

Ministry of Labour

Gazette

VOLUME LXIX, No. 8

AUGUST, 1961

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 2s. 6d. NET

Annual subscription 34s. 0d. including postage

CONTENTS

Special Articles:	Page	Special Articles—continued.	Page
Earnings and Hours in April, 1961	321 325 330	International Labour Organisation: 149th Session of the Governing Body Labour Overseas: France: Social Security—Family Benefits Scheme; Work Injuries in the United States	336
Incomes Education in 1960	331 332	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation: Seminar on Training in the Manufacture of Plastic Goods	337
Salaries of School teachers in Scotland	333 334	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC	339
Report of Inquiry into Operation of Truck Acts	335	INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES	351
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961; The		WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK	352
Blast Furnaces and Saw Mills Ambulance (Amendment)		STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	360
Regulations, 1961, and The Chemical Works Ambulance		ACCIDENT STATISTICS	362
(Amendment) Regulations, 1961: Statutory Drafts; Accidents: how they happen and how to prevent them:		MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	364
Work in Confined Spaces	335	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC	365
National Insurance: Transfers between certain Contracted-		MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD	366
out Employments: Simpler Procedure; Issue of Contracting-out Certificates: Use of Recorded Delivery		OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	366
Postal Service	336	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	367

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

Earnings and Hours in April, 1961

N April 1961, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries and services (including for the first time hospitals under the National Health Services*), in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for February, 1961).

In the enquiry of April, 1961, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 270 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the third nay week in April 1961.

In the enquiry of April, 1961, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 270 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the third pay-week in April, 1961, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike, or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent was about 59,980, of which approximately 58,100

furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was nearly 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate manhours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the third pay-week in April, 1961, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 326 and 327 together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 328 and 329.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1961

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1961, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 20 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April, 1961. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

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

^{*} Details of hospital employees are shown separately in the industry Tables on pages 326 to 329 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary Tables and text of this article. Information about the distribution of earnings of manual workers in hospitals is given in a separate article on page 330 of this GAZETTE.

has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Average Weekly Earnings in the third pay-week in April, 1961*

Industry Group	Men (21 year		You and B				(18 yea over)‡	rs	Gir (und	ler
	and over)		21 ye		Full-t	ime	Part-t	ime	18 ye	ars)
Food, drink and tobacco	s. 278	d. 8	s. 136	d. 2	s. 145	d. 10	s. 75	d.	s. 100	d. 10
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	312 331	3	149 159	4	146 156	8	75 79	1 7	96 100	10
Engineering and electrical goods	319	7	130	10	163	11	84	11	102	7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	304 364	0	132 142		149 180	7 9	68 81	9	108	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	309 1 277	11	138 137	7 10	148 151	6	79 78	8 3	99 108	0 10
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	271 268 1	210	133 132	6	142 147	5 8	76 83	1 2	88 97	11 2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	304 280	77	155 126	9 4	144 158	0	75 82	10	96 99	1 0
Paper, printing and publishing	343	1	139	9	154	11	79	11	93	11
Other manufacturing in- dustries	303	9	141	9	145	2	76	10	100	4
All manufacturing in- dustries	315	3	137	11	152	7	79	7	100	3
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	294 1 287 278	11 5 9	170 135 150	6 3 2	150 135 152	103	§ 61 71	56	§ 84 §	4
port and British Road Services)	290 1	11	156	9	208	0	73	10	*	
Certain miscellaneous services Public administration¶	256 231	7 5	107 138	8 7	132 159	7		10	93 92	3 0
All the above, including manufacturing industries	301	4	135	9	152	7	78	1	99	11

Average Hours worked in the third pay-week in April, 1961

Industry Group	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women ((18 years over)‡	Girls (under
orthodos as on some services by	and over)†	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years
musings on Assemblide	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	48 · 3	44.7	40.9	21.8	41.6
dustries	47.3	42.9	40.1	21.5	40.9
Metal manufacture	46.5	42.8	39.5	21.3	40.9
Engineering and electrical	47.7	43.3	40.3	22.0	40.9
goods	4/		1	E STATE	70 5
engineering	46.9	42.6	40.3	21.8	40.6
Vehicles	46.2	42.5	40.0	21.7	40.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.4	43.7	39.3	21·7 21·2	40.6
Textiles	47.2	44.2	39.8	21.2	41.1
Leather, leather goods	46.4	43.7	39.3	22.7	41.0
and fur	44.2	42.7	38.8	22.7	40.2
Bricks, pottery, glass,	1000000	123000000000000000000000000000000000000	20.00	21.0	40.7
Cement, etc	49.7	44.1	39·2 39·1	21·9 21·9	40.7
Paper, printing and pub-	40.9	1000	39 1	TO SECTION OF	BOOKED.
lishing	47-1	43.8	40.9	21.7	41.8
Other manufacturing in- dustries	47.7	44-1	39.6	21.7	40.2
All manufacturing in-	47.3	43.5	39.8	21.9	40.48
dustries	41.3	43.3	35 0	21 9	40.0
Mining and quarrying			1.11		
(except coal)	51.4	46.7	40.5	18.0	41.0
Gas, electricity and water	47.8	44.3	38.6	19.6	8
Transport and communi- cation (except rail- ways, London Trans- port and British Road	1000000			mans of	
Services)	50.4	46.2	44-1	21.1	§
vices	46-5	43.8	40-6	22.3	41.5
Public administration¶	44.7	42.5	40.8	19.0	42.0
All the above, including manufacturing industries	47.9	44-1	39.9	21.7	40.8

Weekly Hours worked in April, 1961

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the third pay-week in April, 1961, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 328 and 329. The above Table shows the averages for each of the 20 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 328 and 329 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the third pay-week in April, 1961, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 38 and 43, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 39 and 42; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 20 and 23.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1961

The following Table shows for each of the 20 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the third pay-week in April, 1961, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 328 and 329.

Average Hourly Earnings in the third pay-week in April, 1961

Industry Group	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women ((18 years over)‡	Girls (under
	and over)†	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)
	d.	d.	d. 42·8	d.	d.
Food, drink and tobacco	69.2	36.6	42.8	41.8	29.1
Chemicals and allied in-	79.2	41.8	43.9	41.9	28.4
Metal manufacture	85.6	44.7	47.5	44.8	29.3
Engineering and electrical		26.0	10.0	16.2	30.1
goods	80.4	36.3	48.8	46.3	30.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	77.8	37.4	44.5	37.8	8 31·9
Vehicles	94.6	40.4	54.2	44.9	31.9
Metal goods not elsewhere	78.5	38 · 1	45.3	44.1	29.3
specified	70.4	37.4	45.7	44.3	31.8
Leather leather goods					
and fur	70.1	36.7	43.5	40-2	26.0
Clothing and footwear	73.0	37 · 1	45.7	43.0	29.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	73.5	42.4	44 - 1	41.6	28-3
Timber, furniture, etc	71.8	34.4	48.5	44.9	29.0
Paper, printing and pub-		20.0	45.5	44.2	27.0
lishing	87.4	38-3	43.3	44.2	27.0
Other manufacturing in- dustries	76.4	38.6	44.0	42.5	30.0
All manufacturing in-	80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	29.5
dustries	80.0	38.0	40.0	43 0	27 3
Mining and quarrying		Alley Co.	Garage S	100000	Complete
(except coal)	68.9	44.5	44.5	8 40.9	24.7
Construction Gas, electricity and water	68.8	34.8	40.5	43.8	8
Transport and communi-	70.0	40 /	41.3	43.0	
cation (except rail-	782.132.0	NO RESIDE	200 200	0.0100	S SHOTE
ways, London Trans-	27,165		STORES TO	168 286	13 (100) 110
port and British Road Services)	69.3	40.7	56-6	42.0	8
Certain miscellaneous ser-	0,3	The State of the State of		CHENK LIVE	Control of
vices	66.2	29.5	39.2	38.1	27.0
Public administration¶	62.1	39.1	47.0	42.0	26.3
All the above, including manufacturing indus-	obilot 1			42.6	20. 4
tries	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29-4

* The averages for men have been calculated by applying the estimated total ambers of men employed in each industry in the group to the average earnings of the covered by the returns received for that industry, and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 326 to 329, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 100s. 4d. in April, 1961, and the hours worked averaged 17.4.

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

|| Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 327 and 329.

Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been cluded in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, rinting, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees ho could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included nder "Public administration".

Earnings and Hours in April, 1961, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1956, and April, 1961, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the

Date America		Men Youths and Boys			Women				Girls		
					Full-time		Part-time		1957 V		
1948 Standard Industrial Classificat	ion	8.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.	8.	d.
1956 April	100	235	04	100	6	119	9	59	10	78	4
October	000	237	1100	102	4	123	3	61	4	81	A
1957 April		241	6	105	0	126	9	62	2	83 85	11
October		251 253	7 2	108	7	129	1	64	6	85	7
Ostabas	**	256	8	112	ó	134	7	66	5	86	9
1959 April		262	11	114	Ö	137	î	67	8		4
October		270	9	117	6	140	8	68	9	87 90	4
1958 Standard	loo l			VF 3853		agent	JUDA A box	NE SE	DUBU		
Industrial Classificat	ion			- Canada	1	1	2 2000	0000		00	
1959 October	996	271	1	117	6	140	11	69	0		10
1960 April	90	282	1	123	1	145	90	74	10	93	10
October	220	290	8	130	0	152	4	72 74 78	10	99	11
1961 April	300	301	4	133	3	132		10	1	99	11

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April, 1956, and April, 1961, by 28 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 27 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year October, 1960, to April, 1961, the rise was just over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for men, about 3 per cent. for full-time women and nearly 4 per cent.

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

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 352 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April, 1956, and April, 1961, the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 17½ per cent. for men and 19½ per cent. for women. The difference between these figures and the rise of 28 per cent. for men and 27 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October, 1960, and April, 1961, there was a rise of 3 per cent. for men and 2½ per cent. for men and 3 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

Between April, 1956, and April, 1961, the average level of As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of actual earnings in the same industries.

Between April, 1956, and April, 1961, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 29\frac{3}{4} per cent. for men and 32 per cent. for full-time women compared with a rise of 22\frac{1}{4} per cent. for men and 25\frac{1}{2} per cent. for women in hourly wage rates.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April, 1956:—

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date		Men	Youths	Wor	Girls		
				Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Sta	ndard	1	it of the	ed 53, 900	March E.	3588-8886	SD BES
Industrial Cla		10 KILLS - 17 KILLS	10 1	15.0	11 2	21 (42.4
1956 April	91.	1.0	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
	- 60	8	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	-61	1	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October		1	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	10 c		48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	00	2	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April	- 80	2	48.0	44.6	41:3	21.5	42.3
October			48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Sta Industrial Cla		tion			ly persons	TORK IN	
1959 October	1998	1.0	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April		4	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
October	(43.	2	48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April	10000		47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates:—

Average Hourly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	nen	Girls
	NE SUC	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
T. C.	58·1 58·9	26.8	34·8 35·8	33·2 33·9	22.2
0-6-1-35-2	59·8 62·6	28·1 29·2	36·6 38·0	34·6 36·0	23·8 24·3
per	63·3 64·6	30.1	39.2	36·6 37·1	24.4 24.7
per :: ::	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24·8 25·6
			Bala	S Stanfalant	
	67 - 1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28.1
	per	Standard d.	Boys Standard Classification Ser	Boys Full-time Classification d. d. d.	Boys Full-time Part-time A.

Percentage increases since April, 1956, in (a) average weekly earnings and (b) average hourly earnings are given in the following Tables for all operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April, 1956

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls	All
8 10 6	TENNED O	Boys	Full-time	Part-time		workers*
1956 October 1957 April October 1958 April October 1959 April October 1960 April October 1961 April	Per cent. 1 3 7 8 9 12 15 20 23 28	Per cent. 2 4 8 9 11 13 17 22 29 35	Per cent. 3 5 8 10 12 14 17 21 24 27	Per cent. 3 4 7 9 11 13 15 21 25 30	Per cent. 4 7 9 9 11 11 15 18 23 27	Per cent. 2 3 7 8 10 12 16 20 23 28

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April, 1956

Date Me	Men	Youths	Wor	nen	Girls	All
		Boys	Full-time	Part-time		workers*
1956 October 1957 April October 1958 April October 1959 April October 1960 April October 1961 April	Per cent. 1 3 8 9 11 13 15 21 25 30	Per cent. 2 5 9 10 12 15 17 25 32 38	Per cent. 3 5 9 10 13 14 17 22 26 32	Per cent. 2 4 8 10 12 14 15 21 24 30	Per cent. 4 7 9 10 11 12 15 20 26 32	Per cent. 2 4 8 10 12 14 16 22 25 30

Manufacturing Industries Only

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

anufacturing industria	Men	Youths	Wo	men	Girls	
, 1956, compared wit	ing A mi	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	nigher	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	o's. d.55	s. d.	
1956 April	242 2 245 7	97 6 99 11	119 7	62 0	78 8 81 9	
1957 April October	248 11 261 2	102 2 106 2	125 11 129 9	64 11 66 8 68 3	84 4 85 7	
1958 April	261 4 265 5	106 10	131 2	68 3 69 2	85 11 87 2	
1959 April October	271 9 281 3	111 1 115 0	137 3 141 1	70 7 71 8	87 9 90 9	
1958 Standard Industrial Classification	g the san	minute eng	studo sa	an window		
1959 October	284 3	117 6	141 4	72 3	91 5	
1960 April October	296 4 303 3	124 0	145 2	74 2 76 3	93 7	
1961 April	315 3	137 11	152 7	79 7	100 3	

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls
October	ini ralos	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	Calcu
Industrial Classification 1956 April October 1957 April October 1958 April October October	48·2	44·5	41·2	22·1	42·4
	48·2	44·6	41·3	22·3	42·5
	48·1	44·4	41·3	22·1	42·4
	48·0	44·0	41·0	22·0	42·2
	47·6	44·1	40·9	22·0	42·2
	47·3	44·1	40·9	22·1	42·2
	47·6	44·2	41·3	22·1	42·4
	48·2	44·5	41·4	22·1	42·4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification 1959 October 1960 April October 1961 April	48·2	44·5	41·4	22·2	42·4
	47·4	43·5	40·6	21·7	41·9
	47·4	43·6	40·4	21·8	41·4
	47·3	43·5	39·8	21·9	40·8

* Excluding part-time workers.

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	50%	Men	Youths and	Wor	nen	Girls	
				Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Sta Industrial Cla		ition	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1956 April			60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
October	PRO LA	15 313	61.1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1
1957 April	200	1300	62.1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9
October	Spinor		65.3	29.0	38.0	36.4	24.3
1958 April			65.9	29.1	38.5	37.2	24.4
October			67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24.8
1959 April			68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8
October			70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7
1958 Sta	ndard						
Industrial Cla	ssifica	tion		100 M 100 M 100 M			
1959 October			70.8	31.7	41.0	39 · 1	25.9
1960 April			75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8
October	10		76.8	36.4	44.0	42.0	28.2
1961 April			80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	29.5

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April, 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls	All workers*
	1000	Boys	Full-time	Part-time		workers*
1956 October 1957 April . October 1958 April . October 1959 April . October 1960 April . October	Per cent. 1 3 8 8 10 12 16 21 24	Per cent. 2 5 9 10 12 14 18 24	Per cent. 3 5 9 10 12 15 18 21	Per cent. 3 5 8 10 12 14 16 19	Per cent. 4 7 9 9 11 12 15 18	Per cent. 2 4 8 9 10 13 17 21
1961 April	29	33 38	24 27	22 27	23 27	24 28

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April, 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and	Wor	men	Girls	All Workers
Special Control of the Control of th	86.03	Boys	Full-time	Part-time		WOIRCIS
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April October	3	10	3	8	6	4
1958 April	9	11	11	10	9	10
October	12	13	13	12	11	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	11	14
October	16	18	18	15	15	16
1960 April	23 26	27	23	21	19	23
October 1961 April	31	35 41	26 32	24 29	25 31	26 31

At April, 1961, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 29 per cent. higher for men and 27 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April, 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 17½ per cent. for men and 19¾ per cent. for women. During the period October, 1960, to April, 1961, the corresponding increases in earnings were 4 per cent. for men and 3 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 3½ per cent. and 2¾ per cent. respectively.

per cent. respectively.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April, 1961, was 31 per cent. higher for men and 32 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April, 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 22½ per cent. for men and

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work since April, 1961

Since the enquiry was made in April, 1961, there have been few changes in weekly rates of wages. Consequently there has only been a small increase in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the industries covered by the enquiry. The reductions in the normal weekly hours of these industries have had very little effect on the hourly rates of wages during the same period.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

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

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

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April, 1959, (the latest date from which all the information is available) were published in the October, 1960, issue of this GAZEITE (page 393) and showed that combining these figures made little difference to the percentage increases over April, 1952. little difference to the percentage increases over April, 1952.

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 327 and 329 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock

workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:—

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

Date	Average Weekly Earnings*	Three-monthly Periods	Average Weekly Earnings*
Week ended:-	s. d.		s. d.
1956 April 28th	269 7	1956 April-June	262 10
October 27th	270 9	October-December	258 10
1957 April 13th	265 7	1957 April-June	273 0
October 26th	285 4	October-December	279 5
1958 April 26th	271 11	1958 April-June	264 2
November 1st	265 8	October-December.	278 3
1959 May 2nd	290 11	1959 April-June	285 10
October 17th	279 11	October-December	300 10
1960 April 30th	309 3	1960 April-June	307 4
November 19th	341 1	October-December.	330 6
1961 April 22nd	308 3	1961 January-March	321 4

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

	Avera	Average Weekly Earnings							
Date†	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls						
Great	Britain	tes of wag	weekly m						
Half-yearly periods 1956 April -1956 September 1956 October-1957 March 1957 April -1957 September 1957 October-1958 March 1958 April -1958 September 1958 October-1959 March 1959 April -1959 September 1959 October-1960 March 1960 April -1960 September 1960 October-1961 March	204 1	s. d. 101 10 103 0 109 6 111 9 116 6 118 0 120 7 118 8 125 9 124 10	s. d. 111 7 114 3 116 9 120 1 124 2 126 2 129 0 127 2 132 5 134 4						
Yearly periods 1956 April -1957 March 1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March 1959 April -1960 March 1960 April -1961 March	174 7 184 2 194 8 199 7 209 3	102 5 110 7 117 3 119 7 125 3	112 11 118 5 125 2 128 1 133 4						

The distribution of hired regular whole-time men according to their average weekly earnings for the year ended March, 1961 (when the average earnings for all these workers were 209s. 3d. per week), is as follows:—

Earnings Group	ns tot an	Great Bri	itain		t. of All Hired Whole-time Men
Less than 160s	HINE CLOCK	101 10:93		·vei magin i	2.0
160s.—169s. 11d.	and the second	The same			13.0
170s.—179s. 11d.				PARAISTA A	11.2
180s.—189s. 11d.	MINE - LINE	TOR LEGISLA	177 14.	AND DORS	11.2 000 100
190s.—199s. 11d.	I STRONGIALS	or boliver	Service of	ir herror ago	10.9
200s.—209s. 11d.	Same - reprise	The state of the s			10.6
210s.—219s. 11d.				narrans s	8.7
220s.—229s. 11d.	560 12 351	r oncent a	not love	W. Dos. W	7·1 sdoug
230s.—239s. 11d.	s esten vio	LOON THE	SECTION SE	d deep nor	6.0
240s.—249s. 11d.					4.9
250s.—259s. 11d.	K SEL DISE			F TAT MEDIA	3.6
260s.—269s. 11d.	0.3899	· CHERRIE	DITTE OF THE	. onl m an	3.1 9 lauto6
270s. and over	ods. 100	A STATE A	1.00	Angel 195	7.7

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

		Avera	age Weekly	Hours
56 October-1957 March		Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls
Eng	land and V	Vales	TJute 1	
1956 April -1956 September 1956 October-1957 March 1957 April -1957 September 1957 October-1958 March		52·4 51·3 53·0 50·9 52·8 51·1 53·1 50·4 52·2 50·2	50·8 49·8 51·1 49·8 50·6 49·9 51·2 49·0 50·2 48·9	48·8 47·8 49·0 48·1 48·3 48·5 48·1 48·0 46·0
1956 April -1957 March		51·8 51·9 52·0 51·7 51·2	50·3 50·5 50·3 50·1 49·6	48·3 48·6 48·4 48·0 46·0

^{*} Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for anual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

	101	Averag	ge Hourly Ea	rnings
Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (Under 20 years)	Women and Girls	
mwon's spining spansy England	and V	Vales	sults solver	are viletara
Half-yearly periods 1956 April -1956 September 1956 October-1957 March	A veru	d. 39·8 40·9 41·7 43·2 44·3 45·3 46·2 46·3 49·0 49·1	d. 23·9 24·6 25·2 26·8 27·3 28·1 28·3 29·0 29·8 30·4	d. 27·4 28·8 28·4 30·0 31·7 32·2 31·8 34·0 34·9
Yearly periods 1956 April -1957 March	1000 1000 10.11	40·4 42·5 44·8 46·3 49·1	24·3 26·0 27·7 28·6 30·1	28·1 29·2 31·4 32·0 34·4

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 4s. 0d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 3s. 8d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 64s. 7d. in the week ended 22nd April, 1961. For the weeks ended 15th October, 1960, and 30th April, 1960, the corresponding cash earnings were 62s. 7d. and 61s. 4d. respectively

and 30th April, 1960, the corresponding cash earnings were 62s. 7d. and 61s. 4d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 326s. 1d. in the week ended 22nd April, 1961, 314s. 3d. in the week ended 15th October, 1960, and 307s. 3d. in the week ended 30th April, 1960.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following Table:—

			M	len (21 yea	ars and	over)	
	Date		Average Cash Ea (excluding allowances	rnings value of		Value of ances in ki	ind
Week ei	nded:-		S.	d.	P. 0.49	s. d.	
1956		1 0 241		ii	920.13	14 5	
	27th October			11	A SECTION	14 11	
1957	13th April	TO STATE	319	9	A TOPICS	15 9	
	26th October	3 0 200	326	4	Or Cont	16 4	
1958	26th April		324	3		18 3	
	25th October		308	3		17 0	
1959	25th April		312	6		18 5	
	17th October	Agran No areas	314	1		16 8	
1960	30th April	THE RESERVE	319	3	2253	19 2	
	15th October	10 501	325	7	878	18 6	
1961	22nd April	145 11 1	337	6	1500	21 8	



Data Processing Time Systems

Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in April, 1961, are set out on the following pages (326 to 329).

Electric Typewriters

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the conth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 339

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 54,000 (+ 14,000 males and + 40,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,865,000. The main changes were increases of 24,000 in financial, scientific and miscellaneous services, 17,000 in distributive trades and 14,000 in food, drink and tobacco. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 30,000 from 24,560,000 to 24,590,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 254,769 to 249,456 between 12th June and 10th July, 1961, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 11,143 to 9,094. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 2,697 among males and 4,665 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st July, 1961, 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 125·1, 95·9 and 130·5, respectively, as compared with 125·0, 95·9 and 130·4 respectively, at the end of June.

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom

during July indicate that about 798,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £181,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 35,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 1½ hours. Industries affected by increases in rates of wages during July included sugar confectionery and food preserving, cast stone and cast concrete products, biscuit manufacture, constructional engineering, the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales, petroleum distribution, and the boot and shoe repairing trade. Industries affected by reductions in normal weekly hours of work included flax preparing and spinning in Northern Ireland, linen and cotton handkerchief manufacture in Northern Ireland, baking in Northern Ireland, glazing in England and Wales, and the ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower trade.

