 millions in 1954-55 to nearly £700 millions in 1958-59. Most of this increase resulted from the higher rates of contributions introduced in 1955 and in 1958, when benefits were raised. Exchequer payments to the National Insurance Fund more than doubled over the period, increasing from £71 millions in 1954-55 to £163 millions in 1958-59.

Over the five year period covered by the review, the position of the National Insurance Fund changed from one of modest annual surplus to one of deficit and in 1958-59, despite an additional Exchequer payment of £39 millions, there was a deficit of £16 millions. At 31st March, 1959, the National Insurance Fund amounted to £337 millions and the Reserve Fund to £1,168 millions.

A***

The finances of the scheme will, under the 1959 Act, be placed on a "pay as you go" basis, so that over the years income and outgo should be in approximate balance. The estimates of future income and expenditure show a small average annual surplus in the five year period following the commencement of the graduated scheme in April, 1961; and small average annual deficits in the five year periods 1966-1971 and 1971-1976, with surpluses thereafter. The Government Actuary concludes that, to maintain the

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

44th Session of International Labour Conference

The 44th Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on 1st June and was expected to continue until 23rd June.

The Conference considered again two questions which it first discussed last year. One of these was the protection of workers against ionising radiations; the other was consultation and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations at the industrial and national levels.

The reduction of hours of work and workers' housing were among the other items considered and a general discussion took place on the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the raising of incomes and living conditions in rural communities with particular reference to countries in process of development. The Conference also as usual debated a report by the Director-General, which this year included a survey of the problems affecting youth, and considered financial and budgetary questions and the application of Conventions and Recommendations.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation and the Government delegates were Mr. H. F. Rossetti, C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. J. G. Robertson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour. The Employers' delegate was the Rt. Hon. Lord McCordale of Newton, P.C., President of the British Employers' Confederation. The Workers' delegate was Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers. Observer delegations from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of the West Indies and Sierra Leone attended the Conference.

Sixth Session of the Petroleum Committee

The Sixth Session of the Petroleum Committee was held in Geneva from 25th April to 6th May, 1960. The Session was attended by tripartite delegations from the twenty countries, including the United Kingdom, which are members of the Committee. Representatives from the United Nations, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and several non-governmental international organisations also attended.

In addition to the General Report, which was discussed in the Committee's plenary sessions, the Agenda included two technical items, namely, Trade Union Organisation in the Petroleum Industry; and Practices, Procedures and Techniques of Effective Employer-Employee Communication in the Petroleum Industry. As a result of its consideration of Trade Union Organisation, the Committee adopted Conclusions emphasizing that free, vigorous and healthy trade unions could make an important contribution to good labour-management relations, to a policy of sound human relations in the petroleum industry and to an improvement of social conditions generally in each country. The Conclusions recognized that the determination of the aims and purposes of the trade unions was a matter for them to decide within the framework of their own rules, and stressed that the usual objectives of free trade unions were the establishment of satisfactory wages and conditions of employment and the general well-being of their members, including the provision of union sickness, accident and strike benefits or such other benefits as might be determined. The Conclusions emphasized the vital importance of trade union members being able to meet freely and without hindrance outside working hours, and called attention to the importance of workers' education in enabling workers to carry out

"pay as you go" basis of the scheme, any general increase in benefits would have to be accompanied by a provision for increasing income.

There are a number of appendices to the Report which deal in more detail with some of the matters mentioned in the main body of the text. These include estimates of the future population of Great Britain, the sickness experience of the insured population, and other factors which were taken into account in the estimates.

their trade union duties effectively. As a result of its consideration of Employer-Employee Communications, the Committee adopted Conclusions noting that effective employer-employee communications were of the utmost importance in improving human relations. The Conclusions pointed out that the primary responsibility for ensuring effective communication practices was the employer's and should be recognized as such by him, but stated that trade unions and governments could play an important part in encouraging and promoting sound communication methods. The Conclusions included a statement of the most important aims of a communication programme.

Resolutions were adopted concerning studies to be undertaken by the International Labour Office; suggestions for the Agenda of the Committee's next Session; and technical training of employees in the petroleum industry in countries in the course of industrialisation. In another resolution the Committee invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to draw the attention of the International Labour Conference at its 44th Session to the great interest that workers in the Petroleum Industry have in the question of the reduction of hours of work without loss of pay.

In accordance with the normal practice, the Conclusions of the Committee are submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for consideration.

Employment and Conditions of Work of Nurses

The International Labour Office has issued a publication entitled "Employment and Conditions of Work of Nurses". This comparative study of the conditions in which nurses, both male and female, are employed is based on information received from organisations in 56 countries or territories in reply to a questionnaire. It is the outgrowth of initiatives taken by the World Health Organisation and the International Labour Organisation, both of which have been endeavouring to find ways and means of solving some of the problems with which the nursing profession is faced to-day. These conditions are of serious concern to peoples everywhere for, as the introduction to the book emphasises, the conditions in which nurses are employed and perform their functions affect their ability to develop and use their professional and technical skills and to render their full quota of service to the well-being of the community. Moreover, there is a close link between the recruitment of candidates for nursing and the working and living conditions of nurses.

The material presented in this study necessarily conceals wide variations in political, economic and social backgrounds, traditions and conditions. Moreover it has proved difficult to obtain adequate statistical and other factual material. Despite these limitations, the study, which contains 27 Tables, gives a comprehensive picture of the conditions obtaining in different countries and of the major problems affecting nurses to-day. The book contains chapters on the Functions and Qualifications of Nursing Personnel, the Employment Situation, Methods of Determining Working Conditions, Hours, Remuneration, Living Conditions, Health Protection, Social Security, Nursing as a Career Service, Social Status and Nurses Abroad. A final chapter reproduces recommendations adopted at a Meeting of Experts, convened by the International Labour Organisation in October, 1958, and submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 141st Session in March, 1959. An Appendix describes the four international organisations representing nurses. The book should be of particular interest to those who contemplate taking up nursing in other lands and to those organisations that encourage and prepare recruits for work overseas. "Employment and Conditions of Work of Nurses; Studies and Reports, New Series No. 55" may be obtained in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 12s.

Work of the Youth Employment Service 1956-1959

Report of the National Youth Employment Council.

Price 2s. 6d. Post 2d.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on page 271, or through any bookseller

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Italy

NOTE.—The following article which summarises a recent National Collective Contract* is more detailed than the other articles in this series. It may be of interest in showing the various items covered in a typical Italian contract.

1. The probationary period for any worker shall not exceed 12 days and the rate of pay during the probationary period shall not be less than the agreed minimum for the grade.

2. Overtime at the rate of 7 per cent. of the basic minimum shall be paid for every hour of work exceeding 44 but under 48 hours a week. Work shall cease at 1 p.m. on Saturdays, the hours lost by closure being made up during the week, provided total working hours do not exceed 9 a day or 48 a week.

3. For short interruptions of work due to *force majeure* not exceeding 60 minutes a day, there shall be no deduction from pay. Where interruptions exceed 60 minutes daily the worker shall receive his normal pay if he is required to remain on duty. Where work is suspended for more than 15 days the worker can request his dismissal, with all his rights to leaving indemnity (see para. 16).

4. The worker is entitled to one rest day a week, on Sunday. Workers permitted by law to work on Sundays shall have the right to an alternative free day. In exceptional cases where the rest day cannot be given the worker shall be paid additional allowances (see para. 6).

5. The following are to be regarded as holidays:—(a) Sunday or the alternative day of rest; (b) Four National Holidays; (c) Twelve Church Festivals; (d) The day of the Patron Saint of the district of employment.

6. Hours exceeding 8 a day or 48 a week are regarded as overtime. Overtime must be regarded as exceptional and shall be paid at a higher rate per hour according to the circumstances.

	Day Workers per cent.	Shift Workers per cent.
First 2 hours of overtime	20	20
Each successive hour	30	30
Night work up to 10 p.m.	20	15
Beyond 10 p.m.	30	15
Holidays	50	50
Holidays with compensatory rest day	10	10
Overtime on holidays beyond 8 hours	55	55
Overtime on holidays beyond 8 hours but where compensatory rest day is taken	35	35
First 2 hours of overtime on night work	50	40
Subsequent hours of overtime on night work	50	45
Night work on holidays	60	55
Night work on holidays where compensatory rest day taken	35	30
Overtime on night work on a holiday	75	65
Overtime on night work on a holiday where compensatory rest day taken	55	50

For piece workers the percentages are calculated on basic pay increased by additional percentages ranging from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. according to performance. Overtime, night work, or holiday work may not be refused without good cause, but no worker may be obliged to work more than 2 hours' overtime a day or 10 a week.

7. Workers employed on higher duties shall be paid at the higher rate, with the right of promotion after 30 days.

8. Women employed on men's work, under the same conditions, shall be paid at men's rates.

9. Piece rates shall be communicated in writing, and shall guarantee a worker of normal ability a piece bonus of not less than 10 per cent. of the minimum basic pay. This rate shall also be paid if the worker cannot achieve the normal output due to reasons beyond his control. Any disagreement over piece rates shall be considered jointly by the Management and the Works Council.

10. Workers may be paid weekly, fortnightly or monthly according to custom or agreement.

11. Every worker has the right to paid annual holidays, normally continuous, as follows:—between 1 and 3 years' service, 12 days; up to 10 years' service, 14 days; up to 19 years' service, 16 days; more than 20 years' service, 18 days.

12. Every worker shall be paid a Christmas bonus equivalent to 200 hours of total actual pay, or, if employed for less than a year, at the rate of 1/5th of the bonus for every month of service.

13. Calculated from 1st January, 1944, every worker who completes 10 years' service shall receive a long service bonus of 125 hours of total pay; after 20 years, 200 hours. From the date of the present contract a bonus of 125 hours shall be paid after 15 years' service.

14. Workers are entitled to 10 days' marriage leave.

* Signed 23rd October, 1959, between Associations of Employers and Trade Unions representing the Italian Engineering Industry.

15. Workers with less than 5 years' service shall receive 6 days' notice of dismissal; up to 10 years, 9 days; and over 10 years, 12 days.

16. Workers who are engaged for an indefinite period (as opposed to short term engagements) are entitled to a dismissal allowance of 5 days' pay for the first year of service; 6 days for each successive year up to 4 years; 9 days for each further year up to 10 years; 12 days for each year up to 18 years; and 15 days for every year beyond 18.

17. Workers in engineering establishments are sub-divided into four categories of skill for men, and three categories for women; there are also special category workers. (See next paragraph).

18. Minimum rates of pay in the Milan area are as follows. (The Contract itself provides for different rates for all districts in Italy, but for reasons of space only those for Milan are quoted here; these are most representative of the industry generally.) For the purpose of conversion the Exchange Rate of 1750 lire = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Men

	£	s.	d.
Specialised worker	2	3	an hour
Skilled worker	2	0	an hour
Specialised labourers	1	11	an hour
General labourers	1	9	an hour
Special Category I	32	12	0 a month
Special Category II	24	16	0 a month

Women

	£	s.	d.
Category I	1	8	an hour
II	1	7	an hour
III	1	6	an hour
Special Category I	28	14	3 a month
II	21	10	3 a month

19. Workers employed away from the normal place of duty shall be paid normal wages; for extra duty there shall be a supplementary indemnity of 40 per cent. for day time and 60 per cent. for night time (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.). Travelling expenses shall be paid.

20. Special conditions apply to workers who are required to exercise greater skill or have special duties of responsibility and trust. Annual leave for these special category workers is at the rate of 15 days up to 5 years' service; 20 days up to 12 years, 25 days up to 20 years and 28 days for service exceeding 20 years.

Workers with less than 5 years' service shall receive full pay during the first two months of sick leave, and half pay for the next 3 months; up to 10 years' service the rates will be 3 months' full pay and 5 months' half pay; over 10 years' service, 4 months' full pay and 7 months' half pay. Workers in this category who are not employed on a contract of service for a fixed term must be given notice of dismissal varying from 1 month after 2 years' service to 2½ months after 15 years' service.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Clothing Industry in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1958, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The following Table shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in October, 1958, in the clothing industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used; the amounts have been rounded to the nearest penny.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Adult males:						
Skilled	48½	4 1	198	1		
Semi-skilled	48½	3 3	157	0		
Unskilled	48½	3 3	155	9		
Average	48½	3 3	159	10		
Adult females:						
Skilled	48	3 3	156	3		
Semi-skilled	48	2 0	94	1		
Unskilled	48½	1 10	89	4		
Average	48	2 0	94	4		

Approximately 84 per cent. of the labour force in the clothing industry are women.

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances, and invalidity. There is no uniform rate of contributions; it 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.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in April, 1960:		Unemployment at 16th May, 1960—continued	
General Summary	246	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	251
General Man-power Position	246	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	253
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	246	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	254
Industrial Analysis	246	Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders	254
Short-time in Manufacturing Industries	248	Coal Mining, Employment in April	254
Unemployment at 16th May, 1960:		Professional and Executive Register	254
Summary for Great Britain	249	Technical and Scientific Register	255
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis	249	Industrial Rehabilitation	255
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1960	249	Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958	255
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts	250	Fatal Industrial Accidents and Industrial Diseases	255
		Employment Overseas	256

Employment in Great Britain in April

GENERAL SUMMARY

During April the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 77,000 to 23,420,000. The largest increases occurred in miscellaneous services and in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries; the main reductions were in coalmining and in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

The Employment Exchanges filled 207,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 11th May. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 11th May was 327,000; this was 21,000 more than in April.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 30th April was 25,200; this was 10,500 less than at the end of March.

There were 341,000 persons registered as unemployed on 16th May, of whom 333,000 were wholly unemployed and 8,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th April and 16th May, unemployment fell by 50,000 of which 48,000 was among the wholly unemployed and 2,000 was among the temporarily stopped.

The main reductions were 9,600 in manufacturing industries, 7,000 in miscellaneous services, 6,600 in construction, 4,700 in distribution and 3,200 in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The number of boys and girls not previously in employment who were registered as unemployed decreased by 10,300.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in May was 1.5 per cent.; in April it was 1.8 per cent., and in May, 1959, it was 2.2 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 198,300—60 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population* at the end of April was 24,296,000 an increase of 28,000 compared with the end of March.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-March and end-April, 1960, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-April, 1959.