Retail Prices

At 18th July, 1961, the retail prices index was 115 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th June, compared with 111 at 12th July, 1960.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during July, in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 36,500. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 177,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 145, and, in addition, 35 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

^{*} Excluding part-time workers

[†] For details of earnings and hours for periods prior to April, 1956, see the August, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1961

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

	JOHTHO	N	imbers of ret	workers c		the	Avera		gs* in the April, 19		week
Industry JANOFTANSMITMA	ABI BA	Men (21 &	Youths and	Wome and o	ver)†	Girls	Men (21 &	Youths	Wome and o	ver)†	Girls
endance l'ima Recorders, Tixae Recordersp	doff by Carri	over)	Boys	Full- time	Part- time	1-05	over)	Boys	Full- time	Part-	na/, 089
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying		0 205	655 606 653	41 32 508	15 27 35	3 2 120	s. d. 286 7 302 8 300 7	s. d. 159 5 179 4 175 11	s. d. 152 9	s. d.	s. d.
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	GITALISIS. ALTERNATION ALTERNA	37,112 11,353 15,780 10,079 8,718 23,986 13,471 6,938	1,221 4,957 1,174 2,069 838 582 2,304 975 270 537 2,796 3,451 665	2,954 11,964 13,265 11,038 3,263 2,313 23,091 15,794 728 5,108 6,323 8,836 14,212	647 5,400 9,800 3,514 1,304 1,393 12,968 4,490 164 2,404 1,154 1,505 2,885	322 2,210 2,262 1,251 364 257 3,626 1,288 98 424 404 1,080 2,819	287 0 273 1 289 11 263 11 279 7 296 3 270 9 294 7 320 5 320 5 326 3 260 2 306 7	166 4 130 0 137 1 137 7 138 7 179 6 145 6 143 8 157 3 145 3 112 1 156 11	151 10 135 1 148 7 137 2 143 10 175 10 145 11 135 2 137 7 154 6 141 3 139 0 181 2	69 10 71 5 77 9 71 0 77 7 81 8 79 4 75 2 72 8 75 0 67 7 70 3 85 6	109 9 90 8 101 6 99 11 96 13 136 8 90 10 100 8 95 8 97 1 126 9
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and I Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	Detergents	89,618 11,767 29,449 14,646 15,548 14,169	401 996 179 5,149 966 1,439 949 787 593 242	28 1,071 275 8,574 13,529 6,908 3,018 4,070 665 1,592	35 446 69 3,090 3,178 649 1,056 1,218 471 570	40 21 870 2,500 855 141 523 48 409	297 10 342 9 285 9 320 7 272 9 290 7 279 6 323 6 323 8 294 9	170 4 182 9 145 4 140 10 132 7 142 0 149 7 158 5 157 3	152 3 145 7 145 2 143 2 171 0 138 1 148 10 147 8 152 9	91 2 73 0 73 8 89 4 73 9 75 3 73 0 80 8	93 95 2 115 9 98 8
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)‡		31,436 84,723 32,950 45,316	17,707 2,126 7,501 1,875 3,354	4,884 2,692 6,228 4,754 5,541	1,555 878 1,057 1,136 1,190	193 146 388 328 490	346 0 318 5 311 8 324 7 321 5	167 5 152 6 145 11 168 8 147 10	153 8 153 6 156 2 166 9 152 3	78 9 76 6 75 10 84 3 81 9	93 107 10 102
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instrum Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	specified	41,838 18,166 25,395 33,401 13,222 21,231 16,535 133,335 73,726 22,053 81,128 37,040 2,697 89,014 21,592 20,698 39,413 18,226	2,738 6,978 2,970 2,623 4,233 1,332 3,419 1,353 18,652 8,387 1,373 8,379 6,476 1,628 2,265 5,737 1,462 3,321	667 2,954 4,573 1,966 3,223 406 668 5,901 14,693 2,043 3,958 15,733 17,021 3,597 23,912 7,704 16,389 39,228 10,000 23,431	186 800 844 359 610 123 221 559 2,551 962 744 3,014 2,921 3,718 1,632 2,712 7,681 1,433 5,600	57 185 326 57 144 89 10 156 739 46 120 884 1,498 549 2,031 590 1,607 4,029 665 1,896	279 8 342 6 343 4 323 6 300 1 333 7 319 1 316 1 316 4 334 2 286 3 328 11 304 0 320 11 324 4 335 0 313 10 299 0 319 1 313 5	115 6 128 6 127 4 145 8 121 3 136 9 131 9 130 4 131 5 136 1 126 3 136 1 128 2 133 2 129 6 154 7 130 9 152 6 130 8	142 0 161 8 151 7 158 11 154 7 131 6 145 8 171 2 171 1 139 10 161 6 172 7 161 3 177 6 165 6 157 8 160 11 157 4 168 2 170 1	70 0 72 6 74 5 78 1 72 2 73 6 69 1 76 11 74 5 71 2 77 9 87 9 87 9 87 9 87 9 90 5 87 10 88 4 89 5	90 2
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	scuit manufa timber trade of the book	118,373 55,883	15,599 9,889	1,422 715	457 164	000 63 36	305 7 299 8	134 5 129 10	151 2 146 2	70 3 65 4	11 is c Orea 04 + 4
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pe facturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment§ Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§ Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc	14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	15,586 131,558 8,982 14,613	14,376 1,818 12,073 1,436 1,670 453	20,126 4,057 11,495 659 507 919	2,367 638 1,923 136 100 397	718 235 461 67 8 127	383 9 289 4 355 9 299 2 309 1 284 9	151 1 133 6 138 3 129 0 141 7 135 1	192 6 162 6 170 11 167 9 181 7 153 4	82 0 76 4 81 5 76 4 70 2 87 7	117 9 108 103 —
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Met Metal Industries not elsewhere specified.	als	2,670 17,085 21,433	1,048 381 2,155 2,218 756 915 14,203	3,486 2,951 8,704 3,765 7,821 4,264 41,509	475 535 3,263 694 4,177 915 10,834	255 416 552 342 1,103 611 3,587	287 5 298 6 319 0 318 9 290 0 311 10 310 6	125 4 119 10 139 3 142 7 128 9 137 7 140 1	144 0 133 2 157 10 150 3 141 1 133 1 151 6	80 11 87 3 90 3 77 0 73 2 88 7 79 0	81 82 109 100 94 94 102

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

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Third Pay-Week in April, 1961—continued

coportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the	n the p	imbers of ret	workers courns receive	overed by ved	the	Aver	age earnin	gs* in the n April, 19	third pay	-week
is schemes, the afferences in average carnings shown to ordinary rates of payersubal has in different industries	195150	Youths and Boys	Wome and or		Girls	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Wome and or		Girls
Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	23,446 29,637 32,345 57,999 5,952 2,738 20,752 2,649 11,463 3,402 2,829 34,461 8,076	1,035 3,487 3,154 5,242 581 594 2,741 312 1,769 454 579 3,007 531	5,109 48,924 44,887 56,431 5,848 4,247 46,354 3,015 7,937 6,857 10,057 12,047 2,413	757 10,345 4,940 12,207 677 870 6,925 735 911 1,505 1,227 1,519 535	414 4,605 4,265 7,973 415 706 11,638 2,037 987 1,650 1,529 201	s. d. 305 9 251 2 263 9 275 5 223 11 261 9 319 2 250 10 293 3 254 7 245 2 275 10 311 10	s. d. 151 0 142 0 135 1 139 1 126 4 123 0 137 3 126 3 132 11 128 1 118 8 144 3 159 11	s. d. 156 3 152 6 160 8 154 3 144 7 137 5 157 1 162 10 139 8 122 11 139 9 148 3	s. d. 78 8 77 1 77 8 74 10 73 8 75 8 90 5 70 10 85 5 71 11 78 9 76 3	s. d. 102 10 117 7 109 7 115 2 96 4 94 5 110 2 98 9 105 1 102 8 88 3 105 4 107 1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	14,718 2,685 1,749	1,717 661 191	3,135 5,757 1,411	387 900 200	292 975 112	269 6 257 9 303 9	143 11 118 6	147 5 136 1 163 0	74 10 74 0 86 11	96 5 86 4
Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,212 13,654 5,044 2,603 2,687 2,448 3,246 30,620	459 2,168 739 572 606 292 522 5,869	8,855 44,362 14,758 21,244 34,287 4,692 13,323 31,906	835 4,659 1,684 3,523 4,540 621 2,451 3,293	1,462 10,820 3,026 6,156 10,177 405 4,236 5,782	264 6 269 10 289 10 240 0 261 4 257 8 247 1 269 11	109 1 122 0 119 2 111 9 112 6 132 10 115 7 151 6	149 1 148 3 154 5 136 3 145 10 135 9 135 11 161 5	86 6 86 8 88 1 75 6 82 0 82 10 76 10 92 3	98 5 99 4 92 0 96 6 91 7 96 9 100 8 113 5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	41,608 17,740 36,357 10,104 43,924	5,558 2,305 4,008 410 2,863	2,768 20,970 8,107 167 3,182	297 1,274 1,288 96 693	208 2,210 812 6 180	299 1 279 0 305 2 362 6 305 9	163 8 132 6 152 8 179 0 157 10	145 11 138 3 153 7 154 6	74 9 75 5 79 5 72 7	117 3 94 8 91 5
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	36,167 38,939 3,996 9,539 10,204 8,916	7,093 5,699 721 1,339 2,611 1,821	3,131 6,117 3,700 724 2,533 2,421	440 837 327 164 379 655	230 617 470 74 299 197	257 0 295 10 265 9 333 2 263 8 271 6	125 10 129 0 124 3 129 8 116 10 132 3	157 11 173 1 155 3 148 9 135 9 144 8	67 5 92 5 88 3 81 4 77 4 75 2	118 10 100 11 95 8 — 89 1
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board	50,054 17,964 18,650 47,808 64,115	5,406 2,145 2,324 3,405 10,933	9,190 17,305 15,382 2,794 29,080	1,573 4,064 3,807 1,700 3,126	2,904 3,639 3,235 591 7,542	319 8 311 2 300 10 394 2 338 9	176 1 140 2 141 4 132 0 129 3	151 7 145 11 152 7 173 2 159 0	76 11 75 6 76 8 91 6 82 7	116 8 95 9 95 4 94 8 86 9
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	51,326 8,918 2,832 5,766 2,325 14,038 7,471	2,692 619 502 987 281 1,122 1,117	15,092 1,435 3,654 9,304 2,826 9,883 4,950	3,811 352 1,006 2,180 919 2,923 728	1,345 111 677 1,744 306 1,080 746	318 6 277 11 260 4 293 4 290 2 302 8 285 8	158 10 169 2 124 10 120 11 138 0 142 5 130 1	154 6 145 0 139 1 137 0 146 2 145 6 142 2	76 6 78 3 79 11 75 6 77 1 78 9 70 7	99 93 108 4 101 1
Construction	491,954	50,685	1,955	1,262	170	287 5	135 3	135 10	61 5	Watcher Education Insulate
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas	72,493 122,916 26,029	4,539 7,896 633	968 2,245 62	2,201 3,403 406	3 9 1	270 3 289 11 249 1	148 11 149 9 167 1	143 10 157 1	69 6 73 10 63 4	Sadio a Domest Other E
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) Port and Inland Water Transport; Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§	142,753 58,282 26,872 7,380 83,863	4,910 3,082 1,038 229 4,803	23,828 740 446 396 2,285	1,160 372 448 270 219	36 87 5 6 216	293 9 300 1 362 6		170 0	78 6 64 8 68 0 95 0 74 6	= = 99 1
Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries	3,499	428 15,998	34,321 5,997 3,132 1,169	11,415 1,620 946 149	4,097 853 299 187		116 11 146 0 105 11 110 5	147 9	70 9 73 2 69 4 73 2	87 109 97 —
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) National Health Services¶	61,674	1,330	8,743 70,844 6,896	1,153 46,267 11,892	266 1,333 109	238 0	155 1	154 9		88 111

^{*†} See footnotes on previous page.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

[†] In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week.

[‡] Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel. § Excluding railway workshops.

[†] The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
§ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

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

¶ Hospital employees only, (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less that the full-time hours for their grade.)

^{**} Excluding police and fire service.

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

8. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.	5(0)	thi	age numberd pay-week	k in Apri	l, 1961, by	the	we	ek in Apr	il, 1961, b	in the thir y the work ns receive	cers
Industry Control of the Control of t		Men (21 &	Youths	Wome & ov		Girls	Men (21 &	Youths	Wome & ov		Girls
706 281 9 123 0 137 5 75 8 96 5 11,658 319 2 137 3 157 1 90 5 110 2 283 250 10 126 3 155 1 70 10 96 9		over)	Boys	Full-time	Part- time	Giris	over)	Boys	Full- time	Part- time	VISCOSI
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	305, 329	Hours 52.3 53.6 46.2	Hours 46·8 47·1 43·7	Hours — 40·7	Hours	Hours	d. 65·8 67·8 78·1	d. 40·9 45·7 48·3	d. 45·0	d.	d. =
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	785 000 001 001 001 001 001 100 100 100	49·7 48·8 49·5 48·7 52·1 45·2 47·3 47·7 49·9 48·3 47·7 45·3	44·9 44·9 44·8 46·3 46·4 42·8 44·0 45·2 45·0 43·1 43·5 44·5 43·2	40·0 41·8 41·2 40·4 41·8 41·2 40·5 40·5 40·3 39·5 41·1 41·9	21·3 22·2 22·0 22·4 22·1 17·8 21·8 22·2 21·8 20·9 19·5 19·8 21·4	40·3 42·6 41·4 42·3 42·3 40·5 40·9 40·8 40·5 41·6	69·3 67·2 70·3 65·0 64·3 79·5 75·2 68·1 70·8 79·6 67·4 65·5 81·2	44·5 34·7 36·7 35·9 50·3 39·7 38·1 41·5 43·8 40·1 30·2 43·6	45·6 38·8 43·3 40·7 41·3 51·2 43·2 40·0 41·0 46·9 41·9 40·6 51·9	39·3 38·6 42·4 38·0 42·1 55·1 43·7 40·6 40·0 43·1 41·6 42·6 47·9	32·7 25·5 29·4 28·3 27·4 40·5 26·7 29·6 30·0 28·3 28·3 28·3
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	703 403 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 3	44·2 46·9 50·1 47·5 46·6 46·6 47·0 48·9 46·7 51·4	43·4 43·4 42·5 42·5 42·9 43·5 43·4 42·0 45·8	39·5 39·3 40·4 39·7 41·5 40·2 39·4 40·7	23·4 21·3 21·3 23·9 21·9 21·3 21·0 22·5	- 41·1 40·7 41·2 40·9 41·1	80·9 87·7 68·4 81·0 70·2 74·8 71·4 79·3 84·5 68·8	47·1 50·5 	46·3 44·5 43·1 43·3 49·4 41·1 44·4 45·0 45·0	46·8 	27·3 28·1 33·7 28·9 28·9
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)‡ Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc.‡ Light Metals Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	354 379 055	46·0 47·9 46·6 45·7 47·8	42·7 43·0 42·8 42·6 43·7	39·7 38·9 39·4 39·9 39·4	21·5 21·1 20·8 21·6 21·6	40·6 40·5 41·0	90·3 79·8 80·3 85·2 80·7	47·0 42·6 40·9 47·5 40·6	46·4 47·4 47·6 50·2 46·4	44·0 43·5 43·8 46·8 45·4	- 27·5 32·0 30·1
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electrical Goods Other Electrical Goods	180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8 180.8	46·8 47·9 48·0 47·3 47·4 48·5 49·5 49·5 47·6 46·1 47·3 48·5 51·6 46·6 46·1 45·7	44·4 43·5 43·4 43·5 43·2 44·6 41·9 43·6 44·6 43·3 42·5 43·2 44·0 42·5 43·2 44·0 43·3 42·5 43·2	39.6 40.2 41.0 39.3 40.8 38.5 37.7 39.8 41.6 40.8 40.1 40.7 39.1 40.3 40.4 40.3	20·3 20·9 19·5 21·8 20·9 20·8 20·9 21·2 22·4 22·4 22·2 22·3 23·1 22·1 22·3 21·5 21·5	41·8 40·1 41·0 41·3 42·1 40·9 40·3 40·5 40·7	71·7 85·8 85·8 82·1 76·0 82·5 77·4 81·2 79·2 81·0 82·9 79·1 80·2 77·9 80·1 77·0 83·1 82·3	31·2 35·4 35·2 40·7 33·4 38·0 35·4 37·3 36·2 37·1 36·4 37·7 36·2 37·6 36·0 42·2 36·4 34·1 42·8 36·3	43·0 48·3 44·4 48·5 45·5 41·0 46·4 50·1 43·6 50·8 48·3 51·2 48·8 48·1 49·4 46·8 50·0 50·6	41·4 41·6 45·8 43·9 44·2 42·1 38·1 41·7 47·4 45·1 50·0 45·2 44·9 45·4 47·3 50·6	25·9 — 29·0 — 32·0 29·9 32·1 28·5 30·1 28·8 30·4 32·7 30·1
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	001.0	46·6 47·6	42·7 42·4	41·0 38·6	22·2 20·7	nearth and b	78·7 75·5	37·8 36·7	44·2 45·4	38·0 37·9	Water : Transport
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufaing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipments Railway Carriages and Wagons and Tramss Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.		45·7 -42·5 47·4 47·2 46·0 47·4	42:4 40·5 42·4 43·5 44·2 43·0	39·9 38·9 40·5 41·6 39·5 38·9	20·9 22·3 22·3 20·4 21·5 23·0	40·3 40·1 40·9 —	100·8 81·7 90·1 76·1 80·6 72·1	42·8 39·6 39·1 35·6 38·4 37·7	57·9 50·1 50·6 48·4 55·2 47·3	47·1 41·1 43·8 44·9 39·2 45·7	35·1 32·3 30·4
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	142 11253 11202	46·5 45·2 47·8 48·8 47·0 46·0 47·4	44·1 42·9 43·9 43·8 42·9 43·0 43·7	40·0 37·5 39·7 40·0 40·0 38·4 39·2	22·3 22·3 21·5 21·6 22·9 21·6	39·9 40·3 40·6 40·4 40·2 40·5 40·8	74·2 79·2 80·1 78·4 74·0 81·3 78·6	34·1 33·5 38·1 39·1 36·0 38·4 38·5	43·2 42·6 47·7 45·1 42·3 41·6 46·4	43·5 47·0 50·4 42·2 40·6 46·4 43·9	24·6 24·6 32·2 29·8 28·1 28·0 30·2

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Third Pay-Week in April, 1961—continued

The Colmet on Prices, Production and incomes listed that Fourth Report, which the texts public Stationary Office, price is aid, (is the autobine p	thi	rage numberd pay-weekers covere	ek in Apri	1, 1961, b	y the	W	eek in Apr	il, 1961, t	in the thi	kers
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Wome & o	en (18 ver)†	Girls	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys		en (18 ver)†	Girls
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres . Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute . Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	Hours -43.6 47.5 44.7 49.2 -44.0 50.2 44.5 45.9 46.3 46.4 47.7 49.5 49.6	Hours 40.9 44.3 43.1 45.4 42.4 44.8 43.6 44.3 43.4 43.4 45.3 46.1	Hours 40.9 40.0 40.5 39.8 39.3 40.1 39.2 38.8 40.4 39.1 40.8 39.3	Hours 22-1 20-4 20-0 20-5 20-7 23-3 23-4 21-4 22-9 21-8 22-9 21-7 21-0	Hours 37.3 40.6 41.2 41.2 41.0 40.3 41.5 42.4 40.9 41.1 39.8 41.8 41.9	d. 84·2 63·5 70·8 67·2 61·1 62·6 86·1 65·6 76·0 65·8 61·7 66·9 75·4	d. 44·3 38·5 37·6 36·8 35·8 32·9 37·8 34·2 36·8 35·4 32·8 38·2 41·6	d. 45.8 45.8 47.6 46.5 44.1 48.1 38.7 48.4 42.9 37.7 41.1 45.3	d. 42.7 45.3 46.6 43.8 42.7 39.0 46.4 39.7 44.8 39.6 41.3 40.2 43.6	d. 33·1 34·8 31·9 33·5 28·2 28·1 31·9 30·8 29·9 30·8 29·9 30·8 29·9 30·8 29·9 30·7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	47·1 45·0 44·9	44·5 43·0	40·2 39·0 39·4	21·8 22·9 22·7	41·6 40·9	68·7 68·7 81·2	38·8 33·1	44·0 41·9 49·6	41·2 38·8 45·9	27·8 25·3
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	45·7 44·9 43·6 44·5 43·9 42·7 45·1 44·0	42·0 43·0 41·3 42·5 42·1 43·2 43·1 43·0	38·1 39·3 38·9 38·1 38·4 36·3 38·9 39·6	23·8 23·6 23·8 22·1 23·0 22·6 22·8 24·7	40·6 40·3 40·3 39·3 39·9 40·2 40·0 42·2	69.5 72.1 79.8 64.7 71.4 72.4 65.7 73.6	31·2 34·0 34·6 31·6 32·1 36·9 32·2 42·3	47 0 45·3 47·6 42·9 45·6 41·9 41·9 48·9	43·6 44·1 44·4 41·0 42·8 44·0 40·4 44·8	29·1 29·6 27·4 29·5 27·5 28·9 30·2 32·3
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	49·1 47·2 47·8 56·6 51·0	43·4 43·0 43·8 47·2 45·8	39·0 38·5 40·6 40·1	20·5 22·7 22·3 — 20·8	40·4 40·5 41·4 —	73·1 70·9 76·6 76·9 71·9	45:3 37:0 41:8 45:5 41:4	44·9 43·1 45·4 46·2	43·8 39·9 42·7 — 41·9	34·8 28·0 26·5
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	47·6 44·8 44·1 52·1 46·6 47·9	44·7 43·2 43·1 45·1 43·0 45·4	40·7 39·5 36·8 38·3 38·7 40·6	19·6 22·3 23·0 22·2 22·1 21·7	42·1 40·6 40·7 — 40·4	64·8 79·2 72·3 76·7 67·9 68·0	33·8 35·8 34·6 34·5 32·6 35·0	46·6 52·6 50·6 46·6 42·1 42·8	41·3 49·7 46·0 44·0 42·0 41·6	33 · 9 29 · 8 28 · 2 — 26 · 5
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	50·7 48·1 47·7 44·1 46·7	46·0 44·0 44·4 41·9 43·4	41·0 40·2 40·5 40·1 41·4	21·2 21·8 21·8 20·4 22·2	42·8 41·1 41·4 41·5 42·0	75·7 77·6 75·7 107·3 87·0	45·9 38·2 38·2 37·8 35·7	44·4 43·6 45·2 51·8 46·1	43·5 41·6 42·2 53·8 44·6	32·7 28·0 27·6 27·4 24·8
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	47.6 49.6. 45.9 48.2 47.3 47.6 47.8	44.6 44.1 43.5 42.1 43.8 44.7	40·1 41·9 38·9 38·1 39·6 39·9 40·4	21·6 23·4 22·6 21·3 22·4 21·5 21·8	40·7 40·0 39·3 38·5 41·2 40·7	80·3 67·2 68·1 73·6 76·3 71·7	42·7 46·0 34·4 34·5 37·8 38·2 35·0	46·2 41·5 42·9 43·1 44·3 43·8 42·2	42·5 40·1 42·4 42·5 41·3 44·0 38·9	31·4 29·9 28·6 33·8 29·7 29·8
Construction	50·1	46.7	40.2	18.0	CONTROL OF	68.8	34.8	40.5	40.9	
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas	46·5 49·0 46·1	44·3 44·4 43·2	39·1 38·4	19·2 19·9 18·4	rictest erote st est	69·7 71·0 64·8,	40·3 40·5 46·4	44·1 49·1	43·4 44·5 41·3	A Spring
Transport and Communication (except Railways and Sea Transport) Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) Port and Inland Water Transport; Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§	49·3 56:1 48·6 43·9 48·2	44·2 49·3 47·7 42·3 43·5	44·9 37·6 40·4 43·8 40·9	21·5 16·2 21·1 27·6 21·6	_ _ _ 41·2	65·8 62·8 74·1 99·1 76·0	47·0 35·0 37·1 41·5 44·9	59·0 43·1 43·5 46·6 45·6	43·8 47·9 38·7 41·3 41·4	
Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, etc	49·6 48·5 46·2 44·2	44·7 -47·1 43·8 43·5	40·8 39·9 40·8 41·5	22·6 22·4 20·5 22·2	41·6 41·6 40·9	61·1 67·0 67·4 68·1	31·4 37·2 29·0 30·5	37·3 43·9 43·5 37·5	37·6 39·2 40·6 39·5	25·1 31·5 28·5
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) National Health Services¶	45·6 45·4 44·5	41·5 43·2 42·7	41·6 42·5 39·8	22·2 27·1 18·7	41·9 42·2 —	62·5 62·9 62·0	36·0 43·1 39·8	46·5 43·7 47·7	39·3 41·8 42·2	25·3 31·7

^{*†} See footnotes on previous page.

[‡] Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel.

[§] Excluding railway workshops.

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

§ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

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

¶ Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours ** Excluding police and fire service.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS IN HOSPITALS IN APRIL, 1961

In April, 1961, the first enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour into the average earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in hospitals under the National Health Services in the United Kingdom. The results of this enquiry are included in the industry Tables in the article on "Earnings and Hours in April, 1961" appearing on pages 326–329 of this GAZETTE.

Information about the distribution of the earnings of manual workers in hospitals in the third pay-week in April, 1961, was also obtained. The details requested, the workers to be included, and the definition of earnings were on identical lines to those obtained in the enquiry into distribution of earnings of manual workers in other industries and services collected in October, 1960, the results of which were published in the April, 1961, and June, 1961, issues of this GAZETTE.

Manual workers in the hospital service were defined as all staff within the purview of the Ancillary Staffs Council and other manual staff such as engineering craftsmen and electricians. Other employees, e.g., nursing and clerical staff, were to be excluded.

Information on distribution of earnings was confined to adult workers only, i.e., men (21 years and over) and women (18 years and over), except:-

(a) those classified as part-time workers, i.e., in the case of hospital workers those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade, and

(b) full-time workers who for any reason, e.g., sickness, accident, voluntary absenteeism, worked in total less than their recognised hours for the pay-week of the return. (Small losses of time due to late arrival were to be disregarded.)

The total numbers of all men and women (excluding part-time workers) covered by the hospital returns received were 61,674 and 70,844 respectively (see the Table on page 327 of this GAZETTE). The difference between these figures and the numbers of full-time hospital workers to whom the enquiry into distribution of earnings was limited (see second Table below) indicates that 1,528 of the men (2·4 per cent.) and 2,555 of the women (3·6 per cent.) did not work their full recognised hours of work during the pay-week because of sickness, absenteeism, etc.

The information about distribution of earnings related to total earnings, before deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The earnings related to all classes of manual workers including unskilled workers as well as operatives in skilled occupations: they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc.

Information was sought under 31 range-bands of weekly earnings as shown in the first Table below, with separate columns for men

Number of Returns Received

Enquiry forms were sent to Hospital Management Committees (Boards of Management in Scotland), Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals and the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority for completion in respect of the hospitals and other establishments under their respective control. The total number of returns sent to Hospital Authorities was 499 covering an estimated number of 3,200 hospitals and other establishments. The number of usable returns received in time for tabulation was 449 and covered an estimated number of 2,950 hospitals and other establishments. The total number of full-time workers covered by the tabulated returns was 128,435.

PAPER ROLLS ARE GEARED TO AUTOMATION PAPER ROLLS HUNT & COLLEYS LTD. MAKE THEM ALL HUCKHALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM - Telephone : 61088/9

The distribution of weekly earnings in the third pay-week in April, 1961, the numbers covered by the returns received, average earnings in the pay-week selected, and the percentage of workers whose earnings were at or above the average are given in the Tables

> Manual Workers in Hospitals Distribution of Weekly Earnings in April, 1961

Range of Earnings	Full-tir (21 years	ne Men and over)		e Women and over)
400	Numbers*	Percentage*	Numbers	Percentage
Under £4 £4 but less than £5 £5 ,, ,, ,, £6 £6 ,, ,, ,, £7	(see foo	otnote †)	49 89 571 16,648	0·07 0·13 0·84 24·38
£7 ,, ,, ,, £8 £8 ,, ,, ,, £10 £9 ,, ,, ,, £10 £11 ,, ,, ,, £11 £12 ,, ,, ,, £13 £13 ,, ,, ,, £15 £14 ,, ,, ,, £15 £15 ,, ,, ,, £16	£4 t less than £5 ,,,,, £6 ,,,,, £7 ,,, £8 147 0.2 1,,,, £9 1,510 2.5 1,,,, £10 11,422 18.9 1,,,,, £11 13,340 22.1 11,451 19.0 11,422 18.9 1,,,,, £12 11,451 19.0 1,,,,, £13 1,340 22.1 1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0·24 2·51 18·99 22·18 19·04 12·22 7·79 5·54 3·57	30,782 11,929 5,034 1,759 694 362 171 95 43	45·08 17·47 7·37 2·58 1·02 0·53 0·25 0·14 0·06
£17 ", ", £18 £18 ", ", £19 £19 ", ", £20 £20 ", ", £21 £21 ", ", £22 £22 ", ", £23 £23 ", ", £23 £24 ", ", £25 £25 ", ", £26 £26 ", ", £27 £27 ", ", £28 £27 ", ", £28 £28 ", ", £28	1,000 835 446 353 168 140 57 43 28 18 14	2·55 1·66 1·39 0·74 0·59 0·28 0·23 0·09 0·07 0·05 0·03 0·03 0·02 0·01 	(see foot	Process former f

* The symbol " — " indicates " Nil " and the symbol " ... " indicates " positive but less than 0.01 per cent.".

† 107 men (0·18 per cent.) earned less than £7 and 63 women (0·09 per cent.) earned £16 or more in the week of the enquiry.

Numbers covered by the returns received, average earnings in the third pay-week in April, 1961, percentage of workers whose earnings were at or above the average, and distribution of earnings about the average.

	Full-time Men (21 years and over)	Full-time Women (18 years and over)
Numbers Covered	60,146	68,289
Average Earnings	s. d. 238 3	s. d. 154 9
Number of workers at or above the average expressed as a percentage of all workers covered	%	% 41·3
Lowest decile	s. d. 187 5 202 9 226 2 259 5 307 4	s. d. 127 4 139 8 150 11 165 2 185 6
Expressed as a percentage of the median:— Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile Highest decile	% 82.9 89.7 114.7 135.9	% 84·4 92·5 109·4 122·9

YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

Amendment to Statistics

Owing to the incorrect classification of 19 new entrants to employment an error occurred on page 194 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1961, when the number shown as entering apprenticeships in the betting industry during 1960 was 21 (16 boys and 5 girls). The correct number should be 2 boys; 13 of the boys and 1 girl entered apprenticeships in other industries; the remaining boy and 4 girls entered clerical employment in the betting industry.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON PRICES. PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES

The Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes have recently issued their Fourth Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d. including postage). The Council, first appointed in August, 1957, was reconstituted in 1960 without any change in the following terms of reference: "Having regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based or available resolution and increasing regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices, to keep under review changes in prices, productivity and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries and profits) and to report thereon from time to time." Summaries of the first three Reports of the Council were given in the issues of this GAZETTE for March and September, 1958, and September, 1959.

In the introductory chapter to the Report the Council refers to a statement which they issued in January, 1961, pointing out that none of the advanced industrial democracies had solved the problem of achieving stable prices without jeopardising full employment or a rising standard of living. It had been found that either money incomes had risen faster than output, so that prices had risen, or else restraints had been applied which checked rising prices but caused a set-back in employment and output. This had been so whether countries had adjusted pay through voluntary bargaining or by compulsory arbitration, and generally profits had risen as much as wages and salaries. It therefore seems unlikely that the responsibility for rising prices lies with any one section of the community.

The question of the adequacy of the information on which judgments and decisions are reached on matters which affect prices, productivity and incomes was considered, and, whilst the Committee on the Working of the Monetary System had reviewed the range of financial statistics available in this country and had made a number of recommendations for their improvement, the Council had looked at the more general economic statistics, to see whether excellent of recommendations for their improvement, the Council had looked at the more general economic statistics, to see whether available information is sufficiently comprehensive and up to date; whether there are gaps to be filled and, in general, whether any improvements could be made. Views had been received from a number of organisations and individuals on how some of the present statistical information might be improved and the Council had transmitted the views expressed to the appropriate Government Departments. A brief mention is made of the other three chapters which make up the Report. In Chapter III they attempt to restate the problems which have arisen as a common responsibility of all sections of the community, and in Chapter IV they indicate the possible lines of policy to be followed in the light of the discussions they have held and the suggestions made to them. Fuller information on the contents of these chapters is given later on in this summary. The Introduction to the Report concludes by mentioning some of the features which stand out on looking back over the ground which the Council have covered. First and foremost is that the country had not done as well as it might; the standard of living had gone up but it could and chooked and the suggestions of the standard of living had gone up but it could and chooked and the suggestions of the standard of living had gone up but it could and chooked and choo Council have covered. First and foremost is that the country had not done as well as it might; the standard of living had gone up but it could, and should, have gone up more. Production had not risen enough and neither had exports; the export position had led to recurrent "balance of payments" troubles which in turn had obliged the Government to impose restrictions which had held back production. Inflation is the real cause of our troubles as it had made the home market easy to sell in and by raising costs had weakened the will and ability to export. The Council felt that removing excess demand is not, in itself, sufficient to restrain inflation and that the need is to see that money incomes do not rise faster than production. They have found no sovereign remedy that will simultaneously ensure full employment, a rising standard of living and stable prices, but they feel that the best way of securing these benefits is by directing policy along three lines:—raising productivity; adjusting the rise of demand; adjusting the rise of money incomes—both pay and profits—and these are dealt with at length in Chapter IV of the Report.

Lessons of Experience

Two features of the United Kingdom's record in recent years stand out as remarkably good—output and productivity both bounded upwards in 1959 and the early part of 1960, and, for the three years from the end of 1957 onwards, retail prices rose very little. In fifteen months from the beginning of 1959 until the spring of 1960, output rose by not less than 8 per cent. in the whole economy and by as much as 12 per cent. in industry. At the same time the labour force had risen only by 1½ per cent. in the whole economy and by 2½ per cent. in industry. The Council ask "Do these achievements mark an end to slowly rising output and quickly rising prices?" and their reply is that there are compelling reasons to answer "No". Illustrations in Chapter II show how the growth in productivity and in output per head of the population, and, in particular, the rise in exports, have fallen far behind those of other leading countries. Although in the ten years since 1950 national output has risen by nearly 30 per cent. the volume of exports has risen by little more than 20 per cent. Between 1958 and 1960 imports rose by over £1,000m., but exports by less than £400m. resulting in a serious deficit in the United Kingdom Balance of Payments. The Chapter concludes by examining the causes which are resulting in higher costs and prices and sums up with the statement that over the past decade the total output of the economy has been rising by less than 3 per cent. on average, and that if profits and pay continue to rise by 6 per cent. a year, prices are bound to rise as well. Two features of the United Kingdom's record in recent years

Problem as a Common Responsibility

The third Chapter of the Report starts by pointing out that although production over the past twelve years has risen by about

a third, pay and profits have more than doubled. Taking one year with another the rise in production has been about 6d. in the £ each year, but year by year we have helped ourselves to more money income at the rate of ls. 4d. in the £ and prices have had to rise to take up the excess 10d. The total of wages paid out by companies in the nine years 1950 to 1959 had nearly doubled and those companies' gross profits had likewise nearly doubled. In many cases reductions in the working week had been agreed without loss of pay.

There is no one section of the community which can be blamed for what has been going wrong with our economy, but if the responsibility is widely diffused, so is the interest in mastering the trouble, and if all could enter into a tacit agreement to slow down the rate at which they issue themselves with more money, all would be able to ich they issue themselves with more money, all would be able to

The final chapter of the Report deals with the lines of policy which the Council feel should be followed in order to improve matters. The choice must begin, they say, by recognising the achievements as well as the shortcomings of recent years. An exporting country like ourselves is not entirely master in its own house as we are affected by what other countries do, and such things as the reduction of tariffs within European groupings have their effect. The Council found that the economic statistics available in this country are very comprehensive and substantially better they this country are very comprehensive and substantially better than those available five years ago. It was also found that taking the field as a whole British statistics compare well with those of other countries, but the Council feel that the value of statistical information as bearing the council feel that the value of statistical information are bearing to the council feel that the value of statistical information are bearing to the council feel that the value of statistical information are bearing to the council feel that the value of statistical information are bearing to the council feel that the value of statistical information are bearing to the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the value of statistical information are the council feel that the council countries, but the Council feel that the value of statistical information, as a basis for arriving at informed judgments, is not always sufficiently appreciated. Firms do not always believe that the Government make any good use of the information they are asked to furnish; and many of them do not think of published economic information as something for their own use. In many cases firms are slow to complete a return, sometimes because they are not organised in a way that permits them to provide it easily. This is in contrast with the United States where firms are more ready to supply information to the Government and equally more insistent that the information be published in a form useful to them.

The question of raising productivity is next dealt with and the Council feel that proper use of skilled labour might come about if employers of labour in units of more than a certain size were called upon to report their foreseeable requirements over, say, the next three years. Such estimates when put together would be likely to throw up the probability of particular shortages and very likely of some redundancies too.

some redundancies too. Dealing with investment by industry the Council think that more equipment must be available per worker and that investment policy must be linked with the adjustment of demand and money incomes. So long as excess demand is widespread, the market test of efficiency is corrected.

Another question dealt with in this Chapter is that of adjusting Another question dealt with in this Chapter is that of adjusting the rise of demand. The willingness of firms to raise rates of pay depends not on their own current or even prospective sales alone, but on the sense of the movement that is going on all around them. Many selling prices are not adjusted according to the pressure of buying orders but by administrative decisions, and when costs rise all round such prices readily follow a leader, or move up together, although there has been no agreement that they should. The Council believe that measures to adjust the rise of demand need to be supplemented by policy that bears more directly on decisions about rates of pay and profit.

The last subject dealt with in the Report is that of adjusting the rise of money incomes. A money income policy must deal with

The last subject dealt with in the Report is that of adjusting the rise of money incomes. A money income policy must deal with profits and pay. Common to the treatment of both is the difficulty of adjusting the movement of the aggregate while leaving the parts to vary relatively to one another. What a general policy can do is rather to provide, as far as possible, that profits can be made only in fields that are open to buyers and sellers generally and not sheltered or restricted; that costs have to stand the test of competition; and that profitability is the mark only of efficiency in meeting demand.

tion; and that profitability is the mark only of efficiency in meeting demand.

There are two ways in which such a policy can be brought to bear. One is to take action against agreements for price maintenance, which is now being done, and the other way is to reduce import duties. The United Kingdom now ranks among the high tariff countries, and consequently many firms are able to maintain their profit margins simply by raising prices in the home market.

In considering policy towards the rise of wages and salaries the Council have been impressed by the extent to which the prevailing machinery for adjusting them owes its form to the needs of times very different from those of today. No term was set to agreements and they would often go unchanged for years at a time; but lately there has been a change very nearly every year. The rates specified in the agreement were commonly those actually paid, but now they are often below actual earnings, sometimes far below. There can be no general prescriptions, for the circumstances of different industries are various, but there can be no doubt of the need for improvements and the times challenge employers and trade unions to think out what can be done. One suggestion is to have a projection, for a period ahead, of the extent to which productivity may be expected to advance. For this to be effective two difficulties have to be overcome. One is the manner of compiling the projection; the other is its acceptance by those who are to be guided by its results. The projection would indicate the limits within which movements of pay and profits must lie if they are to be consistent with stable prices, and also the line beyond which settlements of wage claims cannot go without the risk of being inflationary or else gaining at the expense of others.

EDUCATION IN 1960

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1960 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1439), price 15s. 6d. (16s. 5d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that the publication of three major reports during 1960—Albemarle, Anderson and Crowther—did much to increase public interest in the objectives and needs of the education service. These three reports had a common thread. All were concerned with extending the frontiers of the education service in the vital age-range of 14 to 20, and have much fortified the aim of the Ministry to provide so rich a variety of ways to continue education, both formal and informal, after leaving school that all vocational needs are met and all talents and interests are encouraged and assisted. interests are encouraged and assisted.

Teacher Training

The year 1960 saw the introduction of a major reform in the training of teachers. This was the three-year course in general training colleges which began in September. Side by side with this development has been the programme for the massive expansion of the colleges themselves, involving the authorisation between the summers of 1958 and 1960 of 24,000 additional places in three of the conleges themselves, involving the authinisation between the summers of 1958 and 1960 of 24,000 additional places in three phases of 12,000, 4,000 and 8,000. The latter phase was considered on revised estimates of school population to be essential if oversize classes were to be eliminated by 1970 and the way left open for further advance. By the end of 1960 building work had been started to the value of over £14 million, and it is hoped the great majority of the 12,000 first-phase places will be ready by September, 1962. In planning the expansion programme, which, says the Report, will double the existing capacity of the colleges and is roughly equal in terms of places to the provision of eight new universities, great emphasis has been placed on size. More than 60 per cent. of future students will be trained in colleges accommodating between 400 and 500 students (hitherto only 6 per cent. have been trained in colleges of 400 or more places) and some in London and Liverpool areas, and at Coventry, Loughborough, Leeds, Sheffield, Exeter and Bangor, will be larger still. Goldsmith's College, in London, is being expanded to take over 1,000 students.

Another important facet of the programme has been the need

Another important facet of the programme has been the need for training specialist teachers for the secondary schools, especially in the practical subjects of physical education, housecraft and handicrafts. It has already been possible to establish large, well-equipped departments in these subjects in a number of selected general training colleges, over 2,000 places having been provided for specialists in physical education and 1,700 for handicraft specialists. Plans to enlarge substantially and to re-equip existing science departments for work at an advanced level make provision for some 940 specialist places—an invaluable contribution to the supply of science teachers.

The training college system is primarily a residential one, but increasing efforts have been made to accommodate more day students and during 1960 a series of wholly day colleges was planned with the needs of older students particularly in mind. These students bring to teaching maturity and experience from other walks of life and are of great value to the profession. Large centres of population were chosen for sites, so that access would be easy by road or rail. By the end of the year preparations were complete for the opening early in 1961 of a permanent day college at Brentwood and of other colleges in improvised premises at Chorley and Swinton (Yorkshire); plans were also well advanced for the opening in September, 1961, of further day colleges in London, Wolverhampton and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The intake of non-graduate students into teacher training colleges in 1960 was 17,500, compared with 16,300 the previous year.

Primary and Secondary Schooling

Primary and Secondary Schooling

At the beginning of 1960 there were over 6,920,000 children in maintained schools in England and Wales, about 20,000 more than the previous year. Within that total there were significant changes in the age-ranges. For the first time since 1953 the number of infants rose—by nearly 16,000—and there was a welcome increase of about 50,000 in the number of pupils aged 15 or more still at school. The trend is shown clearly by the rise in the number of pupils in maintained schools at the ages of 15, 16 and 17, which has gone up by roughly 50 per cent. between 1956 and 1960.

The number of new schools occupied during 1960 was 415. These, together with extensions to existing premises, provided nearly 217,000 new places, roughly one-third in primary schools and about two-thirds in secondary schools.

The percentage of primary school children in classes of over 40 again showed a decrease, from the 1959 figure of 24·2 to 21·7. The percentage of seniors in over-size classes was also smaller—62·9 compared with 64·2 a year earlier.

The estimated number of full-time teachers employed in maintained schools (other than nursery and special schools) at 1st January, 1961, was 274,400 compared with 269,290 in 1960 and 246,800 in 1956. The number of men teachers since 1956 has increased far more quickly than the number of women teachers: a reversal of the position before then. The present wastage rate of women teachers is nearly three times that of men teachers and the indications are that this high rate of wastage increased slightly during 1960.

The five-year technical college expansion programme made good progress. By the end of the year the total value of building projects completed was £27 million and it was expected that by the end of the five years at 31st March, 1961, the full £70 million of building work planned would have been started.

In the academic year 1959-60 some 94,000 students were taking advanced courses in establishments of further education, roughly three-quarters of them as part-time students and the remainder on

full-time and sandwich courses. Since the White Paper on Technical Education in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 93), students in sandwich courses at all levels have increased fourfold to a total of about 10,000. Of these over 8,000 were studying science and technology at advanced levels. The number of students enrolled for the Diploma in Technology in the 1960-61 session rose by 1,200 to a total of 5,000. At the end of 1960 students who had been awarded the Diploma numbered 344. The number of Colleges of Advanced Technology rose to nine with the designation of the Bristol College of Technology in September, 1960. The total number of their students attending full-time and sandwich courses in 1959-60 was over 9,000. In accordance with present plans for development this number is expected to rise to some 14,000, and the desirability of further expansion was being considered during the year.

One of the developments hoped for as a result of the White Paper "Better Opportunities in Technical Education" issued in January, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 49) is a substantial increase in the number of young workers given day release facilities. The proportion so released in the 15 to 17 are

is a substantial increase in the number of young workers given day release facilities. The proportion so released in the 15 to 17 age groups has only just begun to rise for the first time in the last

The number of full-time teachers in establishments of further education rose by the record number of 2,095 to a total of 19,213, and the number of mathematics and science graduates increased by 370.

Since 1945 the number of special schools has increased by 55 per cent., the number of pupils in them by 71 per cent. and the number of full-time teachers by 121 per cent. During last year alone 26 new special schools came into use. The number of children awaiting places in special schools declined by a little over 500 to a total of 15,300. Of this total, 11,900 were educationally subnormal and 900 maladjusted. The report says that for categories other than these two, the total number of places is regarded as adequate; the children on the waiting lists are usually there for only a short time

For the first time it became possible for non-teaching staff already working, or intending to work, in boarding schools and homes for any category of handicapped pupil to receive special training. Under arrangements made by the Central Training Council in Child Care, which had been reconstituted to cover the educational field, two one-year courses and refresher courses became available for house-staff during 1960.

Youth and Adult Services

The report of the Albemarle Committee on the youth service was published in February, 1960. On the day of its publication the Minister of Education accepted its main recommendations. By the end of the year substantial progress had been made in carrying most of them out. A Youth Service Development Council was set up; building programmes of £3 million for 1960-62 and of £4 million for 1962-63 were announced; a National College for the Training of Youth Leaders was established and grants amounting to about £200,000 made to national voluntary youth organisations. Local capital grants totalling £420,000 were also offered.

Awards to Students

The report of the Committee on Grants to Students (the Anderson report) was published in May, 1960. Many of its recommendations proved to be controversial, but by the end of 1960 the Government had announced a relaxation, costing £10 million a year, by way of radical revision in the means tests for awards to students, and had accepted a number of other recommendations. In addition to reducing parental contributions it was decided that awards would be available automatically to students admitted to first degree courses at universities who had two G.C.E. passes at Advanced level. State Scholarships, apart from Mature State Scholarships, would be discontinued after 1962.

The number of students entering universities with help from public funds rose by over 1,600 to 21,500, out of a total of about 23,000 United Kingdom students. There were considerable increases in the number of new major awards made by local education authorities both to students at universities and for full-time courses at technical colleges, where numbers rose by 18 per cent. to 9,000.

The Central Advisory Council for Education (England)

Volume II of the Council's report "15–18" (the Crowther report) provides evidence to support the conviction reflected in the main report to the Minister in 1959 that there is much undeveloped and wasted talent among young people. It conveys an informative picture of their activities in education, work and leisure.

Supply of Teachers Overseas

The National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas was set up during the year as part of a drive, following the Commonwealth Education Conference, to stimulate the recruitment of United Kingdom teachers for service overseas. One of the tasks of the Council is to promote a climate of opinion in which periods of service overseas are recognised as an asset in a teaching career.

Expenditure by local education authorities during the fiscal year ending in March, 1960, excluding meals and milk, amounted to £597 million, compared with £536 million the previous year.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations under Section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as amended by Section 13 of, and Part I of the First Schedule to, the Education (Scotland) Act, 1956, known as the Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 1) Provisional Regulations, 1961.*

These Regulations, which became operative on 1st July, 1961, and will remain in force until 31st March, 1963, raise the basic salary scales of teachers employed by education authorities and reduce the length of scales by varying degrees.