(End of Month)

	Thousands				Changes during April, 1960
	April, 1959	Feb., 1960	March, 1960	April, 1960	
Number in Civil Employment ..	23,036	23,338	23,343	23,420	+ 77
Men ..	15,243	15,362	15,367	15,396	+ 29
Women ..	7,793	7,976	7,976	8,024	+ 48
Wholly Unemployed† ..	460	417	399	355	- 44
Temporarily Stopped ..	40	15	10	9	- 1
Total Registered Unemployed†	500	432	409	364	- 45
H.M. Forces and Women's Services ..	573	529	526	521	- 5
Men ..	558	514	511	506	- 5
Women ..	15	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population* ..	24,075	24,284	24,268	24,296	+ 28
Men ..	16,137	16,175	16,164	16,153	- 11
Women ..	7,938	8,109	8,104	8,143	+ 39

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands			
	Feb., 1960	March, 1960	April, 1960	Change during April, 1960
Agriculture and Fishing ..	939	935	943	+ 8
Mining and Quarrying ..	789	781	776	- 5
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	798	796	801	+ 5
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	528	529	530	+ 1
Metal Manufacture ..	609	611	614	+ 3
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	2,027	2,032	2,043	+ 11
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	263	261	257	- 4
Vehicles ..	907	911	915	+ 4
Metal Goods ..	544	546	548	+ 2
Textiles ..	870	866	868	+ 2
Clothing and Footwear ..	578	579	583	+ 4
Other Manufactures ..	1,620	1,623	1,631	+ 8
Total in Manufacturing Industries ..	8,744	8,754	8,790	+ 36
Construction ..	1,494	1,509	1,509	...
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	375	374	372	- 2
Transport and Communication ..	1,641	1,641	1,643	+ 2
Distributive Trades ..	3,228	3,227	3,237	+ 10
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,891	4,886	4,910	+ 24
National Government Service ..	503	503	504	+ 1
Local Government Service ..	734	733	736	+ 3
Total in Civil Employment ..	23,338	23,343	23,420	+ 77

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 February, March and April, 1960. 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, construction, 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 those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	February, 1960			March, 1960			April, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.									
Coal Mining ..	699.4	19.5	718.9	691.9	19.5	711.4	686.9	19.5	706.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco									
Grain Milling ..	439.5	343.8	783.3	439.7	341.7	781.4	442.9	343.6	786.5
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	32.1	8.1	40.2	31.9	8.0	39.9	31.7	8.0	39.7
Biscuits ..	79.8	52.6	132.4	79.9	53.4	133.3	80.5	54.5	135.0
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products ..	19.6	36.3	55.9	19.4	36.8	56.2	19.5	36.9	56.4
Milk Products ..	35.3	31.1	66.4	35.0	30.4	65.4	34.9	30.4	65.3
Sugar ..	23.0	11.3	34.3	23.7	11.6	35.3	25.4	12.4	37.8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	13.0	4.4	17.4	12.9	4.4	17.3	13.0	4.4	17.4
Fruit and Vegetable Products ..	39.4	64.5	103.9	39.5	63.5	103.0	39.5	63.3	102.8
Animal and Poultry Foods ..	29.2	51.9	81.1	29.0	48.6	77.6	29.0	46.9	75.9
Food Industries not elsewhere specified ..	16.1	4.0	20.1	16.0	4.0	20.0	15.9	4.0	19.9
Brewing and Malting ..	21.3	16.4	37.7	21.5	17.1	38.6	21.6	17.9	39.5
Other Drink Industries ..	74.7	19.5	94.2	74.8	19.8	94.6	75.6	20.0	95.6
Tobacco ..	37.9	20.8	58.7	38.0	21.1	59.1	38.4	22.0	60.4
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel ..	18.1	22.9	41.0	18.1	23.0	41.1	17.9	22.9	40.8
Chemicals and Allied Industries									
Mineral Oil Refining ..	379.2	147.3	526.5	379.9	147.5	527.4	379.4	148.4	527.8
Lubricating Oils and Greases ..	18.0	0.6	18.6	18.0	0.6	18.6	18.1	0.6	18.7
Chemicals and Dyes ..	33.5	7.3	40.8	33.4	7.3	40.7	33.3	7.3	40.6
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations ..	6.7	2.3	9.0	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.8	2.3	9.1
Explosives and Fireworks ..	176.8	46.1	222.9	177.4	46.3	223.7	177.2	46.4	223.6
Paint and Printing Ink ..	28.9	39.6	68.5	28.9	39.3	68.2	28.6	39.9	68.5
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc. ..	23.8	12.2	36.0	23.8	12.2	36.0	23.6	12.2	35.8
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials ..	33.9	14.8	48.7	33.9	14.9	48.8	34.0	15.0	49.0
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. ..	30.5	14.4	44.9	30.5	14.6	45.1	30.5	14.6	45.1
Other ..	19.6	5.3	24.9	19.7	5.3	25.0	19.7	5.3	25.0
Total ..	7.5	4.7	12.2	7.5	4.7	12.2	7.6	4.8	12.4
Metal Manufacture									
Iron and Steel (General) ..	532.2	75.8	608.0	534.5	75.9	610.4	537.4	76.1	613.5
Steel Tubes ..	265.6	24.2	289.8	267.0	24.2	291.2	268.9	24.3	293.2
Iron Castings, etc. ..	44.5	8.6	53.1	44.6	8.7	53.3	44.9	8.7	53.6
Light Metals ..	110.6	15.1	125.7	110.8	15.1	125.9	111.0	15.2	126.2
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals ..	46.7	13.7	60.4	46.9	13.8	60.7	47.0	13.8	60.8
Total ..	64.8	14.2	79.0	65.2	14.1	79.3	65.6	14.1	79.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods									
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) ..	1,460.0	541.5	2,001.5	1,462.2	544.2	2,006.4	1,469.4	547.6	2,017.0
Metal-working Machine Tools ..	32.8	5.0	37.8	32.6	5.0	37.6	32.6	5.0	37.6
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges ..	73.4	14.5	87.9	73.7	14.5	88.2	74.6	14.6	89.2
Industrial Engines ..	35.3	10.9	46.2	35.5	11.1	46.6	35.9	11.2	47.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	31.9	5.5	37.4	31.9	5.4	37.3	32.0	5.4	37.4
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery ..	45.1	8.0	53.1	45.2	8.1	53.3	45.5	8.2	53.7
Mechanical Handling Equipment ..	20.7	3.5	24.2	20.9	3.5	24.4	21.0	3.5	24.5
Office Machinery ..	42.4	5.7	48.1	42.6	5.7	48.3	42.8	5.7	48.5
Other Machinery ..	37.9	16.7	54.6	37.7	16.9	54.6	37.9	16.8	54.7
Industrial Plant and Steelwork ..	265.4	60.9	326.3	265.6	61.5	327.1	267.4	62.1	329.5
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	131.4	17.2	148.6	131.0	17.2	148.2	132.0	17.3	149.3
Other Mechanical Engineering ..	29.9	8.0	37.9	29.8	8.0	37.8	29.6	7.9	37.5
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	150.1	45.1	195.2	150.4	45.3	195.7	151.2	45.7	196.9
Watches and Clocks ..	75.9	42.7	118.6	76.1	42.7	118.8	76.2	42.8	119.0
Electrical Machinery ..	7.6	7.6	15.2	7.6	7.6	15.2	7.6	7.6	15.2
Insulated Wires and Cables ..	158.7	54.6	213.3	158.6	54.8	213.4	159.0	55.0	214.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	40.4	21.8	62.2	40.3	21.8	62.1	40.2	21.5	61.7
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus ..	37.6	21.8	59.4	37.7	22.2	59.9	37.7	22.6	60.3
Domestic Electric Appliances ..	125.1	105.0	230.1	125.3	105.5	230.8	126.0	106.6	232.6
Other Electrical Goods ..	40.4	23.6	64.0	40.4	23.5	63.9	40.4	23.5	63.9
Total ..	78.0	63.4	141.4	79.2	63.8	143.0	79.8	64.4	144.2
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering									
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	248.9	12.6	261.5	246.9	12.6	259.5	243.4	12.5	255.9
Marine Engineering ..	178.9	8.5	187.4	177.6	8.5	186.1	174.9	8.4	183.3
Total ..	70.0	4.1	74.1	69.3	4.1	73.4	68.5	4.1	72.6
Vehicles									
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing ..	775.0	124.6	899.6	779.0	124.7	903.7	782.8	125.3	908.1
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing ..	369.2	59.6	428.8	373.3	59.9	433.2	377.7	60.4	438.1
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing ..	27.7	11.4	39.1	27.7	11.4	39.1			

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

Industry	February, 1960			March, 1960			April, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	380.5	212.6	593.1	381.1	213.4	594.5	383.0	215.1	598.1
Paper and Board ..	72.2	20.8	93.0	72.3	20.9	93.2	72.6	21.1	93.7
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. ..	28.3	35.0	63.3	28.3	35.1	63.4	28.5	35.3	63.8
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board ..	31.3	35.7	67.0	31.4	35.8	67.2	31.6	35.9	67.5
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals ..	101.4	27.7	129.1	101.7	27.9	129.6	102.2	28.0	130.2
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. ..	147.3	93.4	240.7	147.4	93.7	241.1	148.1	94.8	242.9
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	118.5	297.4	415.9	118.4	297.8	416.2	119.1	298.8	417.9
Rubber ..	83.6	38.0	121.6	83.7	38.0	121.7	84.1	37.8	121.9
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. ..	13.9	4.4	18.3	13.8	4.4	18.2	13.8	4.4	18.2
Brushes and Brooms ..	7.9	7.5	15.4	7.9	7.4	15.3	7.8	7.5	15.3
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment ..	11.5	19.1	30.6	11.5	19.2	30.7	11.6	19.5	31.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods ..	5.4	6.3	11.7	5.4	6.2	11.6	5.4	6.1	11.5
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating ..	33.7	27.5	61.2	34.1	27.6	61.7	34.0	27.9	61.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ..	22.9	15.7	38.6	23.0	15.6	38.6	23.0	15.9	38.9
Total, All Manufacturing Industries ..	5,785.3	2,824.9	8,610.2	5,792.9	2,826.7	8,619.6	5,812.3	2,843.0	8,655.3
Construction ..	1,287.9	64.9	1,352.8	1,302.9	64.9	1,367.8	1,302.9	64.9	1,367.8
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	332.1	43.0	375.1	330.5	43.1	373.6	329.2	43.2	372.4
Gas ..	114.4	14.9	129.3	113.4	14.9	128.3	112.4	15.0	127.4
Electricity ..	184.1	25.8	209.9	183.7	25.9	209.6	183.5	25.9	209.4
Water Supply ..	33.6	2.3	35.9	33.4	2.3	35.7	33.3	2.3	35.6
Transport and Communication ..	213.2	47.2	260.4	212.3	47.2	259.5	211.9	47.5	259.4
Road Passenger Transport ..	167.8	15.5	183.3	168.7	15.5	184.2	168.7	15.7	184.4
Road Haulage Contracting ..									
Distributive Trades ..	1,327.0	1,403.2	2,730.2	1,326.0	1,403.2	2,729.2	1,326.5	1,412.9	2,739.4
Wholesale Distribution ..	335.4	185.6	521.0	334.8	185.8	520.6	335.5	186.9	522.4
Retail Distribution ..	773.0	1,150.3	1,923.3	773.6	1,150.1	1,923.7	775.6	1,158.9	1,934.5
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies ..	129.6	35.6	165.2	128.7	35.6	164.3	126.9	35.4	162.3
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery ..	89.0	31.7	120.7	88.9	31.7	120.6	88.5	31.7	120.2
Miscellaneous Services ..	68.7	66.5	135.2	68.0	66.6	134.6	68.5	67.6	136.1
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. ..	29.9	16.0	45.9	29.8	16.2	46.0	31.5	17.6	49.1
Sport and other Recreations ..	11.6	26.1	37.7	11.5	25.9	37.4	11.5	25.9	37.4
Betting ..	175.1	372.2	547.3	174.4	372.5	546.9	177.0	380.2	557.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	30.1	93.7	123.8	29.9	93.6	123.5	29.9	93.8	123.7
Laundries ..	11.1	31.3	42.4	11.1	31.1	42.2	11.0	31.1	42.1
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. ..	281.9	58.5	340.4	281.9	58.8	340.7	282.7	60.3	343.0
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc. ..	13.1	3.6	16.7	13.0	3.6	16.6	13.1	3.6	16.7
Repair of Boots and Shoes ..									

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 30th April, 1960, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 30th April, 1960

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,700	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	200
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products ..	400	Clothing and Footwear ..	6,300
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	1,200	Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear ..	600
Fruit and Vegetable Products ..	500	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	300
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	200	Footwear ..	4,600
Metal Manufacture ..	1,400	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	900
Iron and Steel (General) ..	900	Pottery ..	600
Iron Castings, etc. ..	400	Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	2,000
Engineering (including Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods ..	1,800	Furniture and Upholstery ..	1,600
Engineering ..	800	Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	300
Electrical Goods ..	1,000	Other Manufacturing Industries ..	900
Vehicles ..	2,400	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating ..	600
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing ..	2,100	Total, All Manufacturing Industries* ..	25,200
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	800		
Textiles ..	5,300		
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made fibres ..	300		
Woolen and Worsted ..	500		
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods ..	2,400		
Textile Finishing ..	1,400		

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 423 OXFORD STREET, W.1 or YORK HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2

Unemployment at 16th May, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th April and 16th May, 1960, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th April ..	259,285	16,334	104,001	11,583	391,203
16th May ..	231,900	10,068	93,402	5,806	341,176
Dec. (-) ..	-27,385	-6,266	-10,599	-5,777	-50,027

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th May represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th April was 1.8. The total of 341,176 at 16th May includes 53,611 married women. Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the March, 1960, issue of this Gazette), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 16th May was 329,186, consisting of 233,561 males and 95,625 females.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 16th May according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for 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 ..	41,475	40,701	144,191	226,367	5,533	231,900
Boys under 18 ..	3,932	3,594	2,410	9,936	132	10,668
Women 18 and over ..	17,273	23,585	50,298	91,156	2,246	93,402
Girls under 18 ..	2,397	1,834	1,405	5,636	170	5,806
Total ..	65,077	69,714	198,304	333,095	8,081	341,176

Region	Males					
	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped	Total
London and S.E. ..	9,140	7,645	19,146	35,931	312	36,243
Eastern and Southern ..	3,795	3,478	10,971	18,244	159	18,403
South-Western ..	2,581	2,176	8,378	13,135	74	13,209
Midland ..	2,983	2,002	5,485	10,470	123	10,593
North-Midland ..	1,711	2,010	6,665	10,386	183	10,569
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,627	2,759	9,508	14,894	351	15,245
North-Western ..	7,356	7,325	23,823	38,504	924	39,428
Northern ..	5,139	4,700	16,952	26,791	979	27,770
Scotland ..	7,729	9,506	34,979	52,214	2,367	54,581
Wales ..	2,346	2,694	10,694	15,734	193	15,927
Great Britain ..	45,407	44,295	146,601	236,303	5,665	241,968

Region	Females					
	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped	Total
London and S.E. ..	4,431	4,178	3,530	12,139	146	12,285
Eastern and Southern ..	1,629	1,801	3,017	6,447	77	6,524
South-Western ..	1,121	1,409	2,924	5,454	96	5,550
Midland ..	1,556	1,610	2,172	5,338	238	5,576
North-Midland ..	837	1,247	2,150	4,234	190	4,424
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,224	1,612	3,172	6,008	204	6,212
North-Western ..	3,340	4,847	10,462	18,649	636	19,285
Northern ..	1,550	2,234	5,184	8,968	344	9,312
Scotland ..	2,963	4,730	13,790	21,483	419	21,902
Wales ..	1,019	1,751	5,302	8,072	66	8,138
Great Britain ..	19,670	25,419	51,703	96,792	2,416	99,208

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th May, 1960.

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th May, 1960			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	36,243	12,285	48,528	1.1	0.6	0.9
Eastern and Southern ..	18,403	6,524	24,927	1.2	0.8	1.1
South-Western ..	13,209	5,550	18,759	1.6	1.4	1.5
Midland ..	10,593	5,576	16,169	0.7	0.7	0.7
North-Midland ..	10,569	4,424	14,993	1.0	0.9	1.0
E. and W. Ridings ..	15,245	6,212	21,457	1.3	1.0	1.1
North-Western ..	39,428	19,285	58,713	2.1	1.7	2.0
Northern ..	27,770	9,312	37,082	3.0	2.4	2.8
Scotland ..	54,581	21,902	76,483	3.9	2.9	3.5
Wales ..	15,927	8,138	24,065	2.3	2.9	2.5
Great Britain ..	241,968	99,208	341,176	1.7	1.3	1.5
Northern Ireland ..	23,553	8,175	31,728	7.8	4.7	6.7

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

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th May, 1960, was 372,904, including 254,337 men, 11,184 boys, 101,211 women and 6,172 girls. Of the total, 364,060 (including 7,156 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 8,844 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 16th May, 1960, 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 S.E. ..	34,665	1,266	11,288	851	48,070
Eastern and Southern ..	17,523	721	5,902	545	24,691
South-Western ..	12,755	380	5,084	370	18,589
Midland ..	10,113	357	5,101	237	15,808
North-Midland ..	10,015	371	5,951	283	14,620
E. and W. Ridings ..	14,312	582	5,590	418	20,902
North-Western ..	37,015	1,489	18,037	612	57,153
Northern ..	25,192	1,599	8,383	585	35,759
Scotland ..	49,806	2,408	20,526	957	73,697
Wales ..	14,971	763	7,294	778	23,806
Great Britain ..	226,367	9,936	91,156		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 16th May, 1960, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment is given on pages 134-135 of the April issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 16th May, 1960				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total		
Principal Towns (By Region)						
London and South-Eastern						
Greater London	25,437	8,443	1,481	35,361	371	0.8
Brighton and Hove	1,754	458	60	2,272	13	2.5
Chatham	627	395	93	1,115	5	1.7
Eastern and Southern						
Bedford	192	99	17	308	—	0.7
Bournemouth	1,371	360	35	1,766	4	1.9
Cambridge	217	52	11	280	—	0.5
Ipswich	491	145	47	683	9	1.3
Luton	190	59	17	266	9	0.4
Norwich	1,213	293	64	1,570	16	1.0
Oxford	203	61	26	290	—	0.3
Portsmouth	2,143	816	202	3,161	2	2.5
Reading	351	215	20	586	—	0.9
Slough	278	102	25	405	—	0.5
Southampton	1,560	514	148	2,222	4	1.7
Southend-on-Sea	692	194	30	916	11	1.8
Watford	182	64	20	266	2	0.5
South-Western						
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,892	746	113	3,751	20	1.6
Exeter	493	218	20	731	8	1.7
Gloucester	294	275	29	598	—	1.1
Swindon	249	212	30	491	—	0.9
Midland						
Birmingham	2,468	1,000	130	3,598	1	0.6
Burton-on-Trent	134	104	8	246	—	0.9
Coventry	798	571	57	1,426	—	0.8
Oldbury	152	29	3	184	—	0.4
Smethwick	152	37	10	199	2	0.5
Stoke-on-Trent	1,533	658	67	2,258	165	1.5
Walsall	335	165	22	522	—	0.9
West Bromwich	139	33	3	175	—	0.4
Wolverhampton	429	314	21	764	—	0.7
Worcester	170	82	5	257	—	0.6
North-Midland						
Chesterfield	712	256	82	1,050	2	1.4
Derby	720	346	19	1,085	—	1.0
Grimsby	882	112	48	1,042	11	1.8
Leicester	854	228	19	1,101	115	0.6
Lincoln	408	145	25	578	—	1.2
Mansfield	344	123	31	498	16	0.9
Northampton	206	108	10	324	4	0.5
Nottingham	2,239	715	69	3,023	49	1.7
Peterborough	162	150	14	326	—	0.3
Scunthorpe	150	379	50	579	—	1.3
East and West Ridings						
Barnsley	965	309	133	1,407	16	1.8
Bradford	794	261	32	1,087	20	0.6
Doncaster	588	119	11	718	8	1.0
Halifax	287	234	12	533	16	1.1
Huddersfield	376	239	10	625	68	0.7
Hull	2,930	535	165	3,630	61	2.4
Leeds	1,731	440	34	2,205	23	0.8
Rotherham	415	204	111	730	12	1.3
Sheffield	1,519	484	76	2,079	64	0.8
Wakefield	325	190	33	548	16	1.1
York	561	160	39	760	—	1.2
North-Western						
Accrington	126	196	—	322	3	1.4
Ashton-under-Lyne	311	164	6	481	33	1.5
Barrow	251	61	41	352	16	2.9
Blackburn	379	759	14	1,152	14	2.1
Bolton	863	301	25	1,189	48	1.5
Burnley	474	671	13	1,158	21	2.7
Bury	114	68	2	184	31	0.6
Crewe	227	230	14	471	—	1.7
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	5,015	957	174	6,146	219	1.3
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,006	275	31	1,312	43	1.3
Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	1,104	557	24	1,685	59	1.8
Preston	606	347	21	974	18	1.2
Rochdale	254	46	3	303	8	0.6
St. Helens	840	989	65	1,894	8	3.3
Stockport	680	254	34	968	33	1.3
Warrington	639	482	32	1,153	185	1.8
Wigan	720	288	26	1,034	37	2.6
Northern						
Carlisle	536	264	15	815	—	1.9
Darlington	414	236	32	682	—	1.4
Gateshead	1,749	433	120	2,302	86	3.0
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	1,182	651	92	1,925	29	2.1
Stockton and Thornaby	1,014	505	178	1,697	101	2.6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,652	1,064	231	4,947	104	2.6
Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay	1,405	311	96	1,812	31	3.0
Scotland						
Edinburgh	3,932	942	118	4,992	85	2.2
Wales						
Cardiff	2,389	585	109	3,083	76	2.2
Newport	441	144	68	653	—	1.1
Swansea	1,299	544	80	1,923	32	3.3
Development Districts (By Region)						
London and South-Eastern						
Margate and Ramsgate	1,006	315	52	1,373	6	4.6
Sheerness	387	198	32	617	—	8.2
Eastern and Southern						
Isle of Wight	546	252	45	843	18	2.8
Southwold	97	7	7	111	—	3.6
South Western						
Cornwall (excluding Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro)	1,876	640	118	2,634	20	4.3
Ifracombe	122	38	12	172	4	5.7
Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint	1,435	824	133	2,392	13	2.8
North Midland						
Skegness and Mablethorpe	351	137	24	512	14	4.3
East and West Ridings						
Bridlington and Filey	567	71	34	672	143	5.9
North Western						
Blackpool	1,311	595	34	1,940	26	3.7
Merseyside and Prescot	15,786	5,267	1,135	22,188	133	3.6
Northern						
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor	1,483	254	161	1,898	165	3.9
Haltwhistle	80	7	2	89	13	2.9
Hartlepool and Horden	1,409	771	184	2,364	31	4.6
Scarborough	564	169	36	769	33	3.7
South-East Tyneside	3,084	946	215	4,245	340	6.0
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-Le-Spring	4,902	1,272	329	6,503	130	5.4
West Cumberland (excluding Millom and Wigton)	978	452	136	1,566	18	3.1
Whitby	229	41	11	281	101	6.0
Scotland						
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	2,485	702	28	3,215	7	3.2
Anstruther	129	44	7	180	42	7.2
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston	859	809	81	1,749	57	5.2
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder	816	356	104	1,276	2	4.6
Dumbarton	753	401	68	1,222	4	4.7
Dundee and Broughty Ferry	2,125	707	110	2,942	34	3.3
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing	731	1,074	106	1,911	20	3.7
Girvan	189	41	6	236	79	6.3
Glasgow (including Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen)	18,230	4,861	966	24,057	267	4.0
Greenock and Port Glasgow	1,886	977	179	3,042	7	6.9
Highlands and Islands	4,164	862	397	5,423	528	6.7
North Lanarkshire	4,556	2,593	445	7,594	324	5.3
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	1,418	1,251	64	2,733	4	3.8
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,434	589	152	2,175	441	8.9
Rothsay	148	19	6	173	—	6.1
Sanquhar	41	64	18	123	—	4.8
Shotts	141	139	38	318	3	4.3
Stranraer	275	133	40	448	16	7.1
Wales						
Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera	348	281	77	706	—	3.8
Anglesey	737	160	100	997	—	8.3
Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontllwyn and Ystrad Mynach	573	525	65	1,163	—	4.2
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau - Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli	1,090	303	63	1,456	3	5.2
Llanelli	657	344	18	1,019	92	2.5
Merthyr Tydfil	636	196	36	868	1	3.8
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock	121	97	23	241	—	2.3
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	1,093	594	63	1,750	4	4.6
Rhyl	347	153	15	515	—	4.4
Total, All Development Districts	82,195	30,531	5,975	118,701	3,143	4.2

* Number registered as unemployed (wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped) expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1959.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 16th May, 1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment.)

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,448	1,480	1,792	94	12,240	1,574	13,814	15,803	1,703	17,506
Agriculture and Horticulture	7,702	1,449	42	91	7,744	1,540	9,284	10,973	1,668	12,641
Forestry	331	17	108	—	439	17	456	542	18	560
Fishing	2,415	14	1,642	3	4,057	17	4,074	4,288	17	4,305
Mining and Quarrying	6,484	243	16	—	6,500	243	6,743	6,635	244	6,879
Coal Mining*	5,695	186	16	—	5,711	186	5,897	5,714	187	5,901
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	379	11	—	—	379	11	390	484	11	495
Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction	191	6	—	—	191	6	197	214	6	220
Other Mining and Quarrying	219	40	—	—	219	40	259	223	40	263
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,129	5,846	26	186	7,155	6,032	13,187	7,725	6,880	14,605
Grain Milling	392	88	1	—	393	88	481	421	95	516
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,399	724	2	1	1,401	725	2,126	1,514	786	2,300
Biscuits	395	592	—	—	395	592	987	405	617	1,022
Bacon, Curing, Meat and Fish Products	611	699	22	110	633	809	1,442	686	879	1,565
Milk Products	371	175	—	—	371	175	546	400	210	610
Sugar	305	114	—	—	305	114	419	309	114	423
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	473	817	—	17	473	834	1,307	486	856	1,342
Fruit and Vegetable Products	726	1,421	1	37	727	1,458	2,185	942	1,914	2,856
Animal and Poultry Foods	297	50	—	—	297					

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Clothing and Footwear	1,565	3,410	236	425	1,801	3,835	5,636	1,854	4,482	6,336
Weatherproof Outerwear	175	201	10	36	185	237	422	186	258	444
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	257	909	11	51	268	960	1,228	275	1,033	1,308
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	365	396	67	55	432	451	883	433	461	894
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	82	362	3	79	85	441	526	104	805	909
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	123	792	4	59	127	851	978	134	946	1,080
Hats, Caps and Millinery	55	49	42	19	97	68	165	102	91	193
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	77	321	—	5	77	326	403	80	362	442
Footwear	431	380	99	121	530	501	1,031	540	526	1,066
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3,761	1,045	89	125	3,850	1,170	5,020	4,056	1,185	5,241
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1,162	163	47	5	1,209	168	1,377	1,292	168	1,460
Pottery	596	286	39	118	635	404	1,039	641	416	1,057
Glass	940	449	1	2	941	451	1,392	950	452	1,402
Cement	54	11	—	—	54	11	65	58	11	69
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,009	136	2	—	1,011	136	1,147	1,115	138	1,253
Timber, Furniture, etc.	2,976	686	508	127	3,484	813	4,297	3,662	831	4,493
Timber	1,027	109	7	—	1,034	109	1,143	1,131	115	1,246
Furniture and Upholstery	1,141	249	461	89	1,602	338	1,940	1,658	345	2,003
Bedding, etc.	131	136	30	34	161	170	331	170	174	344
Shop and Office Fitting	168	3	—	—	171	30	201	173	30	203
Wooden Containers and Baskets	298	104	6	3	304	107	411	313	107	420
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	211	58	1	—	212	59	271	217	60	277
Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,945	1,611	15	7	1,960	1,618	3,578	2,019	1,708	3,727
Paper and Board	449	326	8	2	457	328	785	466	329	795
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	209	311	—	2	209	313	522	211	354	565
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	195	301	—	—	195	301	496	203	308	511
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	478	133	5	—	483	133	616	512	142	654
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	614	540	2	3	616	543	1,159	627	575	1,202
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,267	1,520	28	18	2,295	1,538	3,833	2,359	1,573	3,932
Rubber	983	445	12	4	995	449	1,444	1,010	455	1,465
Limoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	183	111	—	—	183	111	294	186	112	298
Brushes and Brooms	117	66	—	3	117	69	186	130	75	205
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	177	367	4	2	181	369	550	191	384	575
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	66	57	1	—	67	57	124	67	60	127
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	482	253	10	2	492	255	747	495	256	751
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	259	221	1	7	260	228	488	280	231	511
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	63,878	32,591	3,183	1,779	67,061	34,370	101,431	70,834	38,071	108,905
Construction	42,766	400	92	4	42,858	404	43,262	51,076	434	51,510
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,589	187	13	3	2,602	190	2,792	2,764	199	2,963
Gas	1,247	90	—	—	1,247	90	1,332	1,290	94	1,384
Electricity	1,040	88	5	1	1,045	89	1,134	1,134	94	1,228
Water Supply	312	9	3	2	315	11	326	340	11	351
Transport and Communication	21,170	1,962	204	18	21,374	1,980	23,354	23,020	2,049	25,069
Railways	3,244	193	4	—	3,248	193	3,441	3,377	204	3,581
Road Passenger Transport	2,049	830	6	1	2,055	831	2,906	2,244	863	3,107
Road Haulage Contracting	2,589	68	12	—	2,601	68	2,669	2,737	75	2,812
Sea Transport	5,551	74	119	2	5,670	76	5,746	5,893	78	5,971
Port and Inland Water Transport	2,305	23	33	1	2,338	24	2,362	2,950	25	2,975
Air Transport	249	43	—	—	249	43	292	252	46	298
Postal Services and Telecommunications	3,844	544	9	12	3,853	556	4,409	4,194	586	4,780
Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	1,339	167	21	2	1,360	169	1,529	1,373	172	1,545
Distributive Trades	23,965	15,384	104	226	24,069	15,610	39,679	25,973	16,779	42,752
Wholesale Distribution	5,204	1,747	14	21	5,218	1,768	6,986	5,625	1,932	7,557
Retail Distribution	12,527	13,119	59	201	12,586	13,320	25,906	13,549	14,290	27,839
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	3,401	185	28	1	3,429	186	3,615	3,836	202	4,038
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,833	333	3	3	2,836	336	3,172	2,963	355	3,318
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,928	654	5	4	2,933	658	3,591	3,052	698	3,750
Professional and Scientific Services	4,038	5,484	36	23	4,074	5,507	9,581	4,237	5,965	10,202
Accountancy Services	164	100	1	1	165	101	266	171	108	279
Educational Services	1,239	1,311	9	12	1,248	1,323	2,571	1,438	2,734	3,204
Legal Services	122	294	3	—	125	294	419	127	313	440
Medical and Dental Services	1,841	3,552	19	6	1,860	3,558	5,418	1,941	3,858	5,799
Religious Organisations	150	59	1	1	151	60	211	166	69	235
Other Professional and Scientific Services	522	168	3	3	525	171	696	536	179	715
Miscellaneous Services	22,321	19,312	139	239	22,460	19,551	42,011	23,706	20,957	44,663
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	3,110	1,391	21	13	3,131	1,404	4,535	3,229	1,477	4,706
Sport and other Recreations	1,677	261	21	13	1,698	274	1,972	1,791	286	2,077
Betting	600	533	9	6	609	539	1,148	697	545	1,242
Catering, Hotels, etc.	8,831	9,768	40	107	8,871	9,875	18,746	9,382	10,397	19,779
Laundries	575	1,275	1	6	576	1,281	1,857	596	1,373	1,969
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	197	390	3	3	200	393	593	207	420	627
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations	2,600	435	8	2	2,608	437	3,045	2,785	466	3,251
Repair of Boots and Shoes	401	37	5	—	406	37	443	443	39	482
Hairdressing and Manicure	403	424	7	6	410	430	840	433	469	902
Private Domestic Service	985	3,775	8	69	993	3,844	4,837	1,052	4,371	5,423
Other Services	2,942	1,023	16	14	2,958	1,037	3,995	3,091	1,114	4,205
Public Administration	16,080	2,343	81	26	16,161	2,369	18,530	17,056	2,555	19,611
National Government Service	7,961	1,471	9	6	7,976	1,477	9,447	8,349	1,598	9,947
Local Government Service	8,119	872	72	20	8,191	892	9,083	8,707	957	9,664
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,159	182	—	—	2,159	182	2,341	2,283	185	2,468
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,477	16,570	—	—	17,477	16,570	34,047	19,082	17,544	36,626
Aged 18 and over	14,735	15,403	—	—	14,735	15,403	30,138	16,087	16,304	32,391
Aged under 18	2,742	1,167	—	—	2,742	1,167	3,909	2,995	1,240	4,235
GRAND TOTAL*	236,303	96,792	5,665	2,416	241,968	99,208	341,176	265,521	107,383	372,904

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (6,047 males and 216 females in Great Britain and 6,905 males and 251 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th April and 11th May, 1960, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 6th April, 1960		Five weeks ended 11th May, 1960		Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec., 1959, to 11th May, 1960 (23 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	88,061	112,576	99,600	125,541	469,172
Boys under 18	12,019	43,368	30,977	43,093	102,467
Women aged 18 and over	41,425	89,070	48,718	98,471	227,625
Girls under 18	9,724	60,815	27,987	60,162	91,881
Total	151,229	305,829	207,282	327,267	891,145

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

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 11th May, 1960, in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th May, 1960.