The following Table illustrates the changes in the scales as they affect the largest groups of teachers (selected from the eight basic salary scales) compared with the corresponding scales in operation at 1st January, 1960.

Salary scales operative from:—

Salary scales operative from:-

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

1st January, 1960 1st July, 1961

First or Second Class honours graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications who are employed in secondary schools:-£780 to £1,400 £840 to £1,600 in 17 years in 10 years

Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications, with addition for teaching in secondary schools:—

£710 to £1,180 £770 to £1,330 in 17 years

in 12 years (The extra allowance paid to ordinary graduates teaching in secondary schools is increased from £80 to £90).

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

£630 to £1,100 £680 to £1,240 in 17 years

Non-graduate primary teachers with three years' training:

£545 to £1,000 £560 to £1.070 in 19 years

The increases which individual teachers will receive on their basic scales under the new Regulations, depending on the length of service, will range from £60 to £470 for honours graduates; £50 to £290 for ordinary graduates; £15 to £195 for non-graduate primary

The extra payments given to teachers in posts of special responsibility (head teachers, principal teachers, special assistants, etc.) are also increased. These payments, which are received by 27 per cent. of all teachers in Scotland, range from £50 to £1,585 under the new Regulations compared with the previous range of £40 to £1,350. Head teachers of secondary schools now receive responsibility

* S.I. 1961 No. 1178 (S.71). H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. (8d. including

payments ranging from £255 to £1,585 (previously £220 to £1,350). The responsibility payments for head teachers of primary schools now range from £150 (previously £120) for head teachers of small primary schools to £800 (previously £600) for head teachers of the largest primary schools. To qualify for the largest payments head teachers must have responsibility for schools with over 1,000 pupils. Teachers in secondary schools which provide four-year secondary courses leading to presentation in the new Ordinary grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education now have their responsibility allowances calculated in the same way as the responsibility allowances previously payable to teachers in senior secondary schools. The following Table shows the changes in the basic salary scales and the reduction in the length of the scales for teachers in further education:—

Salary scales operative from:

butter, beares operative from.		
Group IA	1st January, 1960	1st July, 196
1st or 2nd class honours graduate or other teacher doing advanced work	£900-£1,550 in 17 years	£960-£1,750 in 10 years
Group IB		
3rd class honours graduate doing intermediate work	£850-£1,550 in 19 years	£910-£1,750 in 12 years
Group II	0727 04 272	hobiase of ne
Ordinary graduate or equivalent or other lower qualified teacher doing intermediate work	£725–£1,270 in 17 years	£785–£1,420 in 12 years
Group III	sed appa-kassnpur	ne go yazerbn
Non-graduate teacher (including a Diploma holder)	£635-£1,150 in 18 years	£685-£1,290 in 13 years

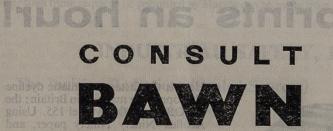
The less well qualified teachers in Group III do not advance beyond £1,070, the salary appropriate to the tenth year of service.

All these teachers receive a further £65 if they have an approved teaching qualification or have taken an approved teacher training

Heads of departments and senior assistant teachers receive increased additions to these scales varying from £40 to £520 according to their responsibilities, compared with previous additions

of £35 to £455.

Principals of further education centres are eligible for salaries ranging from a scale of £1,500 to £1,800 in a small centre dealing with elementary trade instruction to £3,160 in a very large centre (previously £1,320 to £1,575 and £2,730 respectively). Similarly the salaries of depute principals range from £1,350 to £1,650, to £2,540 (previously £1,195 to £1,450 to £2,185). These salaries may be further increased by £250 or £65 according to the level of the work done in the centre (previously £240 or £60).

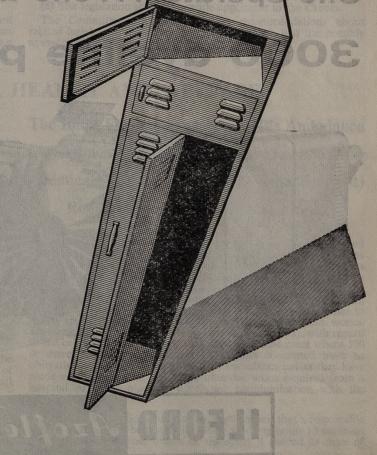


SPACE-SAVING LOCKERS

The "TWIN" occupies $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ less wall space. Has ample locker room for two people, and is outstandingly strong and rigid. It has Slidex Chromium Plated handles and/or 7-lever lock available. In single units or nests of two or three.

Specification: $72'' \times 15''$ wide \times 20" deep, and in other sizes.

PRICE: £3.15.0 per person.





BYRON WORKS, BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E. 17 Telephone: LARkswood 4411/4

(83419)

PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY IN INDUSTRY

A booklet on redundancy arrangements in industry was published for the Ministry of Labour at the end of July. The title is "Security and Change—Progress in Provision for Redundancy". It is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 4d. including postage). The booklet was prepared by the Ministry with the help of the National Joint Advisory Council which consists of representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries.

The Minister of Labour explains in his foreword that the Council discussed provision for redundancy in industry as part of its current review of a number of basic problems affecting relations between managements and employees. The Council took the view that it deserves the closest attention of those concerned on both sides of

The Minister goes on to say: "The essence of the problem is how to reconcile the worker's natural desire for security in his job with the variations in the demand for labour caused by trading conditions and technical change. The worker cannot be expected to develop a sense of corporate loyalty to the firm for which he works without some assurance that the firm accepts responsibility towards him in changing as well as in stable times. Yet if industry is to develop and grow, changes must occur from time to time and this makes it impossible for the employer to promise a job that will continue indefinitely. Much needless anxiety and misunderstanding can be avoided if both sides of industry take a realistic view of the risk and agree to provide in advance against it." risk and agree to provide in advance against it."

The booklet describes the practices in a number of firms known to have adopted redundancy policies, arrangements made in private industry on an industry-wide basis, and the arrangements in the nationalised industries. Examples are quoted of actual policies which are in operation in specific firms.

The material examined in the preparation of the booklet in-

—236 policies adopted by private companies and groups of companies for general application to all cases of redundancy (as defined in the policies) which might arise in the foreseeable future. These companies employ between them over 1,100,000 workers and staff

—63 procedures which private manufacturing companies applied to meet the particular circumstances when they were closing down a factory or the whole firm. These companies employed some 70,000 workers,

70,000 workers, ——13 examples of arrangements agreed upon or jointly recommended for application to particular industries or recommendations issued by employers' associations to their members. The manufacturing industries concerned employ over 1,000,000 workers.

—the arrangements agreed upon for application in the nationalised industries. These industries employ over 1,750,000 workers.

The booklet does not attempt to lay down any particular pattern which redundancy arrangements should take. It identifies three basic objectives which many of the arrangements already made seek to accomplish, i.e. to prevent redundancy by the forward planning of labour requirements; to make advance plans for planning of labour requirements; to make advance plans for dealing with possible redundancy and to ensure that the workers concerned know what these are; and to make special provision to reduce the hardships caused to individuals.

Examination of the 236 policies of individual firms showed that about three-quarters of them contained arrangements for consultation with employees' representatives in the event of redundancy; about three-quarters of them contained arrangements for consultation with employees' representatives in the event of redundancy; about a quarter referred to measures that the companies would take to support the required level of production in order to keep dismissals to a minimum, and four out of every five stated that in the event of impending redundancy recruitment would be restricted and surplus employees transferred wherever possible to other work within the factory, firm or group; a number of them specified the matters to be taken into account in deciding who was to be dismissed; just over half the companies provided a right of appeal; three-quarters of them promised some form of assistance in getting employees other work (including giving advance notification to the Ministry of Labour of pending dismissals and the granting of facilities to the Ministry to register employees on the factory premises); many companies offered priorities in re-engagement to former employees; and 67 of the 236 policies examined provided for the granting of more than a week's notice.

On severance payments, the booklet says that about 90 of the 236 firms have made some provision. A small but increasing number (most of them larger firms) made severance grants in the form of weekly payments. This did not affect unemployment benefit provided that the amount thus received, together with the single person's rate of unemployment benefit, did not exceed two-thirds of the earnings lost. Lump sum severance payments were usually related to length of service and did not normally attract income tax liability. In two-thirds of the 63 procedures covering firms which had closed down completely additional notice and/or severance payments were given. These covered nearly 80 per cent. of the total number of workers affected.

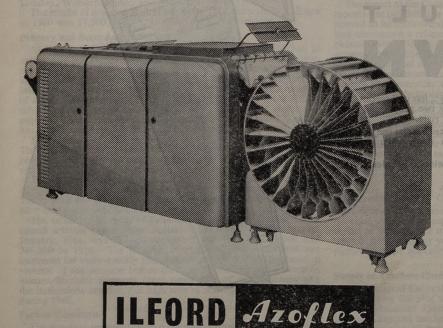
In private industry practices and policies on an industry-wide basis are not common. Where they exist, their purpose is usually

In private industry practices and policies on an industry-wide basis are not common. Where they exist, their purpose is usually to establish general principles. It is then for the companies' and employees' representatives to work out the application of these principles on the basis of the individual firm or unit.

Arrangements in the nationalised industries are concerned with very much the same questions as those in private industry.

One operator...one machine...

3000 dyeline prints an hour!



Write for full details of the ILFORD Azoflex range of dyeline papers and machines from

Here is the fastest automatic dveline photoprinting machine in Britain: the ILFORD Azoflex Model 155. Using Azoflex Ninety Ninety paper, and one operator, the Azoflex Model 155 can produce every hour 1500 copies (size $13'' \times 16''$) or 3000 copies (size $8'' \times 13''$ or $8'' \times 10''$) of the following:

- Computer outputs ★ Engineering drawings
- * Parts lists
- ★ Orders/invoices
- **Production control sheets**
- **Operation sheets**
- Stores records
- Accounts sheets Bills of quantity
- * Statistics, reports, etc.
- A 25-compartment Print Collator has been designed for operation with the ILFORD Azoflex 155. Both are available for outright purchase or on hire. The Azoflex system does not use ammonia and is glare-free. Azoflex dyeline papers and machines are the finest and fastest in Britain

ILFORD LIMITED · INDUSTRIAL SALES DEPARTMENT AZ26 · ILFORD · ESSEX

REPORT OF INQUIRY INTO OPERATION OF TRUCK ACTS

Repeal of the Truck Acts, 1831-1940, and their replacement by legislation adapted to modern conditions are among the recom-mendations of the Committee on the Truck Acts, whose Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d. ding postage).

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. David Karmel, Q.C., was appointed by Mr. Iain Macleod, then Minister of Labour and National Service, in July, 1959 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1959, page 297, and September, 1959, page 335) to "consider in the light of present day conditions the operation of the Truck Acts, 1831–1940, and related legislation and to make recommendations"

The Committee state in their Report that they appreciate the force of the argument put to them that the Truck Acts should be abolished and not replaced by fresh legislation, "but", they add, "we do not think that the time has come when all protection can safely be withdrawn". They point out that they have been unable to obtain any figures to show the extent of the protection afforded by joint negotiating and consultative machinery, but it was clear. by joint negotiating and consultative machinery, but it was clear that there were substantial numbers of workers who were not protected by such machinery nor by statutory wage fixing machinery. Even where there was joint machinery it would in many cases be unsuitable to deal with all the difficulties that might arise. The unsuitable to deal with all the difficulties that might arise. The Ministry of Labour estimated that the wages and conditions of service of something like two-thirds of employed persons were settled by collective bargaining. Of the remainder rather more than half were covered by statutory wage fixing machinery which determined minimum rates of wages and provided a measure of protection against Truck practices. This would leave between three and four million workers, whose conditions were contained in the contracts which they made individually with their employers. "For these reasons", the Committee state, "we have come to the conclusion that to abandon all statutory protection would be premature. On the other hand the Truck Acts are manifestly out of date and hinder or even prevent employers and workers from making arrangements which seem to them mutually convenient, and which are clearly unobjectionable in principle. We are, therefore, convinced that the Acts should be repealed in their entirety, as a prelude to a new Act which should deal with twentieth century conditions in twentieth century terms."

convinced that the Acts should be repeated in their entirety, as a prelude to a new Act which should deal with twentieth century conditions in twentieth century terms."

In recommending new legislation to replace the Truck Acts, the Committee first turned their attention to the question of the payment of wages in kind. While emphasising that they did not suggest that there should be any development of paying in kind, they thought that it was wrong to make unlawful the provision of additional benefits and allowances over and above the cash wage, an effect which the Truck Acts tended to have.

The root of the problem lay in the very wide definition of wages which under the Truck Acts had to be paid in cash. Under this definition wages included almost anything that a worker received by way of reward for his services. To resolve the difficulty, the Committee propose that "wages" should be defined as the cash wages payable to workers under their contract of service, such wages to be paid in cash, or in one of the forms permitted by the Payment of Wages Act, 1960.

On the subject of deductions from wages the Committee point out that the general effect of the Truck Acts is that no deductions other than those required or permitted by Statute can be made from

the wages of Truck Act workers. The evidence they received showed that there are many deductions which appear desirable to employers and workers, but which cannot lawfully be made even on a consensual basis. The Committee are of the opinion that deductions to which the worker has consented are not, generally speaking, objectionable at all, and they recommend that the legislation to replace the Truck Acts should have the effect of legalising deductions to which the worker consents except where they are prohibited by some other Act. If the worker contends that he did not agree to a deduction he should be entitled to refer the matter to a local tribunal, consisting of an independent chairman, and an employers' and a workers' representative, which, the Committee employers' and a workers' representative, which, the Committee propose, should be set up to hear grievances.

propose, should be set up to hear grievances.

"As we are breaking new ground," say the Committee, "we feel that as a safeguard there should be adequate machinery to deal with any possible grievances. It seems to us that there should be an inexpensive, expeditious and conclusive method for dealing with complaints." Awards of these tribunals should be legally binding, and the worker should be entitled to sue for the recovery of any amount due to him under an award. An appeal on points of law should lie from the decisions of the tribunals to the Court of Appeal or the Court of Session. Tribunals should have discretion to award payment of the worker's expenses and those of any witnesses called by him.

Other recommendations by the Committee are:-

Other recommendations by the Committee are:—

(1) Fines and deductions for bad work should be permitted only where there is an accepted practice or where the majority of the workers concerned have agreed. The amount of any such penalty should be fair and reasonable. Where a penalty is proposed the worker should be informed and unless he agrees no deduction should be made for 10 days. During that time the worker should be entitled to appeal to a tribunal. If he does so no deduction should be made except in accordance with the tribunal's decision. The tribunals should have power to disallow any deduction when, in their view, there is no accepted practice or the majority of the workers have not agreed. They should also be empowered to reduce any deduction which is not fair and reasonable.

(2) Employers should be entitled to recover overpayments by deduction, provided the worker assents to the fact that he has been

(2) Employers should be entitled to recover overpayments by deduction, provided the worker assents to the fact that he has been overpaid and to the amount of the overpayment. If he does not assent the employer should be entitled to refer the matter to the tribunal. The worker should be entitled to appeal against the deduction on the ground that he had not assented and the tribunal should be empowered to award a refund.

(3) In the case of cash shortages, an employer should be entitled to recover by deduction, if permissible under the worker's terms of service, and if he had informed the worker of the shortage and the amount to be deducted. The worker should be entitled to refer his case to the tribunal which should have power to disallow or reduce the deduction or to reduce unreasonably large instalments.

(4) No provision should be made for penal sanctions.

(5) The proposed legislation should be applicable to all, except merchant seamen, employed under a contract of service.

(6) The legislation should be made applicable to the Crown.

The Committee also make certain recommendations about

The Committee also make certain recommendations about related legislation, including the repeal of some, and the possible amendment of the Wages Councils Act, 1959.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961

A safety code for workers exposed to ionising radiations in industry is laid down in the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961, made by the Minister of Labour on 31st July. Most of the requirements will come into operation after a period of six months, but those requiring the notification of the use and disuse of ionising radiations in factories have been effective since

disuse of ionising radiations in factories have been effective since 15th August.

The Regulations impose requirements for safeguarding the health and safety of persons employed in factories and other places to which the Factories Acts apply, who may be exposed to ionising radiations from sealed radio-active substances, and from certain machines, such as X-Ray apparatus. They require the restriction of the exposure of workers to such radiations, the adequate shielding of sources of ionising radiations and instructions for workers likely to be exposed to them about the hazards involved and the precautions to be taken.

Maximum permissible doses of radiation are laid down, and the

Maximum permissible doses of radiation are laid down, and the Regulations include requirements for the medical supervision of workers, and for the wearing of film badges to measure personal

doses received.

The Regulations have been drawn up in the light of numerous observations received after the publication of two preliminary drafts and two statutory drafts (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 288), and of consultations with organisations of employers, workers and other interested parties. They were also considered by an ad hoc expert Committee appointed to advise the Chief Inspector of Factories on the subject, by the Advisory Panel on Radiological Problems in Industry and by the General Purposes Committee of the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1961 No. 1470) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (11d. including postage).

The Blast Furnaces and Saw Mills Ambulance (Amendment) Regulations, 1961, and the Chemical Works Ambulance (Amendment) Regulations, 1961: Statutory Drafts

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations under Section 129 and the Second Schedule of the Factories Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has given notice, in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, that he proposes to make special regulations amending the existing legal requirements relating to ambulance arrangements in blast furnaces, copper mills, iron mills, foundries and metal works, saw mills and factories in which articles of wood are manufactured, and chemical works. The present requirements apply to all chemical works; with regard to the other classes of factory they apply in those cases where 500 or more persons are employed. Occupiers concerned have an obligation to provide and maintain an ambulance unless they have made arrangements for one to be obtained when required from a hade arrangements for one to be obtained when required from a ospital or other place in telephonic communication with the

The draft Regulations substitute a requirement that a responsible person shall always be available during working hours to summon an ambulance or other means of transport if needed in cases of

Any objection to the draft Regulations, copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage) and 2d. (4d.) respectively, should be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, on or before 13th September, 1961.

Accidents: how they happen and how to prevent them

One in every four reportable factory accidents involves manual handling of goods and materials, and accidents involving transport of goods and materials are rising while other causations are decreasing or remaining steady. This point is made in the July issue (No. 48) of "Accidents: how they happen and how to prevent them", the major part of which is devoted to accidents in these two categories.

Although much has been done recently to mechanise handling Although much has been done recently to mechanise handling in industry, over 40,000 reportable accidents arising from manual handling occur every year. A characteristic of handling accidents, the booklet says, is that most are due to relatively simple causes. The best way of reducing them is to replace manhandling by mechanical handling, but where this is not possible it is necessary to provide good working conditions and ensure that safe working methods are practised.

methods are practised.

Comparison of figures from the Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories for 1959 and 1934 shows that whereas in this 25-year period rail transport accidents on factory premises remained approximately steady, other types of transport accounted for an almost tenfold increase. Workers generally are exposed to traffic risks which formerly did not exist in industry, often because vehicles unsuitable to the factory lay-out are used. In all new construction it is strongly urged that managements should consider most carefully the question of adequate space for movement. most carefully the question of adequate space for movement, avoiding as far as possible the use of vehicles in areas where risk may be heavy because of congestion. Paramount importance is attached to the training of drivers and to the efficient maintenance

of vehicles, which includes regular inspection and periodic thorough examination. Workpeople should be kept aware of the risks which can arise from transport.

Descriptions of a number of common types of accidents in handling and transport are illustrated with drawings and diagrams, and comment is made on causes and appropriate precautionary measures. Remaining sections of the booklet are concerned with

This quarterly publication of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office price 1s. 3d. (1s. 8d. including postage). The present issue contains an index to Nos. 37 to 48 as a separate inset, similar twelve-issue indexes having appeared with Nos. 12, 24 and 36.

Work in Confined Spaces

The Breathing Apparatus, etc. (Report on Examination) Order, 1961, was made on 14th July by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959. The purpose of the Order is to prescribe the particulars to be contained in the report on an examination of any apparatus, belts or ropes, for the purposes of sub-section (6) of Section 27 of the Factories Act, 1937, as reenacted by Section 6 of the Factories Act, 1959. Section 27 requires the provision of breathing, reviving and risk apparatus for the protection of persons working in confined spaces in which dangerous fumes are liable to be present. The new Order revokes the Breathing Apparatus, etc. (Report on Examination) Order, 1949, which contains similar provisions. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961 No. 1345) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Transfers between certain Contracted-out **Employments: Simpler Procedure**

Following approval of the preliminary draft by the National Insurance Advisory Committee, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1961. Under these Regulations, which came into operation on 31st July, employers can be authorised to use a simplified procedure for preserving the pension rights of certain employees moving from one contracted-out employment to another, either under the same employer, or covered by the same pension scheme. Also, Certificates of Assurance can now be mailed by the new recorded delivery service as an alternative to registered post. Employees contracted-out under the National Insurance Act, 1959, must have pension rights equivalent to the maximum under the graduated part of the national insurance scheme safeguarded when their employment ends. If the employee is moving to another contracted-out employment, his equivalent pension rights may be safeguarded by transferring them to the scheme covering the new employment, or, if both employments come under the same scheme, by maintaining the employee's rights in that scheme. In the normal

employment, or, if both employments come under the same scheme, by maintaining the employee's rights in that scheme. In the normal way, unless both employments are under the same employer and covered by the same pension scheme, the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance must be notified of the change of employment and sent a certificate issued by the pension scheme for the new employment showing that the employee's pension rights are safeguarded. The new Regulations enable the Minister to exempt particular employers from either or both these requirements in particular employers from either or both these requirements in cases where their employees move to contracted-out employment— (1) under the same employer but covered by a different pension scheme, e.g. movement, on promotion, from a works scheme to a staff scheme, or (2) under a different employer but covered by the

same pension scheme, e.g. movement within an associated group of companies all using the same pension scheme.

Any employer wishing to obtain such exemption should write to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, N.P.E. Group, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stating the reference number of his contracting-out Certificate and the class of case for which he desires the Minister's dispensation.

Copies of the National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1378) and the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (House of Commons Paper No. 266 (Session 1960—61) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. each (6d. including postage).

Issue of Contracting-Out Certificates: Use of Recorded Delivery Postal Service

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 (Non-participation—Certificates) Amendment Regulations, 1961, which will enable the recorded delivery postal service to be used as an alternative to registered post in connection with the issue of certificates for contracting-out of the graduated pension scheme.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. (4d. including postage). The National Insurance Advisory Committee will consider written representations on the draft Regulations received by them not later than 5th September. Representations should be made in writing and should be sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

149th Session of the Governing Body

The 149th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on the 2nd, 3rd, 19th and 30th June. Mr. George Lodge, the retiring chairman, took the chair on 2nd and 3rd June but was not able to be present at the later meetings. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Other members present from the United Kingdom were the Rt. Hon. Lord McCorquodale of Newton, P.C., President of the British Employers' Confederation and Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers.

The following paragraphs indicate the main subjects discussed:—

Ghanaian complaint about the alleged non-observance by Portugal of Convention No. 105

The Governion No. 105

The Government of Ghana under Article 26 of the Constitution to the effect that it was not satisfied that Portugal was securing effective observance of Convention No. 105 concerning the abolition of forced labour in her African territories of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea. With the agreement of both parties, the Governing Body decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry under Article 26 of the Constitution

Committee on Freedom of Association

The Governing Body approved five further reports from the Committee on Freedom of Association. Among the cases dealt with were four affecting the United Kingdom. The Committee

adjourned until its next session cases relating to Southern Rhodesia and Singapore, dismissed a case relating to Gambia as not calling for further examination and made recommendations in a case relating

African Advisory Committee

The composition of the African Advisory Committee was discussed and it was agreed that the constitution should be a modified form of the pattern already adopted for the Asian Advisory Committee. The United Kingdom Government was elected one of the members of the Committee.

Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.

At a special meeting of the Governing Body on 19th June, Sir Alfred Roberts, who had been Vice-Chairman from 1954 to 1960, was presented with his portrait on behalf of the Workers' Group. Sir Alfred Roberts is a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

Among the future meetings fixed were (a) a meeting of Consultants on the Problems of Young Workers; Geneva, 30th October/4th November, 1961; (b) Second Session of the African Advisory Committee: Tananarive, 3rd/14th April, 1962; (c) Sixth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee, 7th/18th May, 1962.

Mr. Merani, the Government member for India, was elected chairman for the year 1961-2.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

France: Social Security—Family Benefits Scheme

In France, family benefits form an appreciable element of the worker's total income and there has in recent years been pressure for increases in family allowances, etc., in order to lessen the growing difference in standard of living between the family man and the single worker. This article* outlines the various provisions of this scheme and quotes the current rates of benefit payable under them; these amounts have been converted into sterling at the Exchange Rate of £1 = 13.82 NF, rounded up to the nearest

The Family Benefits Scheme is financed entirely by the employer, who pays 14.25 per cent. of wages up to a ceiling of £608 (approx.) per annum per worker employed.

General Qualifying Conditions

Residence: All residents in metropolitan France are entitled on behalf of their dependent children to all the benefits of the scheme, subject to satisfying the prescribed conditions for each particular benefit. Foreigners also qualify if they have the status of ordinary or privileged residents (in metropolitan France) or if they are in possession of a worker's identity card.

Employment: The claimant must normally follow a gainful occupation unless unable to work by reason of disability, invalidity etc.

Definition of Dependent Child: A child is legally considered to be the dependent child of an adult if that adult is responsible for maintaining the child, irrespective of blood-relationship, and the child is either under 15 years of age, or, if between 15 and 20 years of age, is to some extent financially dependent, by reasons of ill-health, continued study, etc.

(1) Ante-natal Allowances are paid in three instalments during pregnancy and are assessed on the basic notional monthly rate of payt, at present £17 (approx.) in the Paris region: 25 per cent. of this rate is paid in respect of the first six months of pregnancy and 12.5 per cent. for the last three months; thus the total paid in the

12.5 per cent. for the last three months; thus the *total* paid in the Paris region is £31 15s.

(2) Maternity Grant is payable on the birth in France of every child of French nationality or if the child acquires French nationality within three months of birth. The grant is twice the basic notional rate of pay† for the first child (£33 17s. 4d., Paris) and four-thirds of the basic rate for subsequent children (£22 11s. 6d., Paris), and is paid in two equal instalments, the first on the birth of the child and the second, six months after birth if the child is still living and being maintained by its parents. To qualify for the grant (unless the mother is under 25 years of age), the first child must be born within two years of the date of marriage and second and subsequent children within three years of the birth of the previous child.

(3) Family Allowances are payable monthly to families with two or more dependent children at the rate of 22 per cent. of the basic notional rate of pay† (£3 14s. 4d., Paris) for two children and 33 per cent. of the basic rate for the third and each subsequent dependent child (£5 11s. 9d., Paris). For children over 10 years of age, except the oldest, the allowance is increased by 5 per cent. of the basic notional rate; but, if there are three or more dependent children, the allowance is increased by 5 per cent. for each dependent child over 10 years of age. To compensate for certain taxation benefits lost in 1948 due to tax reforms, persons entitled to family allowances receive a "compensatory addition" to those allowances. Since 1st January, 1958, the rate of this additional allowance, which is not subject to provincial differentiation, has been, for the second dependent child, 14s. 2d. per month, and for the third and subsequent dependent children, £1 1s. 10d. per month.

(4) Single Wage Allowance (which is not subject to income tax) is payable (a) to all households with only one source of earned income from paid employment or (b) where the combined monthly (3) Family Allowances are payable monthly to families with two

is payable (a) to all households with only one source of earned income from paid employment or (b) where the combined monthly earnings of the household do not exceed a specified percentage of the "basic rate" ‡ (33½ per cent. of this rate, i.e. £4 6s. 8d., is the maximum for households with one or two dependent children; 50 per cent., i.e. £6 10s., with three or more children). The allowance is also paid to (c) married couples without children during the first two years of marriage ("young households"). The rates of allowances in the Paris area are:—

llowances in the Paris area	Percentage of Basic Rate‡	Monthly Allowance
"Young households"	10	£ s.
One child under 5	20	2 12
Two children	40	5 4
Three children	50	6 10

Total Family Allowances per month, in the Paris area, can therefore be summarised as follows:—

No. of Dependent Children		Fam	ily		npe tory lditi		1	ingl Vag owa			Tot	al
Nil ("Young households") One (aged under 5) Two (aged under 10) Two (aged over 10) Three (aged under 10) Four (aged under 10) Five (aged under 10) For each additional child Increase for each child over 10 where there are three or more children	4 9 14 20	14 11 6 17	d. 4 3 1 10 7 9 11	£ 1 2 3 1	s. — 14 14 16 17 19 1	d. 2 2 0 10 9 10	£ 1 2 5 5 6 6 6 6	s. 6 12 4 4 10 10 10	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ 1 2 9 10 17 24 30 6	s. 6 12 12 9 12 5 19 13	d. 0 0 0 6 5 1 8 4 7

(5) An Allowance for Mothers at Home assists households where, (as in (4) above), there is only one source of income, but, in this second instance, where the breadwinner is engaged, not in wage-earning employment, but in professional activities or in employment on his own account. To qualify, he and his wife (who must be mainly occupied in looking after the home) must have a minimum of three dependent children. The allowance (which is subject to income tax) is a percentage of the "basic rate" ‡ as follows:—

	Percentage of Basic Rate‡	Monthly Allowance
Three dependent children	150 version version	£ s.
Four ,, ,,	25	3 5
Five ,, ", ", ","	40	5 4 .0
Six ,, ,,	50	6 10

(6) Rent Allowances are payable to persons in receipt of family and/or single wage allowances provided the actual rent paid is above a prescribed minimum (see (c) below), the premises comply with certain minimum health and occupation standards and the claimant is not liable to pay the tax levied on premises insufficiently occupied nor does he receive special allowances to compensate for rent increases. The allowance is a percentage, which varies according to the size of the family (see (a) below), of the difference between the rent actually paid (see (b) below), subject to a top limit of 75 per cent. of total amount of rent, and the prescribed minimum rent (see (c) below).

(a) The percentage is calculated as follows:—

the equivalent of a year's full-to	Wage Earners	Non-wage Earners
	Per	cent.
"Young households"	40	gners/o <u>si</u> uresp
One dependent child	60	ION PORTON
Two dependent children	80	32
Three ,, ,, ,,	o. od 90 do	63
Four ",	95	80
Five ,, ,,	95	91
Six or more ,,	95	95

(b) With effect from 1st July, 1959, the maximum for rent actually paid varies between £7 0s. 5d. and £11 8s. 8d. per month for dwellings constructed before 1948, and £9 19s. 9d. and £11 8s. 8d. per month for dwellings constructed after 1948. The maxima may be increased by 15 per cent. for each dependent child after the second.

(c) With effect from 1st July, 1960, the prescribed minimum rent is the following percentage of the net total income of the

Juscholu				Pe	er cent.
"Your	ng house	holds "	 20.00		9.5
One de	pendent	child			8.3
Two de	ependent	children			7.2
Three	,,	,,			6.7
Four	,,	,,			6.2
Five	,,	,,	1000		5.7
Six	,,	,,			5.3
For each	ch addit	ional child		less	0.2

Wage earner. Net monthly income £36 3s. 7d. Two dependent children. Rent: £7 4s. 9d. Dwelling built before 1948. Prescribed minimum rent: $7 \cdot 2$ per cent. of £36 3s. 7d. (see (c)) = £2 12s. 1d. Maximum rent allowed (see (b)) = £9 19s. 9d. therefore rent of £7 4s. 9d. accepted.

Difference between (b) and (c) = (£7 4s. 9d. and £2 12s. 1d.) = £4 12s. 8d. Rent allowance (see (a)) = 80 per cent. of £4 12s. 8d.

(Certain changes in these rent allowances are expected from 1st October, 1961.)

(7) A Special Rent Allowance is granted (a) to blind, crippled and elderly persons whose monthly income (including the rent allowance as at (6) above) does not exceed £17 10s. 11d. (for one to two persons) as at (6) above) does not exceed £17 10s. 11d. (for one to two persons) or £19 6s. 9d. (more than two persons), and (b) to persons with very small resources, whose monthly income (including the rent allowance as at (6) above) does not exceed £14 2s. 2d. In each case the supplementary allowance (monthly maximum £5 8s. 6d., one to two persons; £6 12s. 3d., more than two persons) is intended to cover approximately 75 per cent. of the rent, subject to certain conditions of income and housing.

(8) Removal Expenses are payable to persons who move to more suitable accommodation, subject to certain qualifying conditions. The amount is limited to expenditure actually incurred and is based on the basic notional rate of pay†. The repayment varies between 135 per cent. and 220 per cent. of this rate, according to area, category of person and size of family, and is increased by 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. for each dependent child over three years of age.

* An article in the July issue of this GAZETTE (page 290) dealt with the general provisions of the French Social Security Scheme.
† This "notional rate" is of great importance in calculating social security benefits and there are frequent references to it in this article. The highest rate obtains in Paris. To avoid repetition the details of this Paris rate are quoted here; subsequent references to the "notional rate" are marked thus "†".
‡ This "basic rate" which applies also to Mothers at Home allowances (see item (5)), amounts to £13 (approx.), and is used specifically for the calculation of these two allowances. It should not be confused with the "basic notional rate of pay" (see preceding footnote).

Unemployment at 10th July, 1961: Summary for Great Britain ... Duration of Unemployment
Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1961

Regional Analysis, United Kingdom

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis ...

Work Injuries in the United States in 1960

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the May issue of Monthly Labor Review gives preliminary estimates of work injuries in the United States in 1960. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries ", which are defined to include temporary as well as permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for at least the length of one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease. Work injuries to proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees in all industries, except domestic servants, are included

included.

The estimates indicate that disabling work injuries in the United States decreased slightly between 1959 and 1960, from about 1,970,000 to approximately 1,960,000. Although the number of injuries changed little, the rate of occurrence showed an encouraging decrease—from 31·2 injuries per 1,000 workers in 1959 to 30·5 in 1960. During the 25-year period for which data are available, only two other years, 1957 and 1958, recorded lower rates.

Included in the total of 1,960,000 disabling work injuries in 1960 were about 13,800 which resulted in the death of the worker. This was the same figure as for 1959, representing a record low death rate of 22 per 100,000 workers. In addition to fatalities, about 83,000 persons suffered injuries resulting in some permanent disability, including approximately 1,400 who were completely incapacitated from any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,863,200 cases the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity

incapacitated from any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,863,200 cases the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity for work for at least one day beyond the day of injury. The average duration of disability in these cases was 17 days.

Approximately 41 million man-days of work were lost during 1960 as a result of disabling work injuries. When allowance is made for the loss of future production resulting from the deaths and permanent disabilities, the time loss amounted to approximately 167 million man-days or the equivalent of a year's full-time employment for about 540,000 workers.

The principal decreases in the number of injuries occurred in

The principal decreases in the number of injuries occurred in the manufacturing and contract construction groups. In manufacturing the total decreased from 400,000 in 1959 to 380,000 in 1960, or by about 5 per cent. Although employment in this group for 1960 averaged somewhat higher than in 1959, the hours worked 1960 averaged somewhat higher than in 1959, the hours worked per week were lower, and the total number of hours of exposure to industrial hazards was slightly less; preliminary reports from a sample of establishments indicate a 5 to 6 per cent. decline in the injury frequency rate. The number of injuries in contract construction also decreased by about 5 per cent., from 217,000 in 1959 to 207,000 in 1960; employment in this group was little changed, but hours per week were slightly lower, and available data indicate a 4 to 5 per cent. decline in the injury rate. In the transportation industries both employment and injuries decreased

slightly, the latter from 192,000 in 1959 to 190,000 in 1960, but slightly, the latter from 192,000 in 1959 to 190,000 in 1960, but death rates were somewhat higher. The slightly increased number of injuries in 1960 in the mining, trade, finance, service and government groups partially offset declines in other industries. The level of employment was up in all these groups with the exception of coal mining and other mining activities, excluding metal mining; preliminary reports by the Bureau of Mines indicate an increase of about 10 per cent. in deaths in coal mining. In the case of State and local government activities employment increased by about 5 per cent. as did the volume of work injuries. The rise in injuries to Federal Government workers, however, was considerably greater than the change in employment, a disastrous fire at the Brooklyn Navy Yard having raised the Federal death total well above that for previous years.

ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Seminar on Training in the Manufacture of Plastic Goods

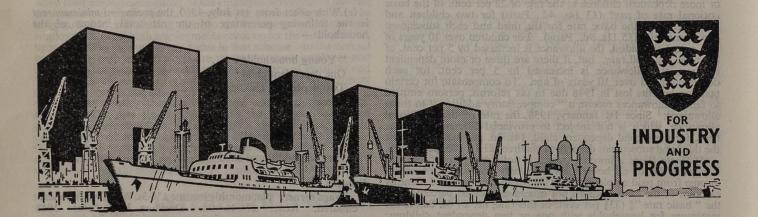
The European Productivity Agency proposes to organise an International Seminar on accelerated vocational training in the manufacture of plastic goods. The Seminar will discuss and compare in detail training and education methods, evaluation and revision of teaching programmes in relation to technological and educational developments, sources of manpower etc. based in part on brief reports furnished beforehand by participating countries. Practical demonstrations will be arranged. It is planned to last three days and to take place in the Spring of 1962 at a place to be

three days and to take place in the Spring of 1962 at a place to be announced later.

Participants should be experienced instructors in vocational training or be thoroughly acquainted with the training problems of the industry. One participant from each country should be prepared to give a short practical demonstration of teaching methods applied in his country.

The Agency will bear the cost of organising the Seminar, of the rapporteur who will compile the report, of translating and issuing the documents and of interpretation in English and French. Travel and subsistence expenses will have to be borne by participants or their sponsoring organisations. A participation fee of 30 new French francs per person will be charged.

Enquiries, suggestions and applications for participation, which should be made as soon as possible, should be addressed to Miss G. N. Ellis, Ministry of Labour, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Tel.: WHItehall 6200, Ex. 186.



- The Natural Gateway for trade between Britain and the Continent of Europe.
- Specially equipped Riverside Quays for perishable goods and general cargo.
- Excellent facilities for handling bulk cargoes ensures rapid turn round.
- Express rail and road services to principal Manufacturing & Distributing centres.
- Extensive Inland Water Transport linked with economic overside discharge system.
- Ideal Sites available for factories—Splendid opportunities for new industries.
- Labour, Technical resources, ample Water & Essential Services readily available.

Employment* in Great Britain in June

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

GENERAL SUMMARY

umbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts

During June, 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 54,000 to 23,865,000. The main increases were in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and in the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 146,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 5th July, 1961. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 5th July, was 395,000; this was 12,000 more than in June.

In the week ended 24th June, 1961, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,982,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 42,000.

There were 259,000 persons registered as unemployed on 10th July, of whom 250,000 were wholly unemployed and 9,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th June and 10th July, unemployment fell by 7,000. There were small reductions in most industries and services.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in July was 1·2 per cent.; in June it was 1·2 per cent., and in July, 1960, it was 1·3 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 136,000—55 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of June was 24,590,000, an increase of 30,000 compared with the end of May.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between end-May and end-June, 1961, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-June, 1960.

(End of Month)

- 324 - 4 - 6 - 4 - 6 - 6 - 6	123			(Inc	ousanas)
	June, 1960	April, 1961	May, 1961	June, 1961	Change during June, 1961
Number in Civil Employment Males	23,628	23,768	23,811‡	23,865	+ 54
	15,526	15,606	15,626‡	15,640	+ 14
	8,102	8,162	8,185	8,225	+ 40
Wholly Unemployed§	290	300	271	251	- 20
	210	215	195	184	- 11
	80	85	76	67	- 9
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	518 503 15	479 464 15	478 463 15	474 459 15	- 4 - 4
Total Working Population† Males	24,436	24,547	24,560‡	24,590	+ 30
	16,239	16,285	16,284‡	16,283	- 1
	8,197	8,262	8,276	8,307	+ 31

*The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1960, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1961.

† 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. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

(83419)

§ End of month estimates

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

Technical and Scientific Register

342 Professional and Executive Register

344 Employment Overseas .

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury ...

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

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

(End of Month)

A			and the state of	(The	ousands)
Industry or Service	June, 1960	April, 1961	May, 1961	June, 1961	Change during June, 1961
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	983 761	928 737	942 733	947 729	+ 5 - 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture	821 531 619	812 541 636	818 541 635	832 542 633	+ 14 + 1 - 2
Goods	2,058	2,126	2,129	2,130	+ 1
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods Textiles Clothing and Footwear Other Manufactures	252 919 556 845 582 1,628	245 906 564 847 598 1,641	245 908 564 841 593 1,639	242 908 564 839 589 1,638	- 3 - 2 - 4 - 1
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,811	8,916	8,913	8,917	+ 4
Construction	1,567 370 1,662 3,284	1,583 377 1,677 3,292	1,592* 376 1,683 3,292	1,592 376 1,686 3,309	 + 3 + 17
tific and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	4,947 502 741	5,006 509 743	5,024 511 745	5,048 512 749	+ 24 + 1 + 4
Total in Civil Employment	23,628	23,768	23,811*	23,865	+ 54

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of June, 1960, and April, May and June, 1961. 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, are omitted from the returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the

* Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

			(End	of Mo	nth)	e coletto				y anches	(T)	housands)	
Industry	allo 17	June, 1960	S Secti	ini le	April, 196	l and m	LE MAZ	May, 1961			June, 1961		
TARE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	673 · 0	18-4	691 · 4	650 · 2	18.4	668 · 6	646 · 1	18.4	664 · 5	642.3	18.4	660.7	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	451·4 32·1 82·5 18·5 35·3 27·8 12·9 40·1 30·9 15·3 21·0 76·8 39·9 18·3	354·5 8·0 55·5 37·9 32·7 13·3 4·4 62·0 53·9 4·1 16·7 20·3 22·9 22·8	805·9 40·1 138·0 56·4 68·0 41·1 17·3 102·1 84·8 19·4 37·7 97·1 62·8 41·1	449·8 32·2 82·8 18·4 36·7 26·1 12·7 40·9 28·9 15·6 21·3 77·5 38·7 18·0	347·5 8·0 56·6 36·0 34·3 13·1 4·4 62·1 45·9 4·3 18·1 20·1 22·0 22·6	797·3 40·2 139·4 54·4 71·0 39·2 17·1 103·0 74·8 19·9 39·4 97·6 60·7 40·6	451·8 32·2 83·6 18·5 36·7 27·1 12·6 40·8 28·9 15·4 21·3 77·9 38·8 18·0	351·5 8·1 56·9 36·3 34·8 13·5 4·4 63·2 47·1 4·2 17·6 20·3 22·4 22·7	803·3 40·3 140·5 54·8 71·5 40·6 17·0 104·0 76·0 19·6 38·9 98·2 61·2 40·7	456·4 32·3 84·3 18·6 37·3 27·6 12·4 40·8 30·4 15·4 21·5 78·4 39·2 18·2	361·3 8·2 57·9 37·3 35·6 14·0 4·4 65·1 50·4 4·2 18·2 20·4 23·0 22·6	817·7 40·5 142·2 55·9 72·9 41·6 16·8 105·9 80·8 19·6 39·7 98·8 62·2 40·8	
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	382.5 18.3 32.7 7.1 172.1 30.9 21.6 34.5 30.6 25.7 9.0	146·9 0·5 7·3 2·5 44·8 41·3 11·4 14·4 14·2 5·4 5·1	529·4 18·8 40·0 9·6 216·9 72·2 33·0 48·9 44·8 31·1 14·1	388·0 18·3 32·6 7·0 176·0 32·4 20·2 34·3 31·1 26·8 9·3	150·7 0·5 7·3 2·4 46·1 43·2 11·1 14·3 14·7 6·0 5·1	538·7 18·8 39·9 9·4 222·1 75·6 31·3 48·6 45·8 32·8 14·4	388·3 18·3 32·6 7·1 176·0 32·4 20·2 34·5 31·1 26·9 9·2	151·0 0·5 7·3 2·4 46·3 43·0 11·0 14·5 14·9 6·0 5·1	539·3 18·8 39·9 9·5 222·3 75·4 31·2 49·0 46·0 32·9 14·3	388 · 8 18 · 4 32 · 6 7 · 1 176 · 0 32 · 4 20 · 2 34 · 5 31 · 3 27 · 0 9 · 3	151·2 0·5 7·2 2·4 46·5 43·2 10·9 14·5 15·0 5·9 5·1	540·0 18·9 39·8 9·5 222·5 75·6 31·1 49·0 46·3 32·9 14·4	
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	543·2 272·3 45·5 111·1 46·1 68·2	75·0 23·7 8·8 14·5 12·1 15·9	618·2 296·0 54·3 125·6 58·2 84·1	557·4 281·8 47·2 113·2 45·9 69·3	77·8 24·9 9·2 15·4 12·2 16·1	635·2 306·7 56·4 128·6 58·1 85·4	555·9 281·1 47·2 112·6 45·7 69·3	77·9 25·0 9·3 15·4 12·1 16·1	633 · 8 306 · 1 56 · 5 128 · 0 57 · 8 85 · 4	554·0 280·0 47·3 112·2 45·6 68·9	77.8 25.0 9.3 15.4 12.0 16.1	631·8 305·0 56·6 127·6 57·6 85·0	
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods.	1,484·2 31·0 72·5 37·1 33·6 45·1 23·4 44·2 40·4 270·6 136·2 26·6 152·6 80·1 7·8 159·3 40·0 38·4 125·2 41·0 79·1	548·3 4·7 13·5 12·0 5·7 8·1 3·5 6·2 17·1 61·2 17·2 6·8 44·9 44·8 7·7 55·1 20·9 22·8 10·7 5·7 6·8 4·9 4·8 6·8 6·8 6·8 6·8 6·8 6·8 6·8 6	2,032·5 35·7 86·0 49·1 39·3 53·2 26·9 50·4 57·5 331·8 153·4 197·5 124·9 60·9 61·2 232·7 64·6 144·1	1,542·6 31·6 78·3 40·5 34·3 47·0 23·7 46·0 44·2 282·7 140·9 24·8 159·2 85·4 8·1 166·0 41·4 40·7 127·0 127·0 479·4	557·4 4·8 14·6 13·2 5·7 8·4 3·4 6·5 19·0 63·8 18·1 6·0 45·3 47·0 8·7 58·2 20·5 26·1 99·3 24·4 64·4	2,100·0 36·4 92·9 53·7 40·0 55·4 27·1 52·5 63·2 346·5 159·0 30·8 204·5 132·4 16·8 224·2 61·9 66·8 143·8	1,543·7 31·6 78·4 40·7 34·1 47·0 24·1 46·1 44·5 282·7 140·6 159·0 85·7 8·1 166·0 41·5 40·7 127·1 41·5 79·7	559·0 4·8 14·7 13·3 5·6 8·4 3·4 6·6 19·3 63·7 18·1 5·9 45·5 46·9 8·7 58·2 20·5 25·9 99·9 94·7 65·0	2,102·7 36·4 93·1 54·0 39·7 55·4 27·5 52·7 63·8 346·4 158·7 30·5 204·5 132·6 16·6 26·2 24·2 62·6 26·2 144·7	1,544·3 31:7 78·4 40·9 34·0 47·2 24·1 46·2 44·7 283·1 1140·2 24·6 158·3 85·8 8·1 166·0 41·5 40·7 127·6 41·3 79·9	57·9 20·4 26·1	2,104·0 36·5 93·0 54·3 39·6 55·5 27·5 52·8 64·0 346·7 132·8 132·8 223·9 66·9 66·2 145·1	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	237·8 169·5 68·3	12·8 8·6 4·2	250·6 178·1 72·5	231·0 164·1 66·9	12·9 8·7 4·2	243·9 172·8 71·1	230·8 164·3 66·5	13·0 8·8 4·2	243·8 173·1 70·7	228·1 161·6 66·5	8.7	241·0 170·3 70·7	
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing. Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	788·7 378·0 29·6 242·4 66·6 67·8 4·3	123·0 58·0 11·8 41·9 4·8 4·0 2·5	911·7 436·0 41·4 284·3 71·4 71·8 6·8	778·7 362·3 27·2 252·9 65·5 66·3 4·5	120·6 53·8 10·6 44·8 4·6 4·1 2·7	899·3 416·1 37·8 297·7 70·1 70·4 7·2	779·5 364·3 26·5 253·4 65·0 65·9 4·4	121·1 54·4 10·4 45·0 4·5 4·1 2·7	900 · 6 418 · 7 36 · 9 298 · 4 69 · 5 70 · 0 7 · 1	780·0 365·0 26·1 253·8 64·9 65·8 4·4	10·2 45·0 4·5 4·1	901·0 419·5 36·3 298·8 69·4 69·9 7·1	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining Other Metal Industries	348·9 16·7 4·0 26·3 32·5 15·0 15·7 238·7	196·8 7·7 5·9 18·9 10·7 22·1 13·3 118·2	545·7 24·4 9·9 45·2 43·2 37·1 29·0 356·9	358·1 17·3 4·0 27·0 34·0 15·3 16·1 244·4	195.6 8.0 5.8 19.0 10.9 21.1 13.7 117.1	553·7 25·3 9·8 46·0 44·9 36·4 29·8 361·5	358·4 17·2 4·1 27·1 34·1 15·5 16·2 244·2	195·3 7·9 5·8 19·0 10·9 21·3 13·8 116·6	553·7 25·1 9·9 46·1 45·0 36·8 30·0 360·8	358·3 17·1 4·1 27·2 34·1 15·6 16·1 244·1	21 · 4 13 · 7	553·3 24·9 9·9 46·2 45·0 37·0 29·8 360·5	
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	374·0 32·4 43·2 45·6 90·9 8·7 5·2 35·9 4·1 19·0 7·5 9·5 54·5 17·5	462·2 9·7 81·7 70·6 107·8 9·2 7·5 86·4 4·9 16·0 13·9 20·5 25·1 8·9	836·2 42·1 124·9 116·2 198·7 17·9 12·7 12·3 9·0 35·0 21·4 30·0 79·6 26·4	375.6 33.7 43.3 46.6 90.5 8.1 5.2 37.0 4.0 19.3 7.6 9.8 52.2 18.3	461·7 10·0 79·5 71·0 108·2 8·3 7·4 87·7 4·6 15·8 14·2 21·4 24·6 9·0	837·3 43·7 122·8 117·6 198·7 16·4 12·6 35·1 21·8 31·2 76·8 27·3	374·1 33·6 43·0 46·4 90·1 8·0 5·3 37·0 4·0 19·3 7·6 9·9 51·7 18·2	458·2 10·0 78·5 70·6 107·5 8·3 7·4 87·3 4·4 15·7 14·1 21·1 24·3 9·0	832·3 43·6 121·5 117·0 197·6 16·3 12·7 12·3 8·4 35·0 21·7 31·0 76·0 27·2	373·4 33·6 42·8 46·3 90·1 8·0 5·2 37·0 3·9 19·5 7·5 9·9 51·5	77.6 70.4 107.1 8.3 7.4 87.0 4.4 15.7 14.1 21.1	829 · 8 43 · 7 120 · 4 116 · 7 197 · 2 16 · 3 12 · 6 124 · 0 8 · 3 35 · 2 21 · 6 31 · 0 75 · 8 27 · 0	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36·4 24·0 8·4 4·0	26·5 6·9 15·2 4·4	62·9 30·9 23·6 8·4	36·4 23·7 8·5 4·2	26·7 7·1 15·0 4·6	63·1 30·8 23·5 8·8	36·3 23·6 8·5 4·2	26·5 7·1 14·9 4·5	62·8 30·7 23·4 8·7	36·3 23·5 8·5 4·3	7.0	62·7 30·5 23·4 8·8	
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps, Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear.	151·1 7·6 34·1 19·8 7·5 13·5 5·2 8·8 54·6	410·7 21·8 95·5 45·9 42·9 102·1 10·3 32·5 59·7	561·8 29·4 129·6 65·7 50·4 115·6 15·5 41·3 114·3	155·9 8·1 35·2 20·5 7·8 14·0 5·1 8·8 56·4	42.4	577·3 31·7 133·2 69·1 50·2 118·3 15·3 41·9 117·6	155·0 8·1 34·8 20·4 7·8 13·9 5·0 8·8 56·2	418·0 23·5 97·3 48·4 41·8 102·8 10·1 33·1 61·0	573·0 31·6 132·1 68·8 49·6 116·7 15·1 41·9 117·2	154·8 8·1 34·8 20·4 7·8 13·9 4·9 8·7 56·2	23·3 96·5 48·4 41·1 101·4 9·9 32·7	568 · 8 31 · 4 131 · 3 68 · 8 48 · 9 115 · 3 14 · 8 41 · 4 116 · 9	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other Building Materials	256·8 68·4 29·0 57·2 15·2 87·0	79·0 7·3 37·2 19·0 1·5 14·0	335·8 75·7 66·2 76·2 16·7 101·0	29·3 57·7 15·8	7·2 37·3 19·3 1·5	339·7 76·1 66·6 77·0 17·3 102·7	259·9 68·6 29·1 57·7 15·8 88·7	80·0 7·2 37·2 19·5 1·5 14·6	339·9 75·8 66·3 77·2 17·3 103·3	68.5	7·2 37·0 19·6 1·5	339·9 75·7 65·9 77·2 17·3 103·8	
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	228·8 79·2 82·8 9·7 22·7 18·6 15·8	59·7 12·4 22·3 8·8 4·1 6·5 5·6	288 · 5 91 · 6 105 · 1 18 · 5 26 · 8 25 · 1 21 · 4	226·2 79·4 79·4 9·8 23·5 18·6 15·5		283 · 8 91 · 8 99 · 7 18 · 5 27 · 7 25 · 0 21 · 1	226·1 79·4 79·4 9·9 23·6 18·5 15·3	57·5 12·2 20·5 8·7 4·2 6·3 5·6	283·6 91·6 99·9 18·6 27·8 24·8 20·9	225·9 79·6 79·2 9·9 23·6 18·4 15·2	12·2 20·5 8·8 4·1 6·2	283·3 91·8 99·7 18·7 27·7 24·6 20·8	

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	and the same of	June, 1960)	4 15	April, 19	61		May, 1961			June, 1961	
tion pair 1 x 1 and the county sign and	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	387·8	210·0	597·8	396·2	212·9	609·1	396·0	211 · 6	607·6	396·0	211·4	607·4
	72·8	20·8	93·6	75·1	21·9	97·0	75·0	21 · 8	96·8	74·6	21·6	96·2
	29·4	35·4	64·8	30·3	35·1	65·4	30·3	34 · 9	65·2	30·7	35·2	65·9
	31·5	35·2	66·7	32·5	35·8	68·3	32·3	35 · 5	67·8	32·3	35·5	67·8
	106·3	28·6	134·9	107·2	29·5	136·7	107·5	29 · 5	137·0	107·7	29·4	137·1
	147·8	90·0	237·8	151·1	90·6	241·7	150·9	89 · 9	240·8	150·7	89·7	240·4
Other Manufacturing Industries	179 · 8	120·6	300 · 4	181·3	122·2	303·5	181·3	121 · 6	302·9	180·9	121.6	302·5
	83 · 7	38·4	122 · 1	84·1	37·9	122·0	84·4	38 · 0	122·4	84·5	38.3	122·8
	13 · 9	4·5	18 · 4	13·3	4·1	17·4	13·2	4 · 0	17·2	13·1	4.0	17·1
	8 · 0	7·9	15 · 9	8·0	8·6	16·6	7·9	8 · 6	16·5	7·9	8.5	16·4
	11 · 7	19·6	31 · 3	12·4	21·5	33·9	12·3	21 · 2	33·5	12·3	21.2	33·5
	5 · 1	6·3	11 · 4	5·2	6·5	11·7	5·3	6 · 5	11·8	5·3	6.4	11·7
	34 · 3	28·0	62 · 3	34·7	27·5	62·2	34·7	27 · 5	62·2	34·6	27.5	62·1
	23 · 1	15·9	39 · 0	23·6	16·1	39·7	23·5	15 · 8	39·3	23·2	15.7	38·9
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,851 · 4	2,826 · 0	8,677 · 4	5,937 · 1	2,844 · 8	8,781 · 9	5,937-1	2,842 · 2	8,779 · 3	5,937 · 2	2,846 · 0	8,783 · 2
Construction	1,357 · 3	68.5	1,425 · 8	1,373 · 3	68.5	1,441 · 8	1,382 · 3	68 · 5	1,450 · 8	1,382 · 3	68.5	1,450 · 8
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	326·9	42·8	369·7	332·7	44·0	376·7	332·2	44·0	376·2	331·7	44·1	375·8
	109·7	14·6	124·3	109·4	14·9	124·3	108·7	14·8	123·5	108·2	14·8	123·0
	183·7	25·9	209·6	189·0	26·8	215·8	189·2	26·9	216·1	189·3	27·0	216·3
	33·5	2·3	35·8	34·3	2·3	36·6	34·3	2·3	36·6	34·2	2·3	36·5
Transport and Communication	216·1	48·2	264·3	215·1	47·8	262·9	216·0	48·1	264·1	217·1	48·5	265·6
	171·7	15·3	187·0	172·6	16·0	188·6	173·6	16·1	189·7	174·6	16·2	190·8
Distributive Trades	1,336·7	1,450·4	2,787·1	1,334·9	1,460·0	2,794·9	1,333·1	1,462·1	2,795·2	1,336·1	1,475·6	2,811·7
	332·8	190·1	522·9	329·0	192·3	521·3	330·7	190·8	521·5	329·9	190·1	520·0
	789·7	1,193·9	1,983·6	791·0	1,199·4	1,990·4	788·7	1,203·4	1,992·1	792·8	1,217·6	2,010·4
and Agricultural Supplies	121·4	34·1	155·5	124·8	35·7	160·5	123·7	35·6	159·3	122·9	35·6	158·5
	92·8	32·3	125·1	90·1	32·6	122·7	90·0	32·3	122·3	90·5	32·3	122·8
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	67·3	64·8	132·1	63·9	63·1	127·0	65·8	63·2	129·0	67.9	63·6	131·5
	34·5	20·4	54·9	31·5	17·7	49·2	32·2	19·3	51·5	32.5	20·5	53·0
	11·2	25·9	37·1	12·0	29·9	41·9	12·4	28·1	40·5	12.5	27·9	40·4
	184·2	398·0	582·2	183·2	382·7	565·9	187·2	392·9	580·1	191.4	404·5	595·9
	30·5	95·9	126·4	30·5	95·8	126·3	30·6	96·1	126·7	30.7	96·6	127·3
	11·5	33·1	44·6	11·6	32·8	44·4	11·6	32·7	44·3	11.5	33·2	44·7
	290·5	60·2	350·7	294·9	62·2	357·1	294·3	62·2	356·5	294.4	62·5	356·9
	13·1	4·0	17·1	12·9	3·6	16·5	12·9	3·7	16·6	12.8	3·8	16·6

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES* IN JUNE, 1961†

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries* in the week ended 24th June, 1961. All figures relate to operatives only, *i.e.*, administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Tracks of the second of the se	GDOM	ding ma	ed number of intenance w			TAKE IS	Estimated r	umber of	operatives o	n short-tir	ne
Industry	Esti- mated total number	nd Nort	COLUMN TRANSPORTER OF		f overtime rked	Stood	Working	Total	Total as per-	Hou	rs lost
	of oper- tives (000's)	Number (000's)	of all operatives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	part of week	on short- time (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery	578 104	175·4 34·2	30·3 32·9	1,468 267	8·4 7·8	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	_10	16.2
Chemicals and Allied Industries	319 137	79·6 34·3	25·0 25·0	827 381	10·4 11·1	-	0.1	0.1	=	_1	12.5
Metal Manufacture	486 235 103	134·5 38·5 37·5	27·7 16·4 36·4	1,199 380 308	8·9 9·9 8·2	<u>0·1</u>	6·5 5·5 0·8	6·6 5·5 0·8	1·4 2·3 0·1	62 53 6	9·3 9·6 7·9
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,455 926 529	627·1 450·7 176·4	43·1 48·7 33·3	5,070 3,731 1,339	8·1 8·3 7·6	3 100	1·0 0·6 0·4	1·0 0·6 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	9 5 4	9·2 8·8 9·6
Vehicles	644 337 169	269·6 144·6 78·4	41·9 42·9 46·4	1,912 963 590	7·1 6·7 7·5		14·0 13·1	14·0 13·1	2·2 3·9	202 194	14·5 14·9
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	421	148.5	35.3	1,152	7.8	_	1.2	1.2	0.3	11	9.2
Textiles Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	697 215 167 104	124·8 17·8 48·8 12·2	17·9 8·3 29·2 11·7	949 121 403 60	7·6 6·8 8·3 5·0	0·8 0·3 0·1 0·2	5·8 1·0 0·4 1·8	6·6 1·3 0·5 2·0	0·9 0·6 0·3 1·9	94 23 9 24	14·1 17·8 16·5 11·7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	44	9.8	22.3	69	7.0		0.2	0.2	0.5	2	12.5
Clothing and Footwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Footwear	461 57 90 101	42·9 4·0 4·7 10·4	9·3 7·0 5·2 10·3	199 18 21 41	4·7 4·5 4·6 4·0	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.2 \\ \hline 0.2 \end{array}$	7·7 1·2 1·1 3·1	8·2 1·4 1·1 3·3	1·8 2·5 1·2 3·3	88 25 11 30	10·7 18·3 10·0 9·0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	264	78 · 4	29.7	716	9.1	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	4	9.2
Timber, Furniture, etc Furniture and Upholstery	209 75	70·8 22·9	33·9 30·5	537 147	7·6 6·4	0.1	1.5	1.6	0·8 1·5	19 13	12·2 11·5
Paper, Printing and Publishing Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc	418 74 159	150·3 32·6 59·6	36·0 44·1 37·5	1,193 247 459	7·9 7·6 7·7	0·1 	0.6	<u>0·7</u>	<u>0.5</u>		14.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	223 94	70·2 33·2	31·5 35·3	588 276	8·4 8·3	0.1	0·4 0·1	0·5 0·1	0·2 0·1	7	15·2 15·0
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	6,219	1,981 · 9	31.9	15,879	8.0	1.8	39.9	41.7	0.7	520	12.5

^{*} Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing. † Figures from May, 1961, are on a new basis; see page 295 of the July, 1961, GAZETTE.

Unemployment at 10th July, 1961

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

10th July, 1961, were:-

Men 18	Boys	Women 18	Girls	Total
years	under 18	years	under 18	
and over	years	and over	years	
176,000	7,754	60,468	5,234	249,456
6,501	243	2,153	197	9,094
182,501	7,997	62,621	5,431	258,550
- 5,029	+ 2,332	- 6,087	+ 1,422	- 7,362
	years and over 176,000 6,501 182,501	years under 18 years 176,000 7,754 6,501 243 182,501 7,997	years and over under 18 years years and over 176,000 6,501 7,754 243 60,468 2,153 182,501 7,997 62,621	years and over under 18 years years and over under 18 years 176,000 6,501 7,754 243 60,468 2,153 5,234 197 182,501 7,997 62,621 5,431

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	25,867 12,575	3,238 2,005	8,081 5,056	1,988 1,399	39,174 21,035
Up to 2	38,442	5,243	13,137	3,387	60,209
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	8,913 6,906 5,796	607 282 242	3,723 3,182 2,860	401 212 150	13,644 10,582 9,048
Over 2, up to 5	21,615	1,131	9,765	763	33,274
Over 5, up to 8	12,797	317	6,231	264	19,609
Over 8	103,146	1,063	31,335	820	136,364
Total	176,000	7,754	60,468	5,234	249,456

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at The rate of unemployment; at 10th July was 1.2 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 12th June.

At 10th July, 34,985 married women were registered as un-

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 January, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th July was 244,490, consisting of 180,868 males and 63,622 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1961

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 10th July according to duration of unemployment:—

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1960, and the numbers registered in each month of 1961.

	6-9	C	Freat Britai	in		Geg Electr
	Wh		Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	udage Con	H begit
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959	257,500 239,000 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 137,400 151,000 204,300 204,300 204,300 203,800	113,500 86,500 75,000 76,900 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900	2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 31,800 13,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200	1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200 5,300 9,600 9,600 5,700 19,700	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 252,900 414,300 342,000 232,200 257,000 475,400 475,400	405,900 510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100
1960	259,998 245,467 230,436 231,011 1002,119 184,971 183,754	97,500 99,460 96,313 91,860 90,852 80,133 69,798 65,702	51,192 40,658 23,283 14,422 12,353 8,224 6,744	3,100 8,249 7,242 5,259 3,776 4,671 2,919 2,350	360,400 418,899 389,680 350,838 340,061 299,276 265,912 258,550	392,800 458,024 428,809 387,176 375,359 334,812 299,392 292,470

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment;, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th July, 1961.

Accept Accept	9110	hon- time	Who	lly Unempl	oyed*		Se story	Temp	orarily Sto	pped†		Total Unemployed			
Region and American	18	Men 8 years nd over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and S.E Eastern and Southern		28,820 13,429 8,966 11,618 7,667	881 460 347 308 227	8,831 3,602 2,804 5,397 2,663	534 319 363 226 160	39,066 17,810 12,480 17,549 10,717	392 87 249 1,490 176	-1 -2 18 11	125 89 19 198 183	- 4 1 14 42	518 180 271 1,720 412	30,094 13,976 9,564 13,434 8,081	9,490 4,014 3,187 5,835 3,048	39,584 17,990 12,751 19,269 11,129	
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		9,777 28,155 17,881 37,557 12,130	330 1,097 583 3,131 390	3,373 9,137 5,342 14,769 4,550	247 614 411 1,941 419	13,727 39,003 24,217 57,398 17,489	369 504 422 1,607 1,205	32 8 13 128 30	136 646 126 595 36	41 30 20 44 1	578 1,188 581 2,374 1,272	10,508 29,764 18,899 42,423 13,755	3,797 10,427 5,899 17,349 5,006	14,305 40,191 24,798 59,772 18,761	
Great Britain	. 1	76,000	7,754	60,468	5,234	249,456	6,501	243	2,153	197	9,094	190,498	68,052	258,550	
Northern Ireland .	9	22,915	853	8,030	495	32,293	416	30	1,032	149	1,627	24,214	9,706	33,920	
United Kingdom .	. 1	98,915	8,607	68,498	5,729	281,749	6,917	273	3,185	346	10,721	214,712	77,758	292,470	

		Per	centage rat	e of	-4	Durat	tion of un	employme	nt: wholl	y unemplo	oyed*	ballio ballio	Wholly Unemployed		
Region		un	employme	nt‡		Mal	les	1.8	8 151	Fen	nales	olo naga		g school-leavers	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	5.4	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 12th June	
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland	- P.	0·9 0·9 1·2 0·9 0·8	0·4 0·5 0·7 0·7 0·6	0·7 0·7 1·0 0·9 0·7	8,670 3,842 2,034 3,307 1,698	4,028 1,539 997 1,752 877	2,342 860 656 899 505	14,661 7,648 5,626 5,968 4,814	3,608 1,277 1,040 1,402 686	2,124 647 513 1,162 431	1,228 367 297 688 313	2,405 1,630 1,317 2,371 1,393	38,943 17,742 12,094 17,437 10,667	- 2,862 - 1,226 - 649 + 198 - 382	
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	0.00.0	0·9 1·6 2·1 3·0 2·0	0·6 0·9 1·5 2·2 1·8	0·8 1·3 1·9 2·7 1·9	2,515 7,438 3,672 7,982 2,527	1,208 4,068 2,117 4,742 1,418	671 1,980 1,298 3,063 840	5,713 15,766 11,377 24,901 7,735	951 2,366 1,123 3,305 766	574 1,669 801 1,955 652	346 1,004 511 1,294 447	1,749 4,712 3,318 10,156 3,104	13,630 38,493 24,002 54,095 17,387	- 418 - 962 - 1,014 - 1,550 - 265	
Great Britain		1.3	0.9	1.2	43,685	22,746	13,114	104,209	16,524	10,528	6,495	32,155	244,490	- 9,130	
Northern Ireland	2.0	7.9	5.5	7.0	3,341	5,9	64	14,463	1,107	2,1	86	5,232	eine d al m	Dister Manistructure Robbler	

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote * on page 345.

† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas 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 10th July, 1961, 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, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

Consequent Norman	Numbers of persons on Registers at 10th July, 1961		Per-		1	Number	rs of perat 10th J		1	Per-			
Hades Kingdom (che cases)	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	rarily	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	Windly uncompleted (including charles) (includ	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	un- employ-
Princ	ipal To	wns (By	Region	n)	30	745	Develop	ment D	istricts	(By Re	gion)	Sort, tros	hother A
London and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	22,033 1,240 498	7,147 249 376	1,016 56 54	30,196 1,545 928	474 5 1	0·7 1·7 1·4	Eastern and Southern Isle of Wight Southwold	372 58	38 10	_11	421 68	7	1:4 2:1
Eastern and Southern Bedford Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Oxford Portsmouth Reading Slough Southampton Southend-on-Sea	181 962 146 438 221 803 251 1,433 278 228 1,343 595	84 109 24 87 55 235 90 462 111 72 185 186	15 18 4 34 19 42 16 93 12 12 62 30	280 1,089 174 559 295 1,080 357 1,988 401 312 1,590 811		0·6 1·1 0·3 1·0 0·4 1·3 0·4 1·5 0·6 0·3 1·2	South-Western Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) Gunnislake Ilfracombe North Midland	1,213 33 55	239 18 9	57 -2	1,509 51 66	216	2·5 6·5 2·1
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood). Exeter	1,961 412 202 1,001 287	459 102 169 419 179	67 10 14 48 336	2,487 524 385 1,468 802	10 = 8	0·4 1·1 1·2 0·7 1·7 1·3	East and West Ridings Bridlington and Filey	135	7	solut.	146	24	1.3
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	4,623 102 987 74 264 1,218	1,925 74 456 25 58 545	186 3 52 - 2 29 14	6,734 179 1,495 99 324 1,792	640 	1:0 0:6 0:8 0:3 0:7 1:2	North-Western Merseyside and Prescot Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work-	14,032	3,072	613	17,717	131	2.9
Walsall	441 341 670 191 522 554	132 124 375 49 361 247	14 5 26 1 54	587 470 1,071 241 937 812	19 59 75 —	0.9 1.1 1.0 0.6	ington Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny- moor Haltwhistle Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Prudhoe	891 75 964 310 106	157 242 4 302 126 9	61 	1,194 79 1,295 481 118	12 1 	2·0 2·5 2·6 3·5 2·6 2·9
Grimsby	551 637 316 252 142 2,135 202 152	38 173 74 95 53 720 96 116	14 27 26 22 4 57 20 25	603 837 416 369 199 2,912 318 293	70 - 7 7 81 -	1.0 0.4 0.8 0.7 0.3 1.2 0.6 0.7	Scarborough South-East Tyneside Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring Whitby	213 1,571 3,231 106	23 617 919 6	12 89 154 7	248 2,277 4,304 119	9 7 49 13	1·2 3·4 3·6 2·4
East and West Ridings Barnsley	658 935 175 508	252 154 75 259	29 21 6	939 1,110 256 806	11 11 14 15	1·3 0·6 0·8 0·9	Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	1,979	418 32	58 6	2,455 112	40 25	2·5 4·6
Doncaster	155 371 1,599 1,354 402 1,122 201 456	78 177 303 213 79 389 120 136	39 35 10 89 44 45 166 9 15	268 558 1,991 1,611 526 1,677 330 607	104 104 36 12 135 109 1	0.6 0.6 1.3 0.6 1.0 0.6 0.7	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and In-	722 535 683 2,279	684 164 330 840	65 92 74 244	1,471 791 1,087 3,363	15 2 1 174	4·4 3·0 4·6 3·7
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	64 148 263 242 526 709 285	65 120 520 158 159 206	3 5 20 16 14 36 30	132 273 803 416 699 951 522	4 84 34 16 9	0.6 0.9 2.6 0.8 1.4 1.2 1.2	verkeithing Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glasgow Highlands and Islands North Lanarkshire	539 61 13,410 1,997 3,016 3,056	2,662 839 575 2,214	1,498 196 487 701	1,643 82 17,570 3,032 4,078 5,971	504 6 259 515	3·3 2·4 2·9 7·0 5·0 4·0
Burnley Bury Crewe Manchester (inc. Stretford) Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Stockport Warrington	72 254 3,150 733 598 551 223 673 465 311	207 18 147 607 192 129 215 778 185 253	43 156 37 15 14 -43 23 19	90 444 3,913 962 742 780 258 1,494 673 583	8 9 1 153 35 17 7 17 3 71 51	0·3 1·5 0·8 0·8 1·0 0·5 2·5 0·9 0·9	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanquhar Shotts Stranraer	1,021 752 67 35 117 247	972 232 3 54 129 98	96 107 3 15 30 32	2,089 1,091 73 104 276 377	15 176 — — — 12 11	3·0 4·4 2·6 4·1 4·0 6·2
Wigan Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	328 350 1,181 1,169	201 180 281 368	15 12 12 51 91	717 541 542 1,513 1,628	7 — 6 16 207	1·7 1·3 1·1 2·1	Wales Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn and Ystrad Mynach	207 530 506	298 74 370	60 52 36	565 656 912	_2 _	3·2 6·0
Stockton and Thornaby Newcastle-upon-Tyne Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay Scotland Edinburgh (inc. Leith and	990 990	256 713 194	54 153 26	960 3,605 1,210	47 59 14	1.9	Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and	870 469 591	150 124 97	29 28 34	1,049 621 722	2 1	3·6 2·7 6·1
Portobello)	2,665 1,977 519 611	4 =0	336 84 71 18	3,526 2,336 670 788	156 140 11	1.0	Tonyrefail Rhyl	876 195 58,677	423 9 18,498	5,313	1,325 206 82,488	2,312	3·6 1·7

^{*} 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-1960.