Industry Group	Placings during five weeks ended 11th May, 1960					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th May, 1960				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,438	1,162	1,022	153	3,775	1,880	1,850	493	395	4,618
Mining and Quarrying	775	1,263	24	22	2,084	4,566	1,172	34	40	5,812
Coal Mining	461	1,217	14	7	1,699	3,994	1,104	12	13	5,123
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,780	1,129	3,870	1,466	10,245	2,462	1,029	3,688	2,358	9,537
Chemicals and Allied Industries	2,023	400	989	626	4,038	2,767	563	1,545	982	5,857
Metal Manufacture	2,894	769	425	241	4,329	3,612	972	697	486	5,767
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,363	3,649	4,257	1,851	18,120	16,530	4,668	7,646	3,480	32,324
Engineering including Scientific										

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th May, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 19th April, 1960, and 19th May, 1959. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and 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	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	17th May, 1960	19th Apr., 1960	19th May, 1959	17th May, 1960	19th Apr., 1960	19th May, 1959
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	82.7	71.6	80.9	3.6	2.6	3.1
Remainder	70.6	63.9	69.3	3.2	2.6	3.1
Eastern	42.1	38.6	41.9	2.0	1.6	1.8
Southern	32.3	29.4	31.6	1.5	1.2	1.4
South-Western	50.1	46.4	50.0	2.2	1.9	2.2
Midland	77.7	71.7	74.7	4.7	3.9	4.4
North Midland	54.7	50.0	51.1	5.2	4.6	5.0
East and West Ridings ..	80.7	77.0	78.9	8.0	7.7	8.4
North-Western	151.5	141.1	143.7	7.9	6.8	7.4
Northern	70.1	69.9	62.6	7.2	6.8	7.5
Scotland	115.7	114.3	107.7	8.7	8.7	8.3
Wales	65.9	62.9	64.2	7.9	7.6	8.3
Total, Great Britain ..	894.1	836.8	856.5	62.2	56.0	61.0

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th May, 1960, represented 4.5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours†	18,329	542	1,560	20,431
Double Day Shifts‡	17,845	618	1,089	19,552
Long Spells	9,477	314	1,319	11,110
Night Shifts	2,773	—	—	2,773
Part-time Work§	3,591	—	—	3,591
Saturday Afternoon Work ..	683	21	4	708
Sunday Work	469	66	4	539
Miscellaneous	348	2	15	365
Total	53,515	2,257	3,991	59,763

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

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

‡ Includes 1,050 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in April 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 four weeks ended 30th April, 1960, was 616,800, compared with 624,200 for the five weeks ended 2nd April, and 676,700 for the four weeks ended 2nd May, 1959.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in April, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with March, 1960, and April, 1959. 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 4 weeks ended 30th April, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 2nd April, 1960	4 weeks ended 2nd May, 1959
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	40,700	— 300	— 3,900
Durham	91,800	— 700	— 5,400
North Eastern	123,600	— 1,400	— 11,800
North Western	46,800	— 600	— 7,100
East Midlands	95,500	— 700	— 6,100
West Midlands	47,500	— 900	— 8,200
South Western	90,600	— 1,800	— 8,100
South Eastern	6,000	— 100	— 1,000
England and Wales ..	542,500	— 6,500	— 51,600
Scotland	74,300	— 900	— 8,300
Great Britain	616,800	— 7,400	— 59,900

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of April about 3,560 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 7,700; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,140. During the five weeks of March there was a net decrease of 8,620.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in April and in March, 1960, and April, 1959. 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

	April, 1960	March, 1960	April, 1959
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	8.14	7.94	7.24
Involuntary	9.22	9.34	8.44
All workers:			
Voluntary	5.94	5.82	5.35
Involuntary	9.15	9.33	8.41

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.95 tons in April, compared with 4.01 tons in the previous month and 3.75 tons in April, 1959.†

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.39 tons in April; for March, 1960, and April, 1959, the figures were 1.42 tons and 1.36 tons, respectively.†

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 11th May the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,480, consisting of 14,649 men and 831 women (of whom 8,796 and 431, respectively, were in employment). During the period 7th April to 11th May, 1960, the number of vacancies filled was 527. The number of vacancies unfilled at 11th May was 3,796.

* The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board. † From the beginning of 1960 output per man-shift relates to National Coal Board mines only and is calculated from "revenue" output and man-shifts. The figures for 1959 have been adjusted to the new basis.

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th May was 4,142; this figure included 3,282 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 860 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th April and 16th May, 1960 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 12th April	5,159
„ notified	675
„ filled	92
„ cancelled or withdrawn	638
„ unfilled at 16th May	5,104

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the eight weeks ended 23rd May, 1960.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during the period	1,383	201	1,584
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,375	201	1,576
Number of persons who completed courses during the period	1,197	154	1,351

Up to 23rd May, 1960, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 112,739, including 3,213 blind persons.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 11th April, 1960 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 691,724, compared with 695,337 at 19th October, 1959.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th May, 1960, was 52,182, of whom 45,331 were males and 6,851 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	41,307	6,413	47,720
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,024	438	4,462
Total	45,331	6,851	52,182

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

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
required by customers in the North of England may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 39 KING STREET, MANCHESTER, 2

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in May, 1960, with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	April, 1960	May, 1960
Mines and Quarries	31	23
Places under the Factories Acts	31	52
Railway Service	8	10
Seamen	7	3

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1960. The figures under the heading "Factories" are based on a "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959. The figures are provisional.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	Railway Service	Seamen
Coal Mines:			
Underground	19	Brakesmen and Goods Guards	3
Surface	2	Engine Drivers and Motormen	2
Other Stratified Mines	2	Firemen	2
Miscellaneous Mines	2	Guards (Passenger)	2
Quarries	2	Labourers	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	23	Permanent Way Men	2
		Porters	1
		Shunters	1
		Other Grades	1
		Contractors' Servants	1
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10
Factories			
Cotton	1	Other Metal Manufacture and Repair	1
Brick Making and other Clay Products (except Pottery)	1	Wooden Furniture	1
Lime, Cement and other Minerals	4	Saw Milling, Plywood and Boards	1
Iron Extraction and Conversion	6	Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and Patent Fuel	2
Metal Casting	2	Electrical Stations	1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging ..	2		
Engine-building and Repairing	1		
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking ..	5		
Miscellaneous Machine Making	1		
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS ..	52		

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Nil	Chrome Ulceration
Mercurial Poisoning .. Nil	Manuf. of Bichromates ..
Aniline Poisoning .. Nil	Dyeing and Finishing ..
Anthrax Nil	Chromium Plating 15
	Other Industries 1
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	TOTAL
Pitch and Tar 10	33
Mineral Oil 1	
TOTAL	II. Deaths
	Nil

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th May, 1960.

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 2,982,200 in January, an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with January, 1959.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.5 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 1.3 per cent. higher than in February, 1959. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in February was 0.2 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.2 per cent. higher than in February, 1959.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii), in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,317,000 in March. This was about 0.1 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month and 2.4 per cent. higher than in March, 1959. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in March was 12,448,000, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 2.7 per cent. compared with March, 1959.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 4,206,000, compared with 3,931,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,362,000 at the middle of March, 1959.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during March was 126,384, compared with 138,229 in the previous month and 146,543 in March, 1959. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 50,275 working days.

DENMARK

At the end of April the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 21,600, or 3.0 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 4.0 per cent. at the end of March, and 5.5 per cent. at the end of April, 1959.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 140,751, of whom 40,570 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 152,928 and 43,736 at the beginning of the previous month and 150,485 and 42,557 at the beginning of May, 1959.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of April was 188,764, compared with 256,585 at the end of the previous month and 400,923 at the end of April, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 36,287, 41,119 and 65,876.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of April, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 50,794, compared with 61,304 at the end of the previous month and 77,207 at the end of April, 1959. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 9,399 at the end of April, compared with 14,070 at the end of March and 18,414 at the end of April, 1959.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 116,294 at the end of February, compared with 100,931 at the end of the previous month and 81,602 at the end of February, 1959.

SWEDEN

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at the middle of March was 33,100, compared with 40,245 in February and 45,354 in March, 1959. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for March numbered 27,249, or 2.0 per cent. of all members, compared with 2.5 per cent. in the previous month and 2.6 per cent. in March, 1959.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April who were wholly unemployed was 662 or 0.4 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 849 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of March, and 1,905 or 1.1 per thousand at the end of April, 1959.

Spick and Span

OFFICES

give a good start to the day

Start each day in a bright and cheerful office that's had the 'spick and span' treatment of Office Cleaning Services.

Many of the ministries and countless commercial organisations find that it pays to unload the complete burden of office cleaning on to the responsible shoulders of Office Cleaning Services Limited.

For
Daily Cleaning

FLOORS, METALWORK,
ENTRANCES, TELEPHONES,
TOILETS, ETC.

For
regular attention to

WALLS,
CARPETS, PICTURES,
FILES, ETC.

OFFICE CLEANING SERVICES LTD

Established 1900 | Head Office: 28-34 Eagle Street, High Holborn, London WCI

Branches throughout the Greater London area, and at

CROYDON, LONGFORD (MIDD), BRISTOL, SOUTHAMPTON, BOURNEMOUTH, ROCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER



RETAIL PRICES

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th MAY, 1960

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

At 17th May, 1960, the retail price index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th April, compared with 109 at 12th May, 1959.

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

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th MAY, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17TH MAY, 1960 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	107.3	350
II. Alcoholic drink	98.0	71
III. Tobacco	113.1	80
IV. Housing	131.9	87
V. Fuel and light	112.3	55
VI. Durable household goods	97.6	66
VII. Clothing and footwear	103.8	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	117.6	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	114.7	59
X. Services	118.7	58
All items	110.3	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 17th May was therefore 110.3, taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Increases in the average prices of bread, tomatoes, cabbage, beef, mutton and lamb, eggs and cooking apples were partly offset by decreases in the average prices of cauliflower and fish. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 107.

Fuel and Light

As a result of seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke in all areas of Great Britain, the index for the fuel and light group fell by about 5½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112, compared with 119 in the previous month.

Transport and Vehicles

Increases in road and rail fares in the London area, and in early morning and season ticket rail fares in the rest of Great Britain were partly offset by decreases in the average prices of second-hand cars and petrol. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 118, compared with 116 in the previous month.

Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MAY, 1960

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 271 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

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			
All items	Mar., 1960	109.89	- 0.28	+ 1.09
Food	" "	109.3	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Finland	Oct.-Dec., 1957 = 100			
All items	Jan., 1960	107	Nil	+ 3
Food	" "	106	+ 1	+ 3
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100			
All items	Apr., 1960	130.6	+ 0.2	+ 5.2
Food	" "	126.7	+ 0.3	+ 5.4
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All items	Apr., 1960	122.8	Nil	+ 3.8
Food	" "	130.5	- 0.3	+ 5.5
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1			
All items	Mar., 1960	67.82	- 0.25	+ 1.73
Food	" "	74.80	- 0.41	+ 0.64
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All items	Apr., 1960	125	Nil	+ 5
Food	" "	125	Nil	+ 8
Spain (Large Towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All items	Feb., 1960	875.7	- 0.7	+ 19.3
Food	" "	1142.7	- 2.1	+ 6.6
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All items	Mar., 1960	159	Nil	+ 7
Food	" "	175	Nil	+ 12
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All items	Mar., 1960	181.9	Nil	+ 1.3
Food	" "	193.9	Nil	- 0.1
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All items	Apr., 1960	127.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Food	" "	120.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.6
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All items	Feb., 1960	105.3	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Food	" "	104.95	- 0.17	+ 2.92
India*	1949 = 100			
All items	Feb., 1960	122	Nil	+ 4
Food	" "	124	Nil	+ 4
Japan	1955 = 100			
All items	Jan., 1960	106.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
Food	" "	103	+ 1	+ 2.1
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000			
All items	Mar., 1960	1145	- 5	+ 6
Food	" "	1071	- 15	- 4
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All items	Mar., 1960	125.7	+ 0.1	+ 2
Food	" "	117.7	+ 0.3	Nil

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, with small variations in the case of Belgium. The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

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

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st MAY, 1960
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

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

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1960 Apr.	119.4	98.2	121.6	118.8	97.2	122.1
1960 May	119.6	98.0	122.0	119.0	97.2	122.4

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method 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 their relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payments-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

Weekly Rates of Wages*

I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	116.9
1959, May	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
June	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
July	116.9	117.0	119.0	117.0
August	117.0	117.2	119.1	117.1
September ..	117.0	117.7	119.4	117.2
October	117.1	117.7	119.5	117.3
November ..	117.2	117.8	119.5	117.4
December ..	117.3	118.0	119.7	117.5
1960, January ..	117.8	118.9	120.3	118.1
February ..	117.9	119.1	120.6	118.2
March	118.4	120.0	121.1	118.8
April	119.1	120.4	121.7	119.4
May	119.2	120.6	121.9	119.6

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1959, May	116.4	115.9	117.0	116.3
June	116.4	116.0	117.1	116.4
July	116.5	116.0	117.1	116.4
August	116.7	116.3	117.5	116.6
September ..	116.8	117.1	118.0	116.9
October	116.8	117.2	118.0	116.9
November ..	116.9	117.4	118.2	117.1
December ..	117.1	117.7	118.4	117.3
1960, January ..	117.4	118.3	118.9	117.6
February ..	117.5	118.4	118.9	117.7
March	118.3	119.5	119.7	118.6
April	118.5	119.7	120.1	118.8
May	118.7	119.9	120.3	119.0

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

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

Normal Weekly Hours*

III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1959, May	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
June	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
July	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
August	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
September ..	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
October	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
November ..	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
December ..	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
1960, January ..	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.4
February ..	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2
March	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.3
April	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.2
May	97.9	98.4	98.2	98.0

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1959, May	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
June	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
July	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
August	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
September ..	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
October	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
November ..	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
December ..	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
1960, January ..	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.3
February ..	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.2
March	97.0	98.2	97.7	97.4
April	96.9	98.0	97.5	97.2
May	96.8	98.0	97.4	97.2

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

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

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

Hourly Rates of Wages*

V—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1959, May	117.1	117.3	118.9	117.2
June	117.1	117.3	119.0	117.2
July	117.3	117.6	119.2	117.4
August	117.5	117.9	119.5	117.6
September ..	117.5	118.4	119.8	117.8
October	117.6	118.4	119.8	117.8
November ..	117.7	118.6	119.9	117.9
December ..	117.8	118.7	120.0	118.1
1960, January ..	118.4	119.7	120.7	118.7
February ..	118.8	120.1	121.3	119.1
March	120.6	121.7	122.9	120.8
April	121.4	122.2	123.7	121.6
May	121.8	122.5	124.1	122.0

VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1959, May	116.8	116.2	117.3	116.7
June	116.8	116.3	117.3	116.8
July	116.9	116.3	117.4	116.8
August	117.3	116.7	117.9	117.2
September ..	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
October	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
November ..	117.5	117.9	118.7	117.6
December ..	117.7	118.2	118.9	117.8
1960, January ..	118.3	119.0	119.5	118.4
February ..	118.4	119.2	119.7	118.6
March	121.9	121.8	122.6	121.7
April	122.3	122.1	123.2	122.1
May	122.6	122.4	123.6	122.4

General

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

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

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

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

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in May

It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during May resulted in about 834,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £283,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 154,000 workpeople a decrease of £3,800, whilst 419,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeople employed in the health services, local authorities' services in Scotland, sugar confectionery and food preserving, baking in England and Wales, laundering, company-owned omnibus undertakings and biscuit manufacture. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected iron and steel workers, limestone quarrymen and iron-ore miners. Industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced included the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (44 to 42), gas supply (day work 44 to 42), water supply (44 to 42), general waste materials reclamation (46 to 44), vehicle building (44 to 42), ophthalmic optical (44 to 42) and baking in Scotland (45 to 43); reductions were generally without loss of pay, with compensating adjustments of hourly rates where appropriate, and there was an overall increase in the case of statutory rates for general waste materials reclamation workers.

For domestic and similar grades of staff employed in the health services, increases were authorised of 7s. 4d. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women payable retrospectively from the end of March. Increases in wage rates of manual workers employed by local authorities in Scotland were also 7s. 4d. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women. Statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased for workers employed in sugar confectionery and food preserving (Great Britain, men 6s. 6d. a week, women 6s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. according to occupation), baking (England and Wales, men 1½d., 2d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, women 1d., 1½d. or 2d.), and laundering (men 1½d. an hour, women 1½d.). Drivers, conductors and semi-skilled and unskilled garage and running shed staffs employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings received an increase of 10s. 6d. a week. In biscuit manufacture weekly increases of 6s. for men and 4s. 6d. for women were agreed.

Of the total increase of £283,000, about £152,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; £88,000 from Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; £26,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions; £16,000 from arbitration awards; and the remainder from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes in January–May, 1960

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

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

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

‡ Workpeople who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions.

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Reductions †	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing..	639,000	125,400	631,000	634,800
Mining and Quarrying	68,000	21,200	3,000	5,600
Food, Drink and Tobacco	277,500	84,400	188,500	255,400
Chemicals and Allied Industries	31,000	11,600	117,000	233,800
Metal Manufacture	9,000	500	115,500	231,000
Engineering & Electrical Goods				
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	156,000	63,000	2,311,000	4,621,600
Vehicles				
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	544,000	200,300	39,000	84,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	48,000	15,000		
Clothing and Footwear	206,000	66,900	96,000	115,300
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	110,000	41,100	72,000	113,800
Timber, Furniture, etc.	184,500	68,100	106,000	212,000
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	329,000	49,100	119,500	210,200
Other Manufacturing Industries	6,000	1,900	136,500	232,300
Construction	998,000	389,800	198,500	278,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	500	300	250,500	561,800
Transport and Communication	666,000	285,900	84,000	168,200
Distributive Trades	1,014,000	245,700	47,000	91,800
Public Administration and Professional Services	671,500	244,000	3,000	6,000
Miscellaneous Services				

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY

(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 WORK, 1ST APRIL, 1960," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	28 Mar.*	Male workers	Shift rates of wages and cost-of-living net addition converted to hourly rates by equation to a 42-hour week, consequent on reduction of normal weekly hours from 44 without loss of pay. Converted rates (exclusive of cost-of-living net addition) include: Rowrah Hall Quarry—shot firers 3s. 5-714d. an hour (146s. a week), borers 3s. 4-429d. (141s. 6d.), crushermen 3s. 4-571d. (142s.), rudd men and labourers 3s. 3-429d. (138s.); Goldmire Quarry—shot firers 3s. 6-143d. (147s. 6d.), rock drillers and crusher attendants 3s. 4-286d. (141s.), labourers 3s. 3-571d. (138s. 6d.). Converted cost-of-living net addition to wages: men and youths 18 and over 1s. 3-714d. an hour, boys under 18 7-857d.†
		25 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased‡ by 0-143d. an hour (1s. 3-714d. to 1s. 3-571d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0-071d. (7-857d. to 7-786d.) for boys under 18.
		23 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased§ by 0-143d. an hour (1s. 3-571d. to 1s. 3-714d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0-071d. (7-786d. to 7-857d.) for boys under 18.
	Yorkshire (North Riding)	2 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1d.) for boys under 18.
Slate Quarrying	North Wales (9)	23 May	Adult workers	Increase of 5s. a week. Day wage rate after change, inclusive of bonus: quarrymen 164s. 4d. a week, labourers 159s. 9d.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	2 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1-2d. a shift (10s. 3-6d. to 10s. 2-4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (5s. 1-8d. to 5s. 1-2d.) for boys under 18.
		21 May	Male workers	Increases of 1s. 3d. a shift for adult data workers 18 and over, and of 7½d. for youths and boys under 18 (i.e., 7s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. a week, respectively, calculated on the basis of five shifts worked, six shifts paid for). Increase of 7s. 6d. a week for pieceworkers, equated to existing tonnage rates.
Iron-ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	23 May	Male 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.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	1 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men, by 0-97d. (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, parts of Lincolnshire, Northants. and Banbury	1 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1-36d. a shift (8s. 4-64d. to 8s. 3-28d.) for men, by 1-02d. (6s. 3-48d. to 6s. 2-46d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-68d. (4s. 2-32d. to 4s. 1-64d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (16)	30 May	Mechanics and apprentices	Increase of 14s. a week for mechanics and new percentage scale fixed for apprentices. Rates after change: mechanics—class A mills 229s. a week, class B 220s., class C 214s.; apprentices 25 per cent. of the mechanics' rate at 15 (new), 35 per cent. at 16 (previously 27½ per cent.), 45 per cent. at 17 (32½ per cent.), 57½ per cent. at 18 (45 per cent.), 70 per cent. at 19 (52½ per cent.), and 80 per cent. at 20 (62½ per cent.).
Baking	England and Wales (18) (249)	18 May	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for foremen confectioners, foremen bakers and first hands, of 2d. for single hands, second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen, of 1½d. for other male workers 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from ½d. to 2d., according to age, for younger workers; extra payment for night workers, now payable for working at least 3 hours between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (previously 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.), increased by 5 per cent. (10 to 15 per cent.) of the appropriate day worker's rate. General minimum time rates after change include: foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, London area 4s. 2½d. an hour, Provincial area A 4s. 2½d., Provincial area B 4s. 1½d., first hands 3s. 11½d., 3s. 11½d., single hands 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., confectioners or table hands 3s. 8½d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d. or 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., according to conditions of service, stokers 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d., other male workers 21 or over 3s. 6½d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 5d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1½d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other male workers.¶
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for forewomen, of 1½d. for single hands and confectioners 21 or over, of 1½d. for charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) and confectioners 20 and under 21, of 1d. for confectioners 19 and under 20 and other workers 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: forewomen, London area 3s. 1½d. an hour, Provincial area A 3s. 1d., Provincial area B 2s. 11½d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 2s. 11d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., single hands 2s. 9½d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 7½d., confectioners 21 or over 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 6½d., 20 and under 21 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., 19 and under 20 2s. 2d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d., other female workers 21 or over 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1½d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other female workers.¶
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (23)	First pay day after 29 May	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 6s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—grade I occupations 185s. a week, grade II 181s., grade III 175s., grade IV 171s., ungraded workers 165s.; youths and boys 70s. at 15 rising to 139s. at 20; female workers 21 and over—grade I occupations 127s. 6d., grade II 124s. 6d., ungraded workers 118s. 6d., girls 68s. at 15 rising to 114s. 6d. at 20.¶
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (25)	2 May	Workers other than maintenance engineers	New basic rates and plus rates agreed consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—process workers, adult male day workers in grade I occupations 4s. 0½d. an hour, grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of 1d. to 1s. 7½d. (previously 1d. to 1s. 6½d.) above the basic rate, charge hands 7½d. to 1s. 10½d. (previously 7½d. to 1s. 9½d.), leading hands 2d. to 9½d. (previously 1½d. to 9½d.) and utility men 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 10½d. (previously 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 9½d.)†
			Maintenance engineers	New minimum rates agreed consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—fitters, class A 5s. 11½d. an hour, class B 5s. 7½d., class C 5s. 4d., electricians in charge of shifts 5s. 7½d. to 6s. 1½d.; semi-skilled workers 4s. 1½d. to 4s. 10½d.†

* These adjustments were agreed on 1st April with retrospective effect to the date shown, the agreement providing for payment, in lieu of ante-dating, of one additional shift of 8 hours at the new hourly rate for a 42-hour week.
 † See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices; this reduction was reported on a pre-conversion shift basis on page 208 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 225 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.
 ¶ The agreement also provides for a reduction in the normal working week from 44 to 42 hours, without loss of pay, from January, 1961.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Great Britain (26) (251)	18 May	Male workers and female workers engaged on certain specified occupations	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. 6d. a week for male and female workers 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 8s. 3d. (190s. 6d. to 198s. 9d.). General minimum time rates after change: male and female workers 21 or over 159s. a week, juveniles 57s. at under 16 rising to 133s. at 20.*
			Other female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 6d. a week for younger workers 19 or over, and of amounts ranging from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 5s. 9d. (135s. 6d. to 141s. 3d.). General minimum time rates after change: 57s. a week at under 16 rising to 106s. 6d. at 18 and under 19 and 113s. at 19 or over.*
	Northern Ireland (26) (252)	2 May	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for workers 16 or over, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay; increases in general minimum time rates of ½d. an hour for boys under 16, and of ¼d. for girls. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 or over 3s. 5½d. an hour, female workers 18 or over 2s. 4½d., youths and boys 1s. 2½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20 and under 21, girls 1s. 2½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 9½d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 7½d., female workers 2s. 5½d.†
Brewing	Scotland (32)	Pay day for first full working week commencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; shift allowance paid to workers employed on two or three-shift systems increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.); new basic rate fixed for mates employed on transport. Rates after change: adult male maltmen 195s. 3d. a week, male brewery workers 20 and over 180s. 7d., youths and boys 71s. 6d. at 15 rising to 150s. 4d. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 130s. 2d., girls 71s. 6d. at 15 rising to 106s. 4d. at 17 and under 18; transport workers—drivers, vehicles of 10 tons and over carrying capacity 215s. 2d., under 10 tons 194s. 2d., mates 186s. 2d.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡	1 May	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (1s. 0-84d. to 1s. 0-68d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (9-63d. to 9-51d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-42d. to 6-34d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (42)	1 May	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.¶ (42)	1 May	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland¶ (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 May	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 7d. to 8s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (43)	1 May	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (1s. 0-84d. to 1s. 0-68d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (9-63d. to 9-51d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (6-42d. to 6-34d.) for those under 18.
			Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 0-16d. an hour (1s. 0-84d. to 1s. 0-68d.) for craftsmen, by 0-12d. (9-63d. to 9-51d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-08d. (6-42d. to 6-34d.) for apprentices under 18.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland‡	1 May	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do. do.
			Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 0-16d. an hour (1s. 0-84d. to 1s. 0-68d.).
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and certain works in Scotland‡	1 May	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 0-16d. an hour (1s. 0-84d. to 1s. 0-68d.) for men 21 and over, by 0-12d. (9-63d. to 9-51d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-08d. (6-42d. to 6-34d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.¶ (43)	21 Mar.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, hitherto paid under 44-hour conditions	Following reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42 without loss of pay, new hourly rates to be determined by the division of present weekly base earnings by 42. Shift rates unchanged for workers paid for six shifts.††
		1 May	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (6s. 5-025d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.
		29 May	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased§ by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 6-7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (6s. 4-05d. to 6s. 5-025d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 3-35d.) for those under 18.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 269 of this GAZETTE.
 † These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 226 of the May issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ‡ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ¶ Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.
 ¶ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.
 ** Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
 †† See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in <i>italics</i>)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district* (43)	2 May	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	<i>Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.</i>
	West of Scotland† (43)	Pay period beginning 2 May	Workers, other than six-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	<i>Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-4d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 8s. 11-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 8-85d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 5-9d.) for boys under 18.</i>
		Pay period beginning 30 May	Six-shift workers	<i>Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0-17d. an hour (1s. 1-52d. to 1s. 1-35d.) for men, by 0-13d. (10-01d. to 10-01d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-09d. (6-67d. to 6-67d.) for boys under 18.</i>
			Six-shift workers	<i>Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-4d. a shift (8s. 11-8d. to 9s. 1-2d.) for men, by 1-05d. (6s. 8-85d. to 6s. 9-9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. (4s. 5-9d. to 4s. 6-6d.) for boys under 18.</i>
	South Wales and Monmouthshire‡ (43)	1 May	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 6s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 10-2d. to 7s. 9d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 11-1d. to 3s. 10-5d.) for those under 18.</i>
	Sheffield	25 Apr.	Workers employed in steel melting and manipulating departments on the Sheffield Shift system	An additional quarter of a shift at the datal rate paid in respect of the 40 hours worked on the five 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. shifts Monday to Friday inclusive.¶
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 May	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	<i>Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 6-7d. to 8s. 5-4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 5-02d. to 6s. 4-05d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 3-35d. to 4s. 2-7d.) for those under 18.</i>
Tube Manufacture	Newport	1 May	Male workers	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1-16d. a shift (8s. 4-34d. to 8s. 3-18d.) for men, by 0-773d. (5s. 6-84d. to 5s. 6-091d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (4s. 1-01d. to 4s. 0-43d.) for boys.</i>
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	First full pay period commencing on or after 8 May	Male and female workers (including plumber jointers, etc.)	New hourly rates agreed consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Minimum rates after change: fully qualified plumber jointers—London area (within a radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 5½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d. (plus an additional rate of 2d. an hour when actually engaged on the jointing of cables of 33 kV. and above); plumber jointers' mates 4s. 7½d., 4s. 4½d.; youths and boys 30 per cent. of plumber jointers' rates at 16 rising to 85 per cent. at 21.¶
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (55-56)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers	New hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction in normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—bodymakers, coach fitters, coach joiners and finishers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, painters, smiths, trimmers, wheelwrights, skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 4s. 9d. an hour, vicemen, electricians' assistants 4s. 4½d., brush hands, cellulose polishers and hammermen or strikers 4s. 2½d., labourers 4s. 0½d., men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 4s. 9d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 4s. 8d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastics components 4s. 4½d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to all adult workers employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, carriage-makers, cartwrights, finishers, smiths, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, (national minimum rate) 4s. 9d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 4s. 9½d. (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles) 4s. 10d., painters and trimmers 4s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 9½d., coach fitters 4s. 8d., 4s. 8½d., 4s. 9d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 4s. 3½d., brush hands and hammermen 4s. 2½d., labourers 4s. 0½d.; skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 4s. 9d., electricians' assistants 4s. 4½d., men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastic bodies and components—final erection and alignment (national minimum rate) 4s. 9d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 4s. 10d., fabrication of plastics components 4s. 4½d., 4s. 5½d.; United Kingdom—women 21 and over employed as sewing machinists and fabricators of plastics components 3s. 9d.**
Railway Workshops (London Transport Executive)	London	Pay-roll week commencing 1 May††	Male and female workers	Increases for adult male workers of 9s. a week for skilled workers, of 8s. 6d. or 8s., according to grade, for semi-skilled workers, of 8s. for unskilled workers, of 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices and youths, of 8s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age and service, for younger female workers. Rates after change include: male workers—skilled 19s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled, starred 186s. 4d., grade I 179s. 5d., grade II 174s. 4d., unskilled 167s. 11d.; handywomen 21 and over 140s. 5d.
Nylon Yarn Production	Pontypool, Doncaster and Gloucester	25 Apr.	Workers employed by British Nylon Spinners Ltd.	Following reduction in normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, compensatory payment of a shorter working week allowance introduced for day workers as follows:—general workers, men 2½d. an hour, women 1½d., craftsmen 3d. (proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers).††
Surgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (80)	First pay day on or after 9 May	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over 163s. a week, female workers 18 and over 116s. 6d., younger male workers 66s. 6d. at 15 rising to 145s. 3d. at 20, younger female workers 63s. 6d. at 15 rising to 85s. 3d. at 17.

* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

‡ Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

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

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

¶ Weekly minimum rates for process workers as published in "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April, 1960" are unaffected; equivalent hourly rates on the basis of the reduced normal working week are therefore excluded.

** The basis for the calculation of the earnings of pieceworkers or workers on incentive bonus systems or on any system of payment by results is unaffected. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

†† The agreement also provides for certain lump sum payments.