(83419)

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 10th July, 1961. 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.

Registers as iditables, 1961	777	olly.	AND DE	Great Britai	•	COLUMN COM	April 10	Un	ited Kingde	om
Industry Sanoth States			Tempo		Section 1	Total	of Joseph		(all classes)	
1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
griculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	6,435 5,005 215 1,215	785 758 20 7	745 52 1 692	30 29 —	7,180 5,057 216 1,907	815 787 20 8	7,995 5,844 236 1,915	10,550 8,101 378 2,071	923 895 20 8	11,47: 8,996 39: 2,079
Ining and Quarrying	4,163 3,527	148 120	4 4	6	4,167 3,531	154 120	4,321 3,651	4,295 3,537	157 120	4,45 3,65
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	288 140 208	3 4 21	= 0	6	288 140 208	3 4 27	291 144 235	381 164 213	6 4 27	38 16 24
ood, Drink and Tobacco	5,046 290 1,046	3,622 51 463	-9	53	5,055 290 1,046	3,675 51 466	8,730 341 1,512	5,574 324 1,139	4,422 55 548 338	9,99 37 1,68
Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products	235 409 323 172	301 352 130 70	_4	22	235 413 323 172	302 374 130 70	537 787 453 242	244 466 357 173	413 158 76	58 87 51 24
Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods	354 416 208	526 886 65	1 2	3 18	355 418 208	529 904 65	884 1,322 273	369 566 233	563 1,108 72	1,6°
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	194 582 481 336	148 177 349 104	- ₁	5 1 —	194 583 481 337	153 178 349 104	347 761 830 441	201 610 532 -360	154 181 373 383	3: 79 90 74
hemicals and Allied Industries	2,955 221	1,079	_3	_3	2,958 221	1,082	4,040 222 362	3,085 221 338	1,099 1 29	4,13
Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	333 53 1,217 161	29 2 246 246		=	333 53 1,219 161	29 2 247 247	362 55 1,466 408	1,314 163	7 250 253	1,5
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Peretable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	270 278 267	327 68 118	_10	0 1	270 279 267	327 68 119	597 347 386	270 292 272	327 68 121	5 3 3
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc	76 79 3,857	23 19 503	<u>-</u> 2,172	=	76 79 6,029	23 19 565	99 98 6.594	80 80 6,124	24 19 576	6,7
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc.	1,680 344 1,101	175 22 157	1,818 174 116	- 4 - 3	3,498 518 1,217	179 22 160	3,677 . 540 1,377	3,541 526 1,246	180 25 161	3,7 5 1,4
Light Metals	230 502	66 83	60 4	55	290 506	121 83	411 589	297 514	123 87	12.6
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	8,586 173 432 207	3,359 24 94 46	375 - 1 1	15	8,961 173 433 208	3,374 24 94 46	12,335 197 527 254	9,842 179 441 219	3,663 24 94 46	13,5
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	122 247 97	26 24 13	- 9 1	3	122 256 98	26 27 13	148 283 111	124 350 98	28 64 17	
Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery	274 170 1,973	31 108 403	-6 325		274 176 2,298	31 108 403	305 284 2,701	277 192 2,378	31 126 417	2,
Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	776 250 950	53 45 177	14 1 2	1 - 2	790 251 952	54 45 179 212	844 296 1,131 530	813 252 1,084 335	56 45 186 237	1,
Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery	318 67 538 281	211 119 285 140	- 1 4 1		318 68 542 282	119 285 140	187 827 422	72 589 309	120 299 143	8
Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	209 742 350	213 744 235	- 1 8	1 2 2	209 743 358	214 746 237	423 1,489 595	211 1,121 373	218 882 249	2,0
Other Electrical Goods	9,307 8,619	368 191 151	87 86	3 1 1	9,394 8,705	371 192 152	9,586 8,857	12,780 12,010	381 197 157	12,9 12,1
Marine Engineering	2,826 1,323	604 317	1 1,312 1,203	44 31	4,138 2,526	648 348	729 4,786 2,874	4,321 2,571	686 356	5,0
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	212 723	73 168	98	8 5	310 725	81 173	391 898	316 838	84 193	1,0
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	256 258 54	17 14 15	- -	相相	265 258 54	17 14 15	282 272 69	271 263 62	17 14 22	200
Tools and Implements	3,299 165 52	1,753 61 62	205 5 1	13	3,504 170 53	1,766 61 62	5,270 231 115	3,565 177 54	1,783 64 62	5,
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures	155 192 125	113 112 165	16	1	155 208 125	113 113 165	268 321 290	155 217 127	113 114 173	10000 10000 10000
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,539	1,153	183	111	2,722	1,164	3,886 3,886	2,764	1,168	3,
Production of Man-made Fibres	3,867 151	3,561 77 590	425	1,057 16 359	4,292 151 778	4,618 93 949	8,910 244 1,727	5,322 154 1,231	7,199 108 2,147	3,
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted	413 717 521	443 591 241	15 87 48	66 68 165	428 804 569	509 659 406	937 1,463 975	638 832 570	935 713 407	1,
Rope, Twine and Net	68 201 34	178 441 63	102	204 21	68 303 48	179 645 84	247 948 132	92 320 76	276 696 118	1,0
Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing	97 69 145	212 69 243 382	48 10 —	101 5 11 40	145 79 145 653	313 74 254 422	458 153 399 1,075	186 84 182 834	386 76 658 647	1,
Textile Finishing	603 121 430	382 31 196	50 —	12	121	31 208	152 651	123 481	227	onorie es
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	267	69	13	2 9 1	280	71 125	351 234 66	303 115 63	79 136	ardida corper

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

29gnanovi dinocis	benty	onqu.	Land No.	at Britain	ALMI	OVY	Bur	MIL		
- Service of the serv	Wholl unempl (included casual	loyed ding	Tempor		ods end cancies shour in t	Total	unching the Mini	Uni	ited Kingdo (all classes)	and 5th and 5th Lappley
by suployers to Employment Exchanges and	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	1,132 94 186 296 60 116 43 66 271	2,552 141 539 291 283 733 51 246 268	214 2 5 77 2 3 53 4 68	368 8 21 27 77 64 41 44 86	1,346 96 191 373 62 119 96 70 339	2,920 149 560 318 360 797 92 290 354	4,266 245 751 691 422 916 188 360 693	1,472 101 213 373 104 125 100 76 380	4,591 164 754 408 1,414 980 117 350 404	6,063 265 967 781 1,518 1,105 217 426 784
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,763 822 447 705 35	767 135 258 288 11	26 3 20 1 —	63 3 43 15 —	2,789 825 467 706 35	830 138 301 303 11	3,619 963 768 1,009 46	3,010 916 483 715 39 857	853 139 318 304 11	3,863 1,055 801 1,019 50 938
Timber, Furniture, etc. ' Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2,319 799 926 100 168 201 125	394 69 137 65 22 60 41	368 5 311 46 — 2 4	44 2 31 7 — 4	2,687 804 1,237 146 168 203 129	438 71 168 72 22 60 45	3,125 875 1,405 218 190 263 174	2,942 950 1,297 151 183 220 141	454 73 178 72 24 62 45	3,396 1,023 1,475 223 207 282 186
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	1,600 336 232 136 395 501	1,209 232 236 257 102 382	257 251 2 1 2	30 20 3 5 1	1,857 587 234 137 397 502	1,239 252 239 262 103 383	3,096 839 473 399 500 885	1,936 601 247 145 425 518	1,338 256 295 262 113 412	3,274 857 542 407 538 930
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,692 697 135 72 137 42 423 186	1,069 247 120 49 269 33 224 127	18 7 5 1 1 — 2 2	47 4 34 — — 5 4	1,710 704 140 73 138 42 425 188	1,116 251 154 49 269 33 229 131	2,826 955 294 122 407 75 654 319	1,774 724 143 85 155 44 429 194	1,160 262 155 56 291 33 229 134	2,934 986 298 141 446 77 658 328
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	49,679	20,859	5,484	1,812	55,163	22,671	77,834	62,228	28,248	90,476
Construction	2,041 948 851 242	285 126 66 56 4	57 7 2 5	5 2 2 -	32,971 2,048 950 856 242	128 68 56 4	2,176 1,018 912 246	2,250 1,020 949 281	326 133 71 58 4	2,383 1,091 1,007 285
Transport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	16,797 2,803 1,347 1,982 4,368 1,815 167 3,246 1,069	1,320 205 519 65 66 14 39 308 104	227 7 5 24 109 63 — 5 14	9 1 3 - - 2 - 2 1	17,024 2,810 1,352 2,006 4,477 1,878 167 3,251 1,083	1,329 206 522 65 66 16 39 310 105	18,353 3,016 1,874 2,071 4,543 1,894 206 3,561 1,188	18,363 2,954 1,546 2,079 4,748 2,328 175 3,439 1,094	1,402 214 539 67 69 20 42 335 116	19,765 3,168 2,085 2,146 4,817 2,348 217 3,774 1,210
Distributive Trades	17,596 4,186 8,862 2,351 2,197	9,790 1,155 8,305 111 219	85 12 38 22 13	114 11 99 —	17,681 4,198 8,900 2,373 2,210	9,904 1,166 8,404 111 223	27,585 5,364 17,304 2,484 2,433	19,414 4,575 9,783 2,699 2,357	11,001 1,378 9,260 126 237	30,415 5,953 19,043 2,825 2,594
Insurance, Banking and Finance	3,079	507	6	3	3,085	510	3,595	3,207	554	3,761
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	3,530 150 1,270 101 1,472 107 430	4,002 67 1,166 132 2,500 41 96	22 2 11 - 7 1 1	189 173 15 —	3,552 152 1,281 101 1,479 108 431	4,191 68 1,339 132 2,515 41 96	7,743 220 2,620 233 3,994 149 527	3,805 167 1,350 121 1,580 147 440	4,626 71 1,500 142 2,762 47 104	8,431 238 2,850 263 4,342 194 544
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations. Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure	15,182 2.026 887 553 5,813 416 135 2,022 265 308	11,687 7777 127 399 5,697 825 224 358 18 306	56 5 4 3 11 —	158 27 11 6 45 4 3	15,238 2,031 891 556 5,824 416 135 2,029 266 311	11,845 804 138 405 5,742 829 227 360 18 309	27,083 2,835 1,029 961 11,566 1,245 362 2,389 284 620	16,388 2,135 963 659 6,198 451 150 2,216 309 335	13,092 872 150 408 6,130 949 257 380 19 342	29,480 3,007 1,113 1,067 12,328 1,400 407 2,596 328 677
Private Domestic Service	662 2,095	2,260 696	10 12	48 9	672 2,107	2,308 705	2,980 2,812	738 2,234	2,810 775	3,548 3,009
Public Administration	13,151 6,757 6,394	1,573 935 638	51 7 44	22 5 17	13,202 6,764 6,438	1,595 940 655	14,797 7,704 7,093	13,981 7,124 6,857	1,771 1,069 702	15,752 8,193 7,559
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,463	70	000 000 000	-6	1,463	70	1,533	1,542	72	1,614
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	14,838	14,550 12,470 2,080 65,702	6,744	2,350	17,724 14,838 2,886 190,498	14,550 12,470 2,080 68,052	32,274 27,308 4,966 258,550	19,289 16,184 3,105 214,712	15,453 13,264 2,189 77,758	34,742 29,448 5,294 292,470
	2000									NO HOUSE

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,092 males and 201 females in Great Britain and 5,542 males and 224 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th June and 5th July, 1961, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

		7th	eks ended June, 961	5th	eks ended July, 61	Total Number of Placings, 8th Dec.,
		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1960, to 5th July, 1961 (30 weeks)
Men aged 18 Boys under Women aged Girls under	18 18 and over	80,965 9,966 41,332 7,017	146,454 58,351 110,022 68,467	83,481 9,725 44,820 7,870	146,096 66,187 108,606 74,630	607,191 118,629 297,984 100,108
Total	11	139,280	383,294	145,896	395,519	1,123,912

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 (see next page), 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 four weeks ended 5th July, 1961, 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 5th July, 1961.

111.6 22.2 150.4 360.8 1657 1657 1657 1657	1,234	Placing	s during founded 5th July,	r weeks 1961		Nu		cancies remai 5th July, 196		d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	1,708	368	5,443	56	7,575	2,038	2,67 7	997	501	6,213
	531	148	34	9	722	12,609	2,415	51	70	15,145
	348	127	21	6	502	12,030	2,316	18	23	14,387
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering, including Scientific Instru-	3,934	602	4,856	472	9,864	2,735	1,602	5,720	3,072	13,129
	1,735	110	778	144	2,767	2,566	1,005	1,874	1,383	6,828
	2,062	162	282	45	2,551	3,635	2,186	635	582	7,038
	7,281	816	3,217	479	11,793	20,395	7,250	8,968	4,415	41,028
ments, etc Electrical Goods and Machinery	5,064	599	1,236	249	7,148	14,322	5,149	3,418	2,170	25,059
	2,217	217	1,981	230	4,645	6,073	2,101	5,550	2,245	15,969
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	3,243	114	84	14	3,455	1,936	459	68	69	2,532
	2,334	140	535	43	3,052	8,924	1,618	1,585	570	12,697
	2,400	477	1,296	202	4,375	3,412	3,352	2,495	2,175	11,434
	1,679	285	1,293	402	3,659	2,206	2,777	7,060	7,300	19,343
(Spinning and Weaving)	299	46	284	82	711	579	743	2,725	1,933	5,980
	564	52	361	59	1,036	646	802	1,848	1,555	4,851
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	196	59	128	33	416	268	430	571	682	1,951
	387	171	1,409	679	2,646	1,093	1,515	10,730	9,045	22,383
	1,788	236	357	81	2,462	2,127	1,247	1,001	1,148	5,523
	1,586	520	338	120	2,564	2,101	2,032	839	807	5,779
	933	175	862	317	2,287	1,364	1,717	2,293	3,906	9,280
	587	97	554	179	1,417	723	675	1,466	1,987	4,851
	346	78	308	138	870	641	1,042	827	1,919	4,429
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,276	161	1,007	177	2,621	1,506	1,016	2,341	1,302	6,165
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	30,834	4,028	16,442	3,208	54,512	54,268	28,206	46,180	36,456	165,110
Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	23,566	1,250	222	109	25,147	21,774	5,404	572	768	28,518
	1,037	25	78	13	1,153	1,244	774	164	233	2,415
	4,797	322	662	174	5,955	21,083	2,746	1,970	1,067	26,866
	6,992	2,254	6,105	2,693	18,044	9,355	13,584	17,217	20,844	61,000
	273	45	340	194	852	1,237	1,489	1,299	2,910	6,935
	1,111	89	1,859	295	3,354	3,427	2,665	6,666	3,028	15,786
	7,968	1,073	12,067	1,002	22,110	10,584	4,906	30,293	7,712	53,495
	626	109	408	36	1,179	614	414	1,216	319	2,563
	4,930	202	8,468	323	13,923	3,795	852	17,193	1,760	23,600
	411	197	950	245	1,803	425	472	2,501	1,588	4,986
Public Administration	4,664	123	1,568	117	6,472	8,477	1,321	3,197	1,041	14,036
	1,516	47	1,257	80	2,900	5,153	556	2,234	657	8,600
	3,148	76	311	37	3,572	3,324	765	963	384	5,436
Grand Total	83,481	9,725	44,820	7,870	145,896	146,096	66,187	108,606	74,630	395,519

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 5th July, 1961, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

000 1 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 11 100 000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25		gs during fou ed 5th July,		1 818,8 1 881 2	Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th July, 1961					
Region	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	
Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland	. 22,686 . 10,459 . 4,835 . 5,550 . 4,400 . 6,393 . 12,591 . 5,076 . 7,270 . 4,221	2,319 1,051 604 639 379 562 1,129 643 1,895 504	15,243 5,109 2,403 2,594 2,255 2,670 6,000 2,201 4,262 2,083	1,181 876 588 481 366 429 835 562 2,064 488	41,429 17,495 8,430 9,264 7,400 10,054 20,555 8,482 15,491 7,296	41,002 21,418 10,091 16,219 10,975 12,412 14,526 4,398 5,477 9,578	17,207 7,883 4,002 8,504 5,468 7,897 7,704 2,359 2,987 2,176	38,174 13,770 6,431 7,029 7,322 7,369 17,062 3,058 5,399 2,992	19,927 7,904 4,485 8,379 7,282 6,491 10,312 2,776 5,043 2,031	116,310 50,975 25,009 40,131 31,047 34,169 49,604 12,591 18,906 16,777	
Great Britain	. 83,481	9,725	44,820	7,870	145,896	146,096	66,187	108,606	74,630	395,519	

Occupational Analysis revolute Turnoversiavlan Alanous questo

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 27th May, 1961, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 27th May, 1961

Industry	en	er of Entransper I	at	Number of Dis- charges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		other 100 at	anomon baldsaib ylonova abuli langen saarin mana anna lo Industry	me	er of Ennts per laployed ing of p	at	Number of Dis- charges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	only are shown mader the	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.4	5.8	4.4	3.0	4.7	3.7	Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2.7	3.9	3.1	2.6	4.0	3.1
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery.	2·6 4·9 4·0	6.1	3.3	2.6	5.3	3·1 4·2	Tools and Implements Cutlery	2.0	3.4	2.5	2.6	4.1	3.1
Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	3.4	5.8	5.2	3.6	5.2	4.4	Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes	2·4 2·2 2·7 2·5	3·0 3·2 4·6	2·7 2·4 3·8	1.9	3·1 3·1 3·4	2·4 2·2 2·6
Milk Products	7.3	7.3	7·3 2·0 4·5	3.5	4·5 3·4 4·2	3·9 2·1 3·5	Jewellery and Precious Metals Other Metal Industries	2.5	4.5	3.4	1.6	4.1	2.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Other Food Industries	2·4 3·5 2·2	6·0 8·1 2·8	6.2	2·6 3·5 3·5	5·6 4·2 8·0	4.7	Textiles	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.4
Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries	2·8 2·6 4·2	5·4 4·2 6·6	4·0 2·9 5·1	2·9 2·1 3·8	8·0 3·2 4·8	5·4 2·3 4·2	Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton,	1.2	3.8	1.8	1.5	3.6	1.9
Tobacco	1.0	3.0	2.1	0.8	2.7	1.9	Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen, etc Woollen and Worsted	3·4 2·5 3·0	3·3 2·6 3·2	3·4 2·5 3·1	4·0 3·0 3·4	4·6 3·1 3·8	4·4 3·0 3·6
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1.7	3.3	2.1	1.6	3.2	2.0	Rope, Twine and Net	3.2	4.7	4·0 3·4	3.9	4.9	4.4
Coke Ovens	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace	1·8 2·7 1·9	2·7 2·3 2·6	2·4 2·5 2·2	1·8 2·4 1·8	3·2 7·0 3·2	2·8 4·9 2·4
Lubricating Oils and Greases	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.3	1·8 2·3 4·5	1·4 1·7 3·4	Narrow Fabrics	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	3·3 5·6 3·8	2·8 5·0 3·4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats,	2·2 1·2 2·7	4·0 2·2 4·2	3·2 1·5 3·1	2·1 1·0 1·9	2·8 3·1	1·7 2·3	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	2.3	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.1
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics	1.9	4.3	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.0
Materials	2.1	2.5	2.2	1·7 3·1	2.6	1·8 3·6	Leather and Fellmongery Leather Goods	2·1 3·1 1·9	2·7 2·6 4·1	2·3 2·8 2·9	2·5 3·2 2·3	2·7 3·3 6·4	2·6 3·3 4·1
Metal Manufacture	1.7	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.0	Fur	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.3
Iron and Steel (General)	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	Weatherproof Outerwear	4.1	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.0
Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals	2.3	2·8 3·1 2·3	2·3 2·3 1·8	2·2 2·6 2·0	3.1	2·2 2·6 2·2	Men's and Boys' Tailoring Women's and Girls' Tailoring Overalls and Men's Shirts,	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.8
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.2	Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.7	3.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.5	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear	1.5	1.8	2·6 1·7 3·0 1·9	2·9 1·8 2·0	2·9 3·2 2·5	2.9
Agricultural Machinery (exclud-	official.	on digest	lane)	Design.	,neess				100 000	201002	rstill 6	Heliano	2.9
ing Tractors) Metal Working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.2	San Carlotte		Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.9
Gauges Industrial Engines	2.8	4.1	3.1	2·3 2·1 2·1	3·0 2·9 2·7	2·5 2·2 2·2	Pottery	1·9 2·3 1·4	3·3 4·1 1·9	2·6 2·7 2·8 1·4	2·9 2·8 2·4 1·4	3·5 3·1 0·8	3·2 2·5 1·4
Textile Machinery, etc	2.2	3.2	2.2	Control of the last of the las	2000	2.3	Abrasives and other Building Materials	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery	2·7 2·1 2·0	3·4 3·8 3·1	2·7 2·6 2·2	2·2 2·5 1·4 2·0	2·5 2·0 2·2 3·2 3·1	2·5 1·6 2·2	Timber, Furniture, etc	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.1
Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.6	3·1 3·5 3·4	2.7	Timber	3.3	2.8	3.2	10191	4.1	3.4
Other Mechanical Engineering . Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks	2.3	3.7	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.7	Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting. Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.9	4·1 2·7 3·6	2.8	3·2 2·5 2·0 2·7 3·9	3·1 3·2 4·4	2.5
Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables	2·3 1·7 2·1	2·4 2·7 3·2	2·4 1·9 2·5	2·8 1·7 1·9	2·8 2·7 3·4	2·8 1·9 2·4	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.6	2.6	3.9	3.9	5.9	3.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.5	3.6	2.4	1.5	4.4	2.6		g Occup	Editor:	coO bi	Case of	and their	2.4
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances	2.4	4.8	3.4	2·2 2·9 2·8	4.1	3·1 3·1	Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board	1.6	2·9 2·3 4·2	2.1	1.8	3·5 2·9 4·8	2.0
Other Electrical Goods	3.1	5.0	4.0	2.8	4.3	3.5	Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.2
Marine Engineering	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.3	Printing, Publishing of News- papers and Periodicals	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.3
Pine I Link					620	Walk	480 10,100			31	GETTINE.	bes an	ath.
Vehicles	1.6	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.7	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.8	3.7	3·2 2·2 2·6	2·8 2·4 2·9	3·8 3·7	3·4 2·8 3·1
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manu-	1.8	4.0	2.1	1.2	2.9	1.5	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equip-	2.2	2.1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	9 000	3.6	2.8
facturing Aircraft Manufacturing and	1.3	1.9	1.4	3.8	4.0	3.9	ment	2·5 5·4 3·7	2·9 4·4 4·6	2·8 4·8 4·1	3·4 4·2 3·7	4·5 4·5 4·7	4·1 4·3 4·1
Locomotives and Railway Track	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.6	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	4.5	3.5
Equipment Railway Carriages, etc Perambulators, etc	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.6	4·3 2·2 3·7	1.6	All the above Industries	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.7

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

(a) wholly unemployed adult workers; (b) notified vacancies remaining unfilled.