‡‡ In addition a retrospective payment of 2 hours' pay per week at current job rates to be made to all day workers, with effect from 1st February, 1960. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (83)	Pay day in week ending 30 Apr.	Mechanics	The footnote (*) appended to this item appearing on page 211 of the May issue of this GAZETTE is inappropriate and should be regarded as deleted.
Flannel Manufacture	Rochdale	Pay day in week ending 2 Apr.	Male and female workers	Increase of 4 per cent. on all time and piece rates. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—spinners, sizers (front), takers-in, pattern weavers, warpers, willeys and dressers 150s. 9d. a week, others 147s. 10d., younger male workers 67s. at 15 rising to 140s. 10d. at 20½; female workers 18 and over—letterers, burlers, menders and other unspecified workers 98s. 9d., beamers and warpers 104s. 9d., scribblers feeders and condensers minders 100s. or 110s. 4d., according to number of bobbins, younger female workers 67s. at 15 rising to 91s. 7d. at 17½.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland (96)	2 May	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. 2d. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—skilled (including engine drivers) 157s. 6d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 150s. 11d., general workers or labourers 144s. 4½d.; female workers 18 and over 96s. 11d.
Roofing Felt Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Workers, other than skilled maintenance workers	Following reduction of normal weekly hours, minimum basic time rates for adult male day workers increased by 2d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 10d. an hour, rest of England, Scotland and Wales 3s. 8½d.*
Monumental Masonry	Scotland	10 Mar.†	Male workers employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	Increase of 2½d. an hour on craftsmen's rates. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths 5s. 1d. an hour, hand polishers, leading bedsetters and men having full control of a machine 5s., leading sawmen 4s. 10d.; labourers receive 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's rate of 5s. 1d.
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (135)	First full pay period following 19 May	Forest workers and hauliers in the woods	Increases of 2½d. an hour (9s. 2d. a week) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—skilled fellers 194s. 2d. a week, mechanical drivers 185s. 2d., loaders 179s. 2d., other male workers 174s. 2d.; female workers 19 and over (other than those doing full men's work) 130s. 8d.‡
			Sawmill workers	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for skilled sawyers, of 2½d. for other adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over, skilled sawyers class A mills 4s. 7½d. an hour, class B mills 4s. 6½d., sawyers engaged in cutting pitwood, firewood, slabs and offcuts 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., crane drivers (fully mechanical cranes) 4s. 2d., 4s. 0½d., mill labourers 4s., 3s. 11½d., female workers 19 and over 75 per cent. of adult male rate.‡
			Transport workers	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: drivers, London 182s. to 200s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles, outside London, class A mills 178s. 6d. to 203s. 2d., class B mills 174s. to 198s. 2d., mates 21 and over, London 185s., outside London, class A mills 182s., class B mills 177s.‡
Sawmilling	England and Wales (136)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases in district minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for male machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female machinists. Rates after change for qualified male machinists and sawyers: Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff including Barry, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Humber and district, Liverpool, London, Newport, Preston district, Swansea, Tees, Tyne and district, Wear and Widnes 4s. 11½d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 4s. 11d., Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Plymouth, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding the North-East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 4s. 14d.; female labourers 19 and over 3s.¶
			Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for adult male workers 21 and over, of 2d. for adult female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—Blyth, Hartlepool, Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district, Preston district, Tees, Tyne and Wear 4s. 2½d. an hour, Barrow-in-Furness, Berwick, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hants, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding the North-East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 4s. 14d.; female labourers 19 and over 3s.¶
	Scotland (137)	Pay day in week ending 14 May	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases of 2½d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees after 3 months' employment, of 2d. for other male dilutees and female dilutees after 9 months' employment, of 1½d. for other female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 10½d. an hour, male dilutees 4s. 4d. during first 3 months' employment rising to 4s. 7d. during third 3 months and 4s. 10½d. thereafter; female dilutees 2s. 10½d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 3½d. during third 3 months and 3s. 7d. thereafter.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland (141)	Pay day in week ending 28 May	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, boxmakers and apprentices	Increases of 2½d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and male and female dilutees. Rates after change include: journeymen 4s. 10d. an hour, male dilutees 4s. 6d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 4s. 8d. during third 3 months and 4s. 10d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 and over—woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 2s. 9½d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 3½d. during third 3 months and 3s. 6½d. thereafter; boxmaking section 2s. 5½d. to 3s. 0½d. and 3s. 5d.
Animal Gut Trade	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 2 May	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 5s. for female workers 19 and over, of 9s. 6d. for younger male workers, and of 7s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen (where more than 5 are employed) 213s. 6d. a week, (5 or less) 203s. 6d., qualified gutmen 20 and over 176s., 19 and under 20 171s., all other gutmen 163s. 6d., youths and boys 90s. 6d. at 16 rising to 131s. 6d. at 18; female workers—qualified gutwomen 20 and over 123s., 19 and under 20 119s. 6d., all other gutwomen 111s., girls 80s. at 16 rising to 97s. at 18.
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom (161)	First pay week beginning on or after 30 May	Male and female workers	New hourly rates of wages agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—men 21 and over, London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 3d. an hour, other districts 4s. 0½d., women 18 and over 3s. 1½d., 3s., youths and boys 2s. 2½d. or 2s. 1d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9d. or 3s. 7½d. at 19 and under 20, girls 2s. 0½d. or 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 9d. or 2s. 7½d. at 17 and under 18.*

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

† This increase was agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ These increases were the result of an Industrial Court award (No. 2780). See page 269 of this GAZETTE.

§ In Liverpool an additional ½d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime privileges.

¶ These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms who are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home-grown timber.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week after 16 May	Building operatives	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 11½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 4d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland (168)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 16 May	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. 10½d. to 4s. 1d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (172-173)	Pay week commencing 1 May	Workers employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards— Workers other than maintenance craftsmen	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours (without loss of pay for day workers) as follows:—labourers, Metropolitan area 4s. 5½d., Provincial A area 4s. 2½d., Provincial B area 4s. 1d., gas fitters (2nd class) 5s. 1½d., 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9½d., gas fitters (1st class) 5s. 5d., 5s. 2d., 5s. 0½d. Shift workers to receive a shift inconvenience allowance of 5d. an hour over the standard rate, and to be paid for hours worked between 6 a.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Sunday, and 6 a.m. Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday, at time-and-a-half and double time, respectively (calculations to include shift inconvenience allowance).*
			Maintenance craftsmen (including paviors, plasterers and slaters, and bricklayers and masons except when on firebrick work)	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, brass finishers, carpenters, chemical plumbers, coachmakers, coach-painters, coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters, engine-turners, motor-mechanics, moulders, painters, patternmakers, platers, plumbers, riveters, sheet-metal workers (including tinsmiths), wagon repairers, welders, wood-cutting machinists (carpenters and coach shops), Metropolitan area 5s. 5d. an hour, Provincial zone A 5s. 2d., Provincial zone B 5s. 1d., holders-up 5s. 4d., 5s. 1d., 5s., hammermen (blacksmiths' strikers) 5s. 1½d., 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9½d., pipefitters 5s. 0½d., 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8½d., retort pipefitters 5s. 0½d., 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8½d., drillers (machine), foundry trimmers, furnacemen (foundry) 4s. 11½d., 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d. Shift workers to be paid at the rate of time-and-one-fifth for hours worked, plus an additional half-hour's pay (plain time) for each hour worked between 6 a.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Sunday, and an additional hour's pay (plain time) for each hour worked between 6 a.m. Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday.*
			Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay as follows:—new construction, London 5s. 10d. an hour, Provincial Zone A 5s. 8½d., Provincial Zone B 5s. 7½d.; repair work, London 6s., A 5s. 10½d., B 5s. 9½d.; chimney work, London 5s. 10d. to 6s. 3d., according to height, A 5s. 8½d. to 6s. 1½d., B 5s. 7½d. to 6s. 0½d.*
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	From and including first full pay week commencing on or after 1 May	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	New hourly rates agreed, consequent on reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, and plus rates for shift workers increased by ½d. an hour (4d. to 4½d. for rotary shift workers, 3d. to 3½d. for alternating shift workers). Existing scale of national differential rates, paid as plus rates over the appropriate district hourly rates, revised and amplified to incorporate a separate scale for the Metropolitan District Council. New district hourly rates for adult male labourers: Metropolitan (Metropolitan Water Board area) 4s. 5½d., Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire 4s. 2½d., South-Eastern—inner special area 4s. 5½d., outer special area 4s. 4½d., other areas 4s. 2½d. Revised scale of differentials: districts other than the Metropolitan—trenchmen, plus 1½d. an hour (same), rapid gravity and pressure filter plant attendants and engine drivers (electric) 2½d. (same), stokers 3½d. (same), turncocks and waste inspectors 4d. and up (same), engine drivers (oil or steam) 5d. (increase of ½d.), jointers, when working on mains up to 12 in. 5d. (increase of ½d.), over 12 in. 7d. (increase of ½d.); Metropolitan District Council (newly adopted scale)—differentials for engine drivers (oil or steam) and jointers as above; all other differentials higher by ½d. an hour.†
		First full pay week commencing on or after 1 May	Fully skilled engineering craftsmen other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board area	New hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine fitters or turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet-metal workers and welders 5s. 2d. an hour.*
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (183)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 May	Operating and maintenance staff employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs and skilled maintenance workers)	Increases in basic rates of 10s. 6d. a week for drivers, conductors, and semi-skilled and unskilled workers in garages and running sheds, and of 21s. 11d. for skilled maintenance workers. Basic rates after change (day work): drivers—group I undertakings, commencing rate 187s. 6d. a week, maximum rate after 12 months 191s. 6d., group II 185s. 6d., 189s. 6d.; conductors—group I 183s. 6d., 187s. 6d., group II 181s. 6d., 185s. 6d.; semi-skilled and unskilled workers in garages and running sheds—grade 1 workers 183s. 3d., grade 2 workers 177s. 9d., grade 3 workers and cleaners 172s. 9d.; skilled maintenance workers 212s. 8d.‡
	England (South Western District)	First full pay period after 18 May	Coach drivers operating private hire, contract or excursions and tour work	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week in the rate for a minimum guaranteed week. Rates after change: five-day week 177s. 3d., six-day week 205s.
Road Haulage Contracting	Great Britain (186-187)	13 May	Night workers	Additional payment of 8d. an hour (or part of an hour) previously payable for hours of duty or any part thereof between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. now payable between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., provided that where a spell of duty commences before 7 p.m. and finishes not later than 9 p.m. the additional payment shall not be payable.§
Warehousing	Liverpool	First pay day in week commencing 16 May	Workers employed in general warehouses	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for permanent workers, including porters, all ages, of 1s. 5d. a day for casual porters 21 and over, and of 1s. 4d. a day for casual porters under 21. Minimum rates after change include: captains, warehouse keepers 215s. a week, assistant warehouse keepers 204s., assistant captains 200s., chargehands 193s. 6d., crane drivers 187s., weighers, bookmen, samplers, plemen and doormen 186s., permanent porters 21 and over 180s.; casual porters 21 and over 33s. 3d. a day.
Buffer Food Distribution	England and Wales	23 Apr.	Male workers 19 and over (other than supervisory and clerical grades) employed at Buffer Depots	Increase of 6s. 6d. a week (166s. 6d. to 173s. a week).

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

† These changes have been agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and apply to undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils for the areas named. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

‡ The agreement also provides for a reduction in the normal working week from 44 to 42 hours, without loss of pay, from beginning of first full pay week following 1st June, 1960, in respect of skilled maintenance workers, and from beginning of first full pay week following 1st August for operating and semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff.

§ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 225 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workers employed by British Road Services.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Provinces in England and Wales (199)	1 Feb.*	Male and female workers employed in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week, according to duty and allocation, for qualified men and late entrants, and of 4s. for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers—qualified men and youths who commenced under the age of 18 and have had 5 years' continuous service or 6 years' broken service after the age of 16, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 222s. 6d. a week, day staff 213s. 6d., grade 2 towns 214s., 205s.; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 131s. 6d., grade 2 127s. 6d.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (212) (250)	23 May	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers, of 1½d. for female workers, other than learners and improvers, and of amounts varying from 2s. to 9s. a week, according to length of employment, for learners other than those in first year of employment, and improvers; increases in piecework basis time rates, and in the time rates per hour applicable to the piecework time statement, of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade (3 years in the case of late entrants)—general minimum time rates, journeymen, area A 3s. 8d. an hour, area B 3s. 7d., female workers 2s. 8d., 2s. 6½d., piecework basis time rates, journeymen 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., female workers 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—male workers, A 42s. a week (same) during first year rising to 130s. during fifth year, B 40s. 6d. (same) to 124s. 6d., female workers 42s. 3d. (same) to 102s. 6d., 40s. 6d. (same) to 97s.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—male workers A 3s. 11½d., B 3s. 7d., females 3s. 3½d., 2s. 11½d.†
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain (219) (249)	20 May	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 2½d., 3d. or 3½d., according to age, for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. for boys under 18, of 2½d. for female workers 18 or over and for female late entrants, and of 1d. to 2½d. for girls; increase in piecework basis time rates for female workers of 2½d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 2½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 6½d. 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. 2½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7½d. at 18 or over, late entrants 2s. 5½d. during the first 3 months of such employment, 2s. 6d. during the second 3 months; other female workers—1s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d., late entrants 2s. 4d., 2s. 4½d. Piecework basis time rates for female workers 2s. 8½d. or 2s. 7d. an hour, respectively.‡
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First full pay period following 19 May	Craft grades, general grades, etc.	Standard rates of wages, previously agreed, now classified as minimum rates; increase of 11s. a week (£18 7s. 7d. to £18 18s. 7d.) for sculptors and modellers, grade 1.§
Broadcasting (Television)	United Kingdom	1 May	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Independent Television Companies	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour (10s. 6d. a week) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: craft grades—electricians 263s. 6d. a week, electricians' assistants 241s. 6d., chargehands, electricians rate plus 6d. an hour, carpenters/model makers, painters, plumbers, instrument mechanics, tool and instrument makers 263s. 6d., woodcutting machinists 263s. 6d. plus 1d. an hour, chargehands 6d. an hour above craft rate, craftsmen's labourers 230s. 6d.; studio services—wardrobe mistress/masters (without supervision) 232s. 6d., (with supervision) 212s. 6d., wardrobe assistants/dressers (male or female) 192s. 6d., properties storekeepers 230s. 6d., assistant property masters 282s. 6d., property makers 252s. 6d., assistant scene masters/setting assistants 282s. 6d., studio hands/property men 230s. 6d., studio attendants/general labourers/adult call boys 180s. 6d., chargehands 6d. an hour above grade rate; semi-skilled grades—riggers 230s. 6d., rigger drivers 241s. 6d., chargehands 6d. an hour above grade rate, foremen 1s. an hour above; general grades—transport mechanics 237s. 10d., transport drivers 197s. 6d., storekeepers 201s. 2d., projectionists 282s. 6d., first projectionists 263s. 6d., second projectionists 235s. 6d.; switchboard operators—supervisors 197s. 6d., assistant supervisors/senior operators 187s. 6d., operators 177s. 6d.; miscellaneous—receptionists 177s. 6d., film examiners 227s. 6d., film despatch clerks 232s. 6d.
Laundering	Great Britain (231) (250)	30 May	Male workers (including transport workers but excluding enginemen and stokers)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour (6s. 6½d. a week of 45 hours) for workers 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from ½d. (2s. 9d. a week of 44 hours) to 1½d. (5s. 7½d. a week of 45 hours) for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. 3½d. an hour or 148s. 1½d. a week, youths and boys 1s. 8½d. or 74s. 3d. (44 hours) at under 16 rising to 2s. 11½d. or 133s. 1½d. (45 hours) at 20 and under 21.†
			Female workers (excluding transport workers or female workers employed as substitutes for male workers)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour (4s. 8½d. a week of 45 hours) for workers 19 or over, and of amounts ranging from ½d. (1s. 10d. a week of 44 hours) to 1d. (3s. 9d. a week of 45 hours) for younger workers; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: women 19 or over 2s. 4½d. an hour or 107s. 9½d. a week, girls 1s. 5½d. or 63s. 3d. (44 hours) at 15 rising to 1s. 11½d. or 88s. 1½d. (45 hours) at 18 and under 19; piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages 2s. 6½d.‡
			Female workers employed as substitutes for male workers (including drivers)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to duties performed. General minimum time rate after change for female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by male workers 3s. 3½d. an hour.†
	Northern Ireland (231) (252)	20 May	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers 21 and over, and of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over 3s. 3½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 6½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9d. at 20 and under 21.†
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers 20 and over, and of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. an hour (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2½d.). General minimum time rates after change: during first 6 months of employment—female workers 20 and over 2s. 2½d. an hour, girls 1s. 3½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 0½d. at 19 and under 20, thereafter—female workers 20 and over 2s. 2½d., girls 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 1d.‡
Funeral Direction	London	Nearest pay day to 18 Apr.	Managers and staff	Increase of 10s. a week for adult workers, with proportional increases, according to age, for juveniles. Rates after change: branch managers 215s. 8d. a week plus 2½ per cent. commission on all orders, coffin makers 215s. 8d., machinists 236s. 4d., polisher finishers 200s. 4d., chauffeur-mechanics 236s. 4d., chauffeur-bearer-coffin makers 220s. 10d., chauffeur-bearers 215s. 8d., chauffeurs 200s. 4d., general worker-bearers 184s. 10d., youths and boys 79s. 9d. at 16 rising to 167s. 2d. at 20.

* These increases were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 269 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 269 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

§ These adjustments were the result of an Industrial Court award (No. 2782). See page 269 of this GAZETTE.

|| The rates shown are for working a regular pattern of 42 hours on Mondays to Fridays inclusive between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; higher rates are also fixed for these workers when working an irregular pattern of shift work over 42 hours on not more than 5 days a week, or when working an irregular pattern of shift work over 84 hours on not more than 10 days in a period of 2 consecutive weeks.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 270 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	United Kingdom (232)	First full pay period commencing on or after 30 May	Male and female workers, other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	New hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—inside the workshop—skilled men, London area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross including the whole of Romford M.B. and Uxbridge U.D.) 4s. 7.52d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 6.48d., semi-skilled men 4s. 2.29d., 4s. 1.24d., other adult male workers 3s. 10.1d., 3s. 9.05d.; outside the workshop—men, London area 3s. 9.57d., Provinces 3s. 8.52d.; Northern Ireland (outside the City of Belfast)—adult male workers inside the workshop 3s. 7.05d., outside the workshop 3s. 6.52d.; youths and boys—London area 1s. 1.88d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5.64d. at 20, Provinces 1s. 1.62d. to 3s. 4.86d.; women 21 and over—London area 3s. 0.67d., Provinces 2s. 11.62d., girls 1s. 2.67d. or 1s. 2.14d. at 15 rising to 2s. 10.83d. or 2s. 9.79d. at 20.*
National Government Service	United Kingdom	1 Jan.†	Messenger and paperkeeper grades employed in departments other than the Post Office	Increase in National scales of pay of 11s. 6d. a week for men, and of 11s. for women at each point of scale. National rates after change include: men—messengers 183s. a week on entry rising to 187s. 6d. after 1 year's service, senior messengers 195s. rising to 213s. 6d. after 4 years, paperkeepers 194s. rising to 204s. 6d. after 3 years, senior paperkeepers 208s. 6d. rising to 228s. 6d. after 4 years, chief paperkeepers 227s. 6d. rising to 244s. 6d. after 4 years.†
Local Authorities' Services	Isle of Man	Pay day in week commencing 2 May	General workers§	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Basic rate after change for general workers 173s. 10d. a week, plus cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d.
	Scotland (244-245)	2 May	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, excluding watchmen and those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for full-time male workers 20 and over, of 5s. 6d. for full-time female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for full-time workers under 20 and part-time workers. Increase of 3d. an hour (2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d.) for school crossing patrols, for hours actually worked. Rates after change for adult workers 20 and over include: male workers—on the basic rate, including private bath or park attendants, street or court sweepers, lamp lighters and general labourers, group 1 authorities 175s. 1d. a week, group 2 authorities 172s. 1d., rat catchers 183s. 7d., 180s. 7d., school janitors (grade A) 206s. 4d., 203s. 4d., drivers of motor road vehicles of not over 2 tons unladen weight 184s. 3d., 181s. 3d., over 2 and not over 5 tons 187s. 11d., 184s. 11d., over 5 tons 191s. 7d., 188s. 7d.; female workers 20 and over—on the basic rate, including cleaners, domestic helps, maids and general assistants, group 1 131s. 6d., group 2 129s. 8d., assistant cooks 138s. 9d., 136s. 11d., cooks 143s. 9d., 141s. 11d.
		2 May	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—group 1 authorities 5s. 1¼d. an hour, group 2 5s. 0¼d.
Health Services	Great Britain (220-221)	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 Mar.¶	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers (other than building trade workers, engineering craftsmen and semi-skilled engineering workers) employed in hospitals, etc.	Increases in standard rates of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Standard weekly rates after change outside the London zone: groups 1 to 10 inclusive, men 21 and over—177s. 8d., 181s. 8d., 183s. 8d., 185s. 8d., 187s. 8d., 189s. 8d., 193s. 8d., 197s. 8d., 201s. 8d., 205s. 8d.; women 18 and over—133s. 3d., 137s. 3d., 139s. 3d., 141s. 3d., 143s. 3d., 145s. 3d., 149s. 3d., 153s. 3d., 157s. 3d., 161s. 3d. In the London zone these rates are higher by 8s. a week in each case.**
	Great Britain (221)	18 Apr.¶	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc.	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 1¼d. for labourers. Rates, after change: London (within 12 miles circle) and Liverpool special district craftsmen 5s. 1d. an hour, labourers 4s. 5½d., London outer zone (12-15 miles) 5s. 0¼d., 4s. 5d., grade A districts and Scotland 4s. 11½d., 4s. 4d., grade A 4s. 11d., 4s. 3½d.
	Great Britain	First full pay period following 30 Apr.¶	Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc.	Revised hourly rates agreed consequent on reduction in normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—London 5s. 3¼d., elsewhere 5s. 1¼d.*
	Great Britain (221)	do.¶	Semi-skilled engineering workers employed in hospitals, etc.	Revised hourly rates agreed consequent on reduction in normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—Grade I London 4s. 4¼d., elsewhere 4s. 2½d., grade II 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4¼d., grade III 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7¾d.*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING MAY

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	28 Mar.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.††
Baking	Scotland (21)	15 May	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16, without loss of pay.††
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (25)	2 May	Workers other than maintenance engineers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.††
			Maintenance engineers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.††
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland (26) (252)	2 May	Male and female workers 16 or over	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44.‡§
Pig Iron Manufacture	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.‡ (42)	28 Mar.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Normal weekly hours for day workers reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 † This increase was authorised in May following an award (No. 383) of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 5th May, with retrospective effect to the date shown; the award also specifies an increase affecting annual National scales of principal paperkeepers and office keepers. See page 269 of this GAZETTE.
 ‡ National rates are subject to London weighting and for a transitional period, provincial reduction. See page 69 of the February, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE.
 § This increase was agreed between the Isle of Man Employers' Federation and the Transport and General Workers Union and applies to general workers employed by Local Authorities, Government Boards and certain private employers.
 || Engineering craftsmen and apprentices, and building and civil engineering workers.
 ¶ These increases were authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ** For resident workers the deduction for board has been increased from 35s. 7d. to 36s. 9d. a week making a total deduction for board, lodging and laundry of 52s. 11d. a week (previously 51s. 9d.) for men, and 51s. 2d. (previously 50s.) for women.
 †† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ‡‡ This change took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.
 §§ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 226 of the May issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ||| Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.

Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.* (43)	21 Mar.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, hitherto paid under 44-hour conditions	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 net.†
	Sheffield	28 Mar.	Single shift workers employed in steel melting and manipulating departments on the Sheffield Shift system	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Tube Manufacture	Newport	28 Feb.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Ophthalmic Optical	Great Britain (51)	Week commencing 30 May	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	First full pay period commencing on or after 8 May	Male and female workers (including plumber joiners, etc.)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.‡
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (55-56)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 May	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Nylon Yarn Production	Pontypool, Doncaster and Gloucester	25 Apr.	Workers employed by British Nylon Spinners Ltd.	Normal weekly hours for day workers reduced from 44 to 42.†
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (95)	Working week for which wages are paid during period 25-30 Apr.	Maintenance millwrights, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
	Yorkshire (95)	28 Mar.	Skilled mechanics and apprentices in certain dye works	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½.§
Roofing Felt Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Workers other than skilled maintenance workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43.†
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom (161)	First pay week beginning on or after 30 May	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Gas Supply	Great Britain (172-173)	Pay week commencing 1 May	Workers employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards:— Workers other than maintenance craftsmen Maintenance craftsmen (including paviors, plasterers and slaters, and bricklayers and masons except when on firebrick work) Bricklayers and masons when on firebrick work	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for day workers, and from 48 to an average of 42 for shift workers.† Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for day workers and night workers, and from 48 to an average of 42 for shift workers.†
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	From and including first full pay week commencing on or after 1 May	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for day workers and from an average of 44 to an average of 42 for shift workers.†
		First full pay week commencing on or after 1 May	Fully skilled engineering craftsmen other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board area	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for day workers and from an average of 44 to an average of 42 for shift workers.†
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	Scotland (197)	Week commencing 1 May	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 45.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain (219) (249)	20 May	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44.¶
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	United Kingdom (232)	First full pay period commencing on or after 30 May	Male and female workers, other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Health Services	Great Britain (221)	First full pay period following 30 Apr.**	Engineering craftsmen and semi-skilled engineering workers employed in hospitals, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†

* Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
 † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ‡ Follows earlier reduction in hours from 44 to 42½ reported on page 82 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 § The weekly rate for a 42½-hour week is now 214s. 3¼d. (not 216s. 6d. as published in "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April, 1960").
 ¶ See May issue of this GAZETTE, page 225 (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration) and page 215 (increase in rates of wages resulting from same award).
 ** This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 269 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 †† This reduction was authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 270. In addition, 27 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May at the establishments where these 297 stoppages occurred is estimated at 97,000. This total includes 41,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 55,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 50,500 were directly involved and 5,300 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 422,000 working days lost during May included 283,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry Group††	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining ..	1	168	169	25,200	60,000
Engineering ..	7	11	18	3,700	9,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	1	8	9	32,000	245,000
Motor Vehicles ..	3	15	18	15,100	39,000
Construction ..	6	20	26	3,400	9,000
All remaining industries and services ..	9	48	57	17,700	59,000
Total, May, 1960 ..	27	270	297	97,000	422,000
Total, April, 1960 ..	53	209	262	93,200	311,000
Total, May, 1959 ..	41	183	224	46,200	175,000

Causes of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in May according to the principal causes of the stoppages:—

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases ..	34	8,300
—other wage disputes ..	85	11,300
Hours of labour ..	2	900
Employment of particular classes or persons ..	36	9,400
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ..	94	12,600
Trade union status ..	6	1,500
Sympathetic action ..	13	6,500
Total ..	270	50,500

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY‡

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Pontefract (one colliery)	1,080	—	17 May	27 May	Dissatisfaction with assessment of wages for a particular week	Work resumed.
Colliery workers—Various areas in Yorkshire (various collieries)	5,220	—	23 May	27 May	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies—Basildon (one firm)	320	—	30 Mar.	—	In support of a demand for 1s. 0d. per hour increase in wages	No settlement reported.
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham and Coventry (various firms)	2,845§	—	1 Apr.¶	—	To support a claim by night-shift workers that they should work the reduced working week of 42 hours in four shifts and not five	No settlement reported.
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor car bodies—Wednesfield (one firm)	600	170	13 May	17 June	The discharge of a number of workers on grounds of redundancy	Work resumed. The redundant workers to be re-engaged over a period of four weeks.
MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER TYRES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of pneumatic tyres—Renfrew (one firm)	1,150	—	6 May	18 May	To protest against the alleged withdrawal of certain special allowances	Work resumed.

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

† The industries have been classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Details of the strike of shipbuilding and other engineering apprentices, which ended on 16th May, were given in the May issue of this GAZETTE. Days lost and workers involved in this stoppage have provisionally been allocated to shipbuilding but will, when full information is available, be re-allocated to the other industries affected.

§ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

¶ This stoppage is confined to one night a week. The numbers of workers involved during April was 5,155.

Duration of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages ending in May according to the length of time they lasted:—

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day	114	13,500	11,000
2 days ..	71	9,100	14,000
3 days ..	23	8,400	21,000
4–6 days ..	29	11,900	44,000
Over 6 days ..	29	43,100	417,000
Total ..	266	85,900	506,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1960 AND 1959

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1960 and 1959:—

Industry Group††	January to May, 1960			January to May, 1959		
	Number of Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in Progress		Number of Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in Progress	
		Workers involved	Working Days lost		Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	1	§	§	1	§	§
Coal Mining ..	743	111,100	234,000	606	84,100	134,000
All other Mining and Quarrying ..	1	§	§	2	1,100	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	7	6,200	111,000	5	1,200	2,000
Chemicals, etc. ..	9	4,300	14,000	3	100	3,000
Metal Mfrs. ..	35	10,800	30,000	13	14,000	36,000
Engineering ..	107	33,300	146,000	39	12,100	48,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng. ..	37	37,300	384,000	34	9,900	129,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	66	79,500	185,000	41	54,200	177,000
Aircraft ..	16	12,800	25,000	15	5,900	52,000
Other Vehicles ..	7	1,700	13,000	6	2,900	9,000
Other Metal Goods ..	19	2,300	7,000	10	900	2,000
Textiles ..	10	2,900	6,000	7	3,200	12,000
Clothing and Footwear ..	9	3,200	6,000	5	300	1,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	16	3,800	19,000	7	1,200	2,000
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	11	700	14,000	6	400	2,000
Paper and Printing ..	3	600	1,000	1	100	§
All Other Manufacturing industries ..	10	7,500	28,000	6	1,700	3,000
Construction ..	95	11,400	60,000	79	7,500	51,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	7	1,200	2,000	—	—	—
Transport, etc. ..	73	42,600	116,000	34	9,800	17,000
Distributive Trades ..	8	700	2,000	5	300	1,000
Administrative, Professional, etc., Services ..	7	500	1,000	3	1,300	9,000
Miscellaneous Services ..	5	1,500	2,000	2	200	1,000
Total ..	1,302	376,100	1,407,000	930	212,400	695,000

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Page	Page
Arbitration Awards:	Notices and Orders:
Industrial Court ..	269
Single Arbitrators, etc. ..	269
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal ..	269
Wages Councils Acts ..	269
Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner ..	270

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2777 to 2782. Three of the awards, Nos. 2777, 2780 and 2782, are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Awards Nos. 2779 and 2781 were referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

Award No. 2777 (3rd May).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the parties as to the salary scales which should apply to certain staff within the purview of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council, *viz.*, the clerical, higher clerical, general administrative and senior administrative grades, arising from a Staff Side claim for revision of the scales. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the salary scales of the under-mentioned staff within the purview of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council shall be as follows:—**Clerical Grade:** Age 16 £250 per annum, age 17 £275, age 18 £320, age 19 £345, age 20 £375, age 21 £405, thence by £25 (3) to £480 by £30 (1) to £510 by £20 (1) to £530 by £25 (4) to £630. The maximum for routine clerical duties to be £555. **Higher Clerical Grade:** £605 by £25 (4) to £705 by £30 (2) to £765. **General Administrative Grade:** £780 by £25 (1) to £805 by £35 (5) to £980 by £40 (1) to £1,020. **Senior Administrative Grade:** £1,020 by £40 (6) to £1,260. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st April, 1960.

Award No. 2780 (19th May).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade. **Claim:** To determine a claim by the Trade Union Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade for a substantial increase in the minimum rates for all workers in the industry. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the minimum rates of wages of the workers concerned shall be increased by 3d. an hour for skilled sawyers and by 2½d. an hour for other adult male workers, the rates of wages of other classes of workpeople in the trade to be adjusted in accordance with the normal practice of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade. Effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 19th May, 1960.

Award No. 2782 (19th May).—Parties: National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees and British Film Producers' Association and Federation of British Film Makers. **Claim:** That certain scheduled grades of workers employed in film production should be upgraded within the wage structure of the industry to the minimum scheduled wage rates relating to other scheduled grades of workpeople employed in film production with whom it is claimed they are equal in skill, experience and ability. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the rates shown as standard rates in respect of 18 scheduled grades of workers shall be minimum rates; and that the current rate of pay for Sculptors and Modellers, Grade I, shall be increased from £18 7s. 7d. to £18 18s. 7d. a week. Effect to be given to the award as from the first full pay period following 19th May, 1960.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards related to individual undertakings.

In addition, an award was issued by an Arbitrator appointed under Section 2(1)(d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to resolve an inter-Union demarcation dispute concerning heating installation work carried out by an individual undertaking.

An independent Chairman was appointed under Section 2(1)(c) and (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside over a Panel set up by the two Sides of the National Conciliation Board for the Fletton Brick Industry, to resolve a dispute arising over an application for an amendment of the Board's agreement for holidays with pay. The following agreement was reached: "The employee on holiday shall be entitled to payment at his appropriate day work rate (*i.e.*, the basic rate plus his differential) plus 25 per cent. to all those engaged on piece-work." The agreement should take effect as from 1st May, 1960.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 383 to 385*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 383 (5th May).—Parties: Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. **Claim:** For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Messengers, Paperkeepers, Senior Messengers,

* See footnote * in first column on page 271.

Senior Paperkeepers, Chief Paperkeepers, Principal Paperkeepers and Office Keepers Grades I, II and III employed in the General Service. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(1) that the National male scales of pay of Messengers, Paperkeepers, Senior Messengers, Senior Paperkeepers and Chief Paperkeepers shall be increased by 11s. 6d. a week at each point of the scale and that the National male scales of Office Keepers Grades I, II and III and Principal Paperkeepers shall be increased by £30 per annum at each point of the scale; and (2) that effect be given to the award as from 1st January, 1960. The award is without prejudice to any decision which may be arrived at in connection with any interpretation which may be placed on paragraph 170 of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service (1953–55).

Award No. 384 (17th May).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Diplomatic Wireless Service of the Foreign Office. **Claim:** For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for the Traffic Operator Grade employed within the Diplomatic Wireless Service. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the undifferentiated (male) scale of the Traffic Operator grade employed within the Diplomatic Wireless Service shall, with effect from 1st July, 1957, be:—Age 21 £495 per annum, age 22 £520, age 23 £545, age 24 £570, age 25 £590 thence by £30(2) to £650 by £35(1) to £685 by £40(2) to £765 by £45(2) to £855 by £25(1) to £880; (b) that with effect from 1st January, 1958, the above scale shall become a National (male) scale with appropriate deductions for staff in provincial areas and appropriate additions for staff in the London area in accordance with normal Civil Service provincial differentiation; (c) that with effect from 1st December, 1958, the said National scale shall be further increased by 3½ per cent. in accordance with the terms of the Central Pay Settlement; (d) that with effect from 1st May, 1960, the Traffic Operator grade shall be regarded as an overtime grade entitled to receive additional payments for hours in excess of conditioned hours at rates set out in Estacode D b 15; (e) that assimilation shall be on the basis of age and length of service.

Award No. 385 (18th May).—Parties: Association of First Division Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. **Claim:** For increased salary scale for Assistant Keepers II in the National Museums and Galleries and in the Public Record Offices. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (55), dated 17th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal V.(58), dated 24th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reducing from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 792, dated 2nd May and effective from 18th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 261.

The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 809, dated 5th May and effective from 20th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers and reduces from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.—See pages 265 and 267.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 830, dated 9th May and effective from 23rd May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 265.

The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 856, dated 12th May and effective from 30th May. This Order, which

* See footnote * in first column on page 271.

gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 265.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 867, dated 13th May and effective from 1st June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.160), dated 6th May for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the trade.

Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2.

Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Laundry Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.L. (N.60)), dated 13th May and operative on 20th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 265.

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.

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 2/60 (10th July, 1959)

Part of claimant's duty on night shift was to attend to frost fires. It was alleged that on one night he allowed them to go out. The claimant admitted that one fire had gone out during the night but said he had rekindled it immediately. The only evidence of the alleged neglect was given by the manager of the works, but he came on duty at 8.30 a.m. and the claimant had finished at 6 a.m. No evidence, either written or oral, was obtained from the man who took over duty from the claimant. Held that misconduct had not been proved. The onus of proving misconduct is on those who allege it, and it must be clearly proved. When the claimant denies the allegations it is desirable that the most direct evidence should be adduced.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 13th December, 1958, to 22nd January, 1959 (both dates included) the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"The claimant is a young man aged 22 years, registered for employment as a labourer, who was employed on the night shift at a sewage works. Part of his duty was to tend to and keep alight a number of charcoal frost fires, so as to prevent freezing of plant during cold weather. He was dismissed from this employment. In reply to an inquiry whether the claimant was discharged, the employers reported 'Yes. Work unsatisfactory.' Asked to give fuller details of what in fact led to the discharge, the employers

* See footnote * in first column on next page.

† 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 next page.

reported 'Allowing frost fires to burn out during frost conditions. Having unauthorised person on plant.' They also stated that he neglected his work, and that he had previously been warned 'generally'.

"The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal for decision the question whether and if so for what period the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, and in particular whether he had lost his employment through his misconduct. Section 13(2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that a person shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has lost his employment through his misconduct.

"On 26th February, 1959, the local tribunal found misconduct proved and imposed disqualification for the period of six weeks stated at the head of this decision.

"The claimant appealed to the Commissioner and requested an oral hearing of his appeal. This request was granted, and the oral hearing took place on 1st July, 1959. The claimant attended and gave evidence on his own behalf. Mr. B., the sewage works manager, attended at the request of the insurance officer.

"The claimant admits having had an unauthorised person on the plant with him when he was on night shift on 5th December, 1958. The 'unauthorised person' was his younger brother. The claimant had not obtained permission to have his brother there, as, of course, he ought to have done. But at the hearing he explained certain private reasons for the brother's presence, and he explained that he did not think the brother's presence would be objected to. I do not think that this matter, in the light of the explanations given, amounts to misconduct; and I am satisfied that in any event it was not a substantial reason for the claimant's discharge. It was, at the most, a mere make-weight. In these circumstances the case must stand or fall on proof that the claimant was guilty of misconduct as alleged, namely, neglect of his duties by allowing the frost fires to go out. This is alleged to have happened on the night of 5th/6th December, 1958.

"It has been laid down by the Commissioner that it is for those who allege misconduct to prove it; and that it must be clearly proved (Decision C.U. 1/57 (not reported)). Proof is not restricted to such evidence as would be admissible in a court of law; for proceedings before the Commissioner are not proceedings in a court of law. Hearsay evidence, which would not be admissible in a court of law, may be accepted in proceedings before the Commissioner, as a general rule, but its value should be carefully weighed (See Decisions C.I. 97/49 (reported) paragraph 6; R(G) 1/51 paragraphs 5 and 6; and R(U) 12/56 paragraph 8). Particularly where a claimant is charged with misconduct, and he denies the facts which are alleged to constitute the misconduct, it is desirable that the most direct evidence of those facts should be adduced, so that the allegations may be properly tested.

"At the oral hearing of the appeal, Mr. B., the manager of the sewage works, gave evidence (a) that when he came on duty about 8.30 a.m. on the morning of 6th December, 1958, one of the fires was out, and (b) that it was reported to him that when the claimant's relief (S.) had taken over from the claimant at 6 a.m. that morning the fires were out and had to be rekindled. So far as (a) is concerned, evidence that a fire was out at 8.30 a.m. is not proof that the claimant was neglectful, since his tour of duty ended at 6 a.m. So far as (b) is concerned, this evidence is sheer hearsay. Mr. B. dealt with certain other matters about which he was questioned, and I saw no reason to doubt the accuracy of his answers. But his evidence, for the reasons explained, is of very limited value. The claimant denies that any fires were out when he handed over at 6 a.m., and there is no effective contradiction of this. The claimant denies that more than one fire was ever out. He admits that one fire went out in the course of the night (about midnight) and says that he immediately rekindled it; and there is some indirect confirmation that this is true. S. (who took over from the claimant at 6 a.m.) was not adduced as a witness before the local tribunal. He was not adduced as a witness before me. No written statement from S. is included in the case-papers.

"According to the note of evidence recorded by the chairman of the local tribunal, the claimant admitted to the tribunal that the 'frost fires which he had to attend burned out.' Before me, the claimant denied having made any such admission. The note of evidence goes on to say that the day shift worker (S.) who took over from the claimant at 6 a.m. found the fires out. I do not know where this evidence came from, since the record of proceedings shows that neither S. nor any other witness (apart from the claimant) attended; and (as has been mentioned) there was no written statement from S. The tribunal did not even have the hearsay evidence of Mr. B.

"In this state of the evidence, I cannot be satisfied that it is proved that the claimant allowed a number of frost fires to go out while he was on duty so as to be still out at the end of his shift, as was alleged; and the representative of the insurance officer who attended the hearing did not contend (as I understood it) that this had been established.

"The representative of the insurance officer who attended the hearing made his submission to me on the basis that (as the claimant admitted) one fire had been proved to have gone out. He submitted that the fact that one fire had gone out was sufficient evidence of neglect amounting to misconduct, even if it were immediately rekindled. It is undisputed that there were a number of fires to be kept going, and the claimant had other duties besides fire-tending. It seems to me that in the circumstances one fire might well go out even if the fire-tender was reasonably diligent; and the fact that steps were taken immediately to rekindle it is not suggestive of serious neglect of duty.

"I am not satisfied that facts amounting to misconduct have been properly proved. I am therefore unable to affirm that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct. Accordingly disqualification in terms of section 13(2) (a) of the Act is not incurred. The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers No. 99. Dancing. March, 1960. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

Coal Mining.—(i) Report and Accounts for 1959. Volume I: Report. H.C. 191. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). Volume II: Accounts and Statistical Tables. H.C. 192. Price 9s. (9s. 7d.). (ii) Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the Second Half-Year of 1959 and for the Year 1959. Price 8d. (10d.). National Coal Board.—See pages 240 and 241.

Crofters.—The Crofters Commission. Annual Report for 1959. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 238.

Ministry of Labour.—Annual Report for the Year 1959. Cmnd. 1059. Price 7s. (7s. 6d.).—See page 235.

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959. (1) Report by the Government Actuary on the Second Quinquennial Review. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). (2) Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act (i) on the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1960. H.C. 193. Price 4d. (6d.); (ii) on the National Insurance (Collection of Graduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960. H.C. 214. Price 6d. (8d.); and (iii) on the National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960. H.C. 213. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 243.

Nursing.—Employment and Conditions of Work of Nurses. International Labour Office. Price 12s. Obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.—See page 244.

Social Services.—Social Services in Britain. 4th Edition. November, 1959. Central Office of Information. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).—See page 239.

Wages and Working Hours.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work. 1st April, 1960. Ministry of Labour. Price 16s. (16s. 9d.).—See page 241.

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 are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. 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 (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 792), dated 2nd May; The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 809; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 5th May; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 830; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 9th May; The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 856; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 12th May; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 867; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 13th May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.

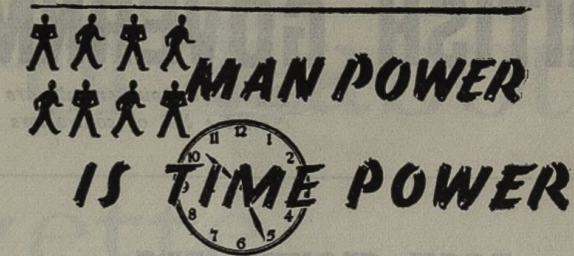
(i) *The Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1028 (C.8); price 2d. (4d.)); (ii) The Washing Facilities (Running Water) Exemption Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1029; price 3d. (5d.)). These Instruments were made on 17th June by the Minister of Labour (i) under the Factories Act, 1959, and (ii) under the Factories Acts, 1937, 1948 and 1959. See page 242.*

The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 793) made on 2nd May by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, as extended by the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order, 1960, which was made on 10th March, 1960.—See page 242.

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 827), made on 9th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 243; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 839), made on 10th May by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, with the consent of the Treasury, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 243; The National Insurance (Non-participation—National Health Service) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 888), made on 18th May by the Minister of Health under the National Insurance Act, 1959.—See page 243; The National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 921; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 25th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1959.—See page 243; The National Insurance (Collection of Graduated Contributions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 922; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 25th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury and with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959.—See page 243.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1960

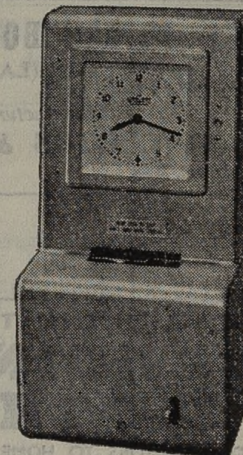
* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on this page or through any bookseller.



Time on the job enters into every stage of industrial production. Arrivals and departures, time on the bench or machine, breaks for meals and overtime are all related to cost of production.

GLEDHILL-BROOK Time Recorders provide the most adaptable means of recording regular or irregular hours on the job, automatically and accurately, every minute of every hour day and night.

With 8-day mechanical clock movement or electrical operation.



The New Glass Fibre Case

GLEDHILL-BROOK

Write for full information and illustrated leaflet to:—

GLEDHILL-BROOK TIME RECORDERS LTD

57 EMPIRE WORKS :: HUDDERSFIELD

No. 68; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 22nd April; *The Laundry Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 80), dated 13th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see page 226 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and page 270 of this issue).*

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Denmark) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 16; price 8d. (10d.)), made on 8th February by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention on social security (set out in the First Schedule to the Order) made between the United Kingdom and Denmark (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 105).

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 28s. 0d.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

© Crown Copyright 1960

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
Printed in Great Britain

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the list of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class

BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London : Hol. 3268 Bolton 279

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.
Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."
Telephone No. : 1 Inverkeithing.

Tube-sized : Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized : Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

London Address : Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams : "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No. : Temple Bar 8684.

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TRACING CLOTHS

CONTRACTORS TO HOME AND OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS

Especialistas en la fabricación de tela de calcar.

RUDDOCK'S TRACING CLOTHS LIMITED

UNION MILL HAILWOOD ST. ROCHDALE, LANCS., ENGLAND.
Tel. Address : Surpassing, Manchester



UNION MILL, ROCHDALE

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS

Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7. Telegrams "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE".

LONDON OFFICE
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.
SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.

Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams : TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.

M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.G.s., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

London Agents : Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd., 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4.
Phone : Central 3636

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1860)

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR TEETH GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS and RINGS VENTILATOR EYELETS

Telephone : CENTral 6643-4
Telegrams : "Bodills, Birmingham"

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

The BARRYWALD
Electrical Automatic Incinerator

Patent Nos. 555062-621085 and corresponding Foreign Patents

The only Incinerator incorporating our patent Safety Devices. Awarded the Certificate of The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

ECONOMICAL · EFFICIENT · FOOLPROOF · INDISPENSABLE
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

The Barrywald Sanitary Incinerator will automatically and effectively destroy sanitary towels, surgical dressings, documents, etc., solving vital and major Welfare and Security problems in Factories, Offices, Institutions, etc.

SANIGUARD APPLIANCES Ltd. 62 LONDON WALL
LONDON, E.C.2

Tel. No. : NATIONAL 8881-2
Works : Fowler Road, HAINAULT, Essex

Division of Allied Metals Ltd.
Tel. : Hainault 4111-7

Ministry of Labour—H.M. Factory Inspectorate

ACCIDENTS—HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. Quarterly 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 7d.)

Annual subscription 6s. 4d., including postage.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on page 271
or through any bookseller