The figures for 12th June, 1961, are given in the Table below. This Table differs from that given every month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges" in that it gives an analysis by occupation and not by industry, and relates to adults only. For the sake of convenience, however, occupations have, in the majority of cases, been listed under the industries, or groups of industries, in which they are most commonly found.

The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Male workers fitted for labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the

Every quarter statistics are collected which give an analysis, heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations".

In examining this Table the following points should be borne in

(1) at the time the analysis was made, some of the wholly unemployed were under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled;

(2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies somewhat for different occupations;

(3) the figures in the Table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are, in fact, wide variations in the corresponding Regional and local figures. Thus, in an occupation in which, for Great Britain as a whole, the numbers of vacancies unfilled exceed the numbers wholly unemployed, there may well be areas where the reverse situation is true, i.e., the numbers wholly unemployed

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed, and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled at 12th June, 1961

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
	M. Spirit-magic		TENED TO BEAUTIFUL OF THE LOSS	d. Constants	Tobacco
Men	Alekson, Lines,		Men:—continued		
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	332	2,643	Transport Occupations	remain bodie	Chewicela and
27 29 20 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 5 . 215		Railway occupations Motor driver (not public service vehicle)	95 7,486	4,448 3,954
Construction Occupations General foreman	83	45	Public service vehicle driver, conductor	155	7,394
Carpenter, joiner	857 320	5,099	Shop Assistant	2,869	4,457
Bricklayer	78	3,788 225	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	1,980	4,117
Slater	85 134	98 669	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	BO inmine to	Vermitable as
Painter Other occupations (excluding labourers)	1,241 1,555	3,765 2,303	Regular farm, market garden worker	1,430	947
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	1,555	ned temperature		Accepted Augusti	59
Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations			Labourer	41,943	374
Plater	285 184	762 37	Other labourer	60,031	24,408
Riveter	65	37 19 176	All other Occupations	40,110	24,710
Pattern maker	301	221	22 12 5 101 All 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	ALEXE MINES (S	abritu'E lease
Forgeman smith	252	1,064	Total	176,218	146,454
Welder	957 52	1,022	Dag of the same of	andio bus sai	Copper, Bu
Coppersmith	890	1,504	一大学 [] 在 [] 在 [] 在 [] 在 [] 在 [] 在 [] 在 []		
Toolmaker (other than press-tool)	59 42	565 353	Women		
Mould maker Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	722	91 3,778	20 12-6 PD 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	AT the west of	ne maineachan?
Maintenance fitter erector	478	1,914	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural	95	129
Fitter (not precision) Electrical fitter	1,042 265	3,681 1,505	Assistant	95	129
Turner Machine-tool setter, setter-operator	151 450	2,624 6,462	All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive	STORE LONG	Anguages.
Electronic equipment installer, tester	481	1,298	processes in: Mechanical and electrical engineering	1,809	4,636
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding occupations (excluding			Metal manufacture	30 227	14 428
labourers)	989	234	Pottery	117 912	468 2,918
occupations (excluding labourers)	3,367	6,330	Radio valve, electric lamp making	53 111	215 429
1.6 1.4.6. 1.6.4 1.6.4 1.6.4 1.6.4	title, etc.		Boot and shoe manufacture Textiles Manufacture:—	793730	Company of the Compan
Vehicle Building Occupations			Spinner	205 262	1,191 1,179
Vehicle body builder	106	573 632	Other occupations	378 78	1,198
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	156	360	Retail bespoke tailoring	109	204
	tus. Wood mix		Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture Light clothing manufacture	582 963	4,294 5,550
Woodworking, Cane and Cork working Occupations	1		Transport Occupations	absEt Constant	Tolographia
Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	128 119	496	Motor driver	243 151	204 534
Cooper	15	49	Public service vehicle conductor Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	117	301
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	321	431	Shop Assistant	7,016	11,104
			Hotel and Catering Service Occupations		
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive	alacidated to		Kitchen staff	2,849	6,492
processes in:— Mining and quarrying	480	10,106	Barmaid, service hand	1,254 1,941	4,896 5,419
Metal manufacture	130 455	307 1.429	Hairdresser	168	608
Metal goods manufacture	56	294	1 · 以前 图 · 文字 所称 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		and a second
Pottery manufacture	77	294 83 190	Office Occupations Clerk	6,529 1,248	5,499
Food, drink and tobacco	551 38	817 141	Book-keeper, cashier	1,248 872	5,499 2,451 5,124
Other chemicals and allied trades	141	510	Typist	839 485	3,421 1,163
Textiles manufacture: Spinner	80	168 293			STEEL STEEL STEEL
Weaver Other occupations (excluding labourers)	53	626	All other Occupations	36,701	39,842
Clothing manufacture	446 526 176	785 340	Total	66,344	110,022
Printing and book-binding	170	340	lotal	00,344	110,022

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 18th July, 1961, and the corresponding figures for 20th June, 1961, and 19th July, 1960. 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.

(Thousands)

Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Region **Industrial Injury** 20th June, 1961 20th June, 1961 19th July, 1960

73·1 78·0 64·7 67·7 39·8 41·8 30·7 31·6 47·2 48·7 69·8 74·0 49·0 51·1 74·6 173·3 140·6 143·3 59·6 62·6 106·6 109·2 61·8 63·5 73·0 64·1 38·9 30·3 46·3 68·8 48·7 74·1 138·7 58·7 103·7 61·3 Total, Great Britain 817.6 848.7 806.5 62.7 61.7 61.7

(Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 68 or 69 per cent, for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent, for absence caused by industrial

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 18th July, 1961, represented 4.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st July, 1961, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§	36,093 20,601 9,258 5,849 5,175	1,109 892 262 827	3,362 1,438 1,155	40,564 22,931 10,675 6,676 5,175
Saturday Afternoon Work	336 942 1,075	44 54 44	- 9 36	380 1,005 1,155
Total	79,329	3,232	6,000	88,561

* 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 2,248 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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 1st July, 1961, was 574,800 compared with 578,800 for the four weeks ended 27th May, 1961, and 605,900 for the five weeks ended 2nd July, 1960.

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

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for				
Division	books during 5 weeks ended 1st July, 1961	4 weeks ended 27th May, 1961	5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1960			
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham	37,400 85,700 116,800 42,100 91,500	- 200 - 400 - 700 - 500 - 500 - 300 - 700 - 100	- 2,500 - 5,100 - 5,000 - 3,700 - 3,100 - 3,500 - 5,700 - 200			
England and Wales .	504,400	- 3,400	- 28,800			
Scotland	70,400	- 600	- 2,300			
Great Britain	574,800	- 4,000	- 31,100			
	TO CHARLES A WAY OF THE	A SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Charles and the Control of the Contr			

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June, about 3,210 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 7,750; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,540. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 3,500.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in June and in May, 1961, and June, 1960. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence, due mainly to sickness. The figures show the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers. of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

and and the state of	June, 1961	May, 1961	June, 1960
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	8·00	8·55	8·55
	8·63	5·58	9·05
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·99	6·31	6·20
	8·57	8·53	8·60

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4·17 tons in June, compared with 4·15 tons in the previous month and 3·93 tons in June, 1960.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.45 tons in June; for May, 1961, and June, 1960, the figures were 1.43 tons and 1.38 tons

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 17th April, 1961 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 666,454, compared with 692,942 at 17th October, 1960.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th July, 1961, was 42,879, of whom 37,408 were males and 5,471 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Samed not the recommendation of the	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	33,368	4,984	38,352
ly to obtain employment other than under special conditions†	4,040	487	4,527
Total	37,408	5,471	42,879

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 5th July, 1961, was 7,061, including 5,717 men, 1,179 women and 165 young persons. In addition 98 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered

* The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

† These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 342 to 345.

Employment

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

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during six months ended 30th June, 1961, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

(-) accorded to (-) consisted to contact to the con	Six months ended 30th June, 1961	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	1	1,785
by reason of default	3 8	1,061 2,283
Total of orders made	12	5,129
No orders made against the employers concerned	4	4,890
Total of cases determined	16.	10,019

Of the total of 10,019 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,336 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the half-year ended 30th June, 1961, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against three determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year. Of these, one was confirmed, none varied and two reversed.

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

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

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 (Tel. No. Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree or diploma in technology, in science or engineering, or membership of a normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree or diploma in technology, in science or engineering, or membership of a recognised professional institution. A higher national diploma or higher national certificate in engineering subjects, building construction, 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 10th July was 4,452; this figure included 3,502 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 950 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th June and 10th July, 1961 (four weeks) are shown below.

(E3) (2) (3 (S)	STREET, STREET, SAME STREET, CONTRACT OF				
Vacancies	outstanding at 13th June	et mde	200.0	F (. 1.5)	5,818
51500,	notified during period	disabled	39. 2	day	563
STOW BUT,	filled during period	I ANN I	11/11/1	2 90 704	45
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	avolor	oleis	T 6010 0	519
,,	unfilled at 10th July				5,817

Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment 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 5th July the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 16,158, consisting of 15,224 men and 934 women (of whom 9,357 and 566, respectively, were in employment). During the period 8th June to 5th July, 1961, the number of vacancies filled was 506. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th July was 4,885.

Reinstatement in Civil Nursing Appointments Service

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

persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st April, 1961, to 30th June, 1961, are given below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 1st April, 1961	bobut	Men 4,147	Women 21,218
,,	filled during period		176	2,153*
anothydin	outstanding at 30th June, 1961	onical v	4,268	21,814

The total of 26,082 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 4,729 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,353 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses .	. 7,581	Pupil Midwives	514
Student Nurses	7,549	Enrolled Nurses	2,776
Midwives	973	Pupil Nurses	1,960

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 3,063,900 in March, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with March, 1960.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 621,833 in March, compared with 613,618 in the previous month and 603,887 in March, 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 27,917 at the end of February, compared with 26,333 at the end of the previous month and 26,224 at the end of February, 1960. February, 1960.

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 52,536,000 in May. This was about 0.9 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1.2 per cent. lower than in May, 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in May was 11,616,000 an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of 5.5 per cent. compared with May, 1960.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 4,768,000, compared with 4,962,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,459,000 at the middle of May, 1960.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of May the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 11,200 or 1.5 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 3.2 per cent. at the end of April and 1.4 per cent. at the end of May, 1960.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 19,487 at the end of March, compared with 21,933 in the previous month and 24,399 in March, 1960.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that, at the middle of April, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 26,454, compared with 24,748 in March and 30,727 in April, 1960. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for April numbered 22,069, or 1·6 per cent. of all members, compared with 1·5 per cent. in the previous month and 1·9 per cent. in April, 1960.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 18th JULY, 1961

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 115

At 18th July, 1961, the retail prices index was 115 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th June, compared with 111 at 12th July, 1960.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to 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.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th JULY, 1961

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 18th July, 1961, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

INDEX FIG.	GURE FOR	
GROUP AND 18TH JUI		
SUB-GROUP (17th J	anuary, W	EIGHT
I. Food: 1956 =	= 100)	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and	126	52
cakes	126	52 89
Meat and bacon	123	9
Fish Butter, margarine, lard and cooking	123 chantois	13.0
fat	82	19
Milk, cheese and eggs	111	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	98	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	105	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	123	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	118	19
Other food	106	15
Total—Food	110.7	350
	101.7	71
II. Alcoholic drink		
III. Tobacco	114.6	80
IV. Housing	138.0	87
V. Fuel and light:	Andrew Mark	to day
Coal and coke	119	28
Other fuel and light	124	27
Total—Fuel and light	121.8	55
VI. Durable household goods:	13 -10, 19 1631, 5	With the
Furniture, floor coverings and soft		
firmichings	107	35
Radio, television and other house-		
	86	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware	104	10
Total—Durable household goods	100.0	66
THE COURT OF THE PERSON OF THE	100 0	
VII. Clothing and footwear: Men's outer clothing	107	20
Men's underclothing	109	7
Women's outer clothing		22
Women's underclothing	107	6
Children's clothing	106	11
Other clothing, including hose, haber-		
dashery millinery and materials	99	21
Footwear	110	19
Total—Clothing and footwear	105.6	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	ayerages	A RECEAL
Motoring and cycling	106	30
Fares and other transport	135	38
Total—Transport and vehicles	122.2	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	25000000000	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	148	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap,	140	10
cleaning materials, matches, etc	121	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods,	121	
toys, photographic and optical		
toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	107	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods	124.3	59
X. Services:	-	-
Postage and telephones	129	6
Entertainment		23
Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe	10 cm 10	Inc. A
help, hairdressing, boot and shoe		
renairing laundering and dry cleaning	126	29
Total—Services	126.1	58
ALL ITEMS	AND THE RESERVE TO SELLEN	1,000
ALL HEMS	114 0	1,000
The "all items" index figure at 18th July, was	s therefore	114.6,

taken as 115.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

There was a marked reduction in the average price of fresh peas and smaller reductions in the average prices of bacon, beef, mutton and lamb, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower. These were partly offset by a marked increase in the average price of eggs, and smaller increases in the average prices of bread and apples. As a result of all these changes the average level of food prices fell by rather more than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 111.

Alcoholic Drink

As a result of increases in the average prices of beer and spirits the average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102, compared with 99

The average level of housing costs rose slightly as a result of rises in the average levels of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished, but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 138.

There were rises in the average levels of charges for most services such as hairdressing, laundering, dry cleaning, and boot and shoe repairing and for admission to cinemas. As a result, the average level of prices and charges for the services group rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 126, compared with 125 the previous month.

In the six remaining groups there was little change in the general

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JULY, 1961

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	106 110	107	106 108	106	107	108	108
1958 1959	108	108	108	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	Sec.	STANI	riles.	Seelly	100000

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (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 367 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information

received relating to changes in retail prices in

oversea countries is given on page 364.

^{*} These figures include 417 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st JULY, 1961 (31st JANUARY, 1956 = 100)

At 31st July, 1961, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only			
is a whole fex. Daute, od with 99	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1961 June	125.0	95.9	130-4	124 · 1	95.5	130.0	
1961 July	125 · 1	95.9	130.5	124.3	95.4	130-2	

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United

Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. Details of the revised weights for the industry groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January, 1959, were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or 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 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since July, 1960. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and June, 1960, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Weekly Rates of Wages*

I-All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0	
1960 July September October November December	119·7 120·0 120·4 120·3 120·6 121·9	121·0 121·0 121·3 121·5 121·8 122·7	124·3 124·5 125·0 124·8 125·4 126·3	120·1 120·4 120·8 120·7 121·0 122·2	
1961 January February March April May June July	123·2 123·4 123·6 123·9 124·2 124·5 124·6	123·5 123·6 124·0 124·2 124·8 125·6	128·4 128·8 129·0 129·2 129·8 130·6 130·7	123·5 123·7 123·9 124·2 124·5 125·0	

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4
1960 July	119·1 119·2 119·4 119·6 120·1 122·4	120·0 120·1 120·6 120·7 120·9 122·4	124·9 125·0 125·3 125·5 125·8 127·5	119·5 119·6 119·9 120·0 120·5 122·7
1961 January February March April May June July	123·1 123·1 123·4 123·5 123·6 123·8	123·2 123·3 124·0 124·1 124·1 124·1	128·3 128·5 128·9 129·0 129·2 129·3 129·6	123·3 123·4 123·8 123·9 124·0 124·1 124·3

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since July, 1960. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and June, 1960, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Normal Weekly Hours*

III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0
1960 July	97·8	98·3	98·1	98·0
	97·5	98·2	97·7	97·7
	97·4	97·9	97·6	97·6
	97·1	97·8	97·3	97·3
	97·0	97·7	97·2	97·2
	97·0	97·7	97·1	97·1
1961 January February March April May June July	96·3	96·7	96·5	96·4
	96·3	96·5	96·5	96·4
	96·3	96·3	96·4	96·3
	96·3	95·9	96·4	96·3
	96·1	95·6	96·0	96·1
	96·0	95·6	95·7	95·9

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 Monthly	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958 \ averages \	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1960 July	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1
August	96.6	97.6	97.1	96.9
September	96.5	97.1	96.8	96.7
October	96.5	97.0	96.7	96.7
November	96.4	96.8	96.6	96.5
December	96.3	96.8	96.5	96.5
1961 January	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
February	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
March	95.7	95.3	95.6	95.6
April	95.7	95.2	95.6	95.5
May	95.6	95.2	95.5	95.5
June	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.5
July	95.6	95.1	95.4	95.4

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 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since July, 1960. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and June, 1960, 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

VI-Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
956 957 958 959 959 960 Monthly averages {	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8
August	122·4 123·1 123·6 123·9 124·3 125·7	123·0 123·3 123·9 124·2 124·7 125·6	126·6 127·4 128·1 128·2 129·0 130·0	122·6 123·2 123·8 124·0 124·5 125·9	1960 July	123·2 123·4 123·8 123·9 124·6 127·1	122·7 123·0 124·2 124·3 124·8 126·6	128·4 128·6 129·5 129·7 130·3 132·1	123·1 123·4 124·0 124·2 124·8 127·1
1961 January February March April May June July	127·8 128·1 128·3 128·7 129·2 129·7 129·8	127·8 127·9 128·5 129·0 130·2 131·5 131·6	133·1 133·5 133·9 134·1 <i>135·1</i> 136·4 136·6	128·0 128·3 128·6 129·0 129·6 130·4 130·5	1961 January February March April May June July	128·5 128·6 129·0 129·1 129·3 129·5 129·7	129·2 129·3 130·2 130·3 130·4 130·5 130·7	134·1 134·4 134·9 135·0 135·3 135·4	129·0 129·0 129·5 129·6 129·8 130·0 130·2

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

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

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

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

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to April, 1961, are given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April, 1961, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 27½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 17½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 30½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 23 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 28½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 18 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 31½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 23½ per cent. for hourly rates of wages. Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in July

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during July indicate that about 798,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £181,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 35,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours.†

Industries and services affected by increases in rates of wages included sugar confectionery and food preserving, cast stone and cast concrete products, biscuit manufacture, constructional engineering, the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales, petroleum distribution, and the boot and shoe repairing trade. Industries and services in which normal weekly hours were reduced included flax preparing and spinning in Northern Ireland (45 to 44), linen and cotton handkerchief manufacture in Northern Ireland (45 to 44), baking in Northern Ireland (44 to 43), glazing in England

included flax preparing and spinning in Northern Ireland (45 to 44), linen and cotton handkerchief manufacture in Northern Ireland (45 to 44), baking in Northern Ireland (44 to 43), glazing in England and Wales (44 to 42), and the ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower trade (45 to 42); all reductions in normal weekly hours were without loss of pay, with compensatory adjustments in hourly rates where appropriate, but, in addition, men engaged in the glazing industry in England and Wales received an increase of 6d. an hour. The statutory minimum time rates for operatives engaged in the sugar confectionery and food preserving industry were increased by 8s. 6d. a week for men and by 6s. or 8s. 6d. for women. An Industrial Court award of 3½d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for women, with retrospective effect to 1st April, was accepted by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Minimum weekly rates agreed by the National Joint Wages Council for the Biscuit Industry were increased by 9s. for men and by 6s. 6d. for women. Constructional engineering workers received an increase of 3½d. an hour. Minimum weekly rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade in England and Wales were increased by 10s. 6d. Workers engaged in the distribution of petroleum received increases of 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. a week for men and of 9s. 6d. a week or 2½d., 2½d. or 2¾d. an hour for women. The statutory minimum time rates for workers engaged in the boot and shoe repairing trade were increased by 13s. or 15s. a week for men and by 8s. 6d., 13s. or 15s. for women. Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including general printing, manufactured stationery, furniture manufacture.

Of the total increase of £181,000, about £51,000 resulted from Wages Regulation Orders, £48,000 from t

Changes in January-July, 1961

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

	Weekly of W			Weekly of Work
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Increases‡	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	621,000 369,000 326,000 66,000 166,500	£ 259,500 165,800 138,400 23,900 16,900	595,000 305,500 500 1,000	758,400 628,400 1,400 1,600
Goods	499,500	193,000	22,500	46,200
specified Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear	301,500	133,500	453,000 56,000 124,000	1,062,600 110,300 249,100
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries	151,000 195,500 344,000 14,500	60,200 46,000 76,700 4,100	151,500 72,000 56,000 20,500	242,000 144,200 84,200 39,000
Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Public Administration and	1,205,000 18,500 500,000 1,112,500	244,800 1,000 294,900 525,200	95,500 251,500 1,076,000	190,800 864,400 2,226,000
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services Total	743,500 314,000 7,049,000	343,500 130,400 2,686,500	599,500 193,000 4,073,000	1,199,400 382,200 8,230,200

The above figures include 2,736,000 workers who had both wagerate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work

In the corresponding months of 1960, 7,197,000 workers had a net increase of £2,468,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, 1,000 workers had increases and decreases of equal amount, 68,000 workers had a net decrease of £10,200, and 5,157,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of 9,277,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Details of principal changes operative in July, together with brief particulars of future changes, are given on the following pages

[†] The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into count the effect of short-time or of overtime. ‡ Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April, 1961," 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 Workers	Particulars of Change
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6–7)	Beginning of pay week which in- cluded 29 May*	Surface workers Grade IA (winding enginemen)	National standard grade rate increased by 1s. 9d, a shift (41s. 1d, to 42s. 10d.).
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	24 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 0.285d. an hour (1s. 4.429d. to 1s. 4.714d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.143d. (8.214d. to 8.357d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland	24 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (excluding London) (16)	19 June‡	Transport workers	Increases ranging from 11s. to 17s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles and classification of mills, for drivers of mechanically driven vehicles, of 10s., 10s. 6d. or 11s., according to classification of mills, for statutory attendants and mates, and of 11s. for horse carmen. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons' carrying capacity, class A mills grade 1, 201s. 6d. a week, grade 2, 198s., class B 198s. 6d., 195s., class C 196s., 192s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 8 tons, A 213s. 6d., 209s. 6d., B 210s., 206s., C 206s., 6d., 202s. 6d., over 8 and up to and including 16 tons, A 224s., 220s., B 220s. 6d., 216s. 6d., C 217s., 213s., over 16 tons, A 240s., 236s., B 236s. 6d., 232s. 6d., C 233s., 229s., statutory attendants and mates, grades 1 and 2, A 196s., B 190s. 6d., C 183s. 6d., horse carmen (all classes)—pair horse grade 1, 199s., grade 2, 195s., single horse 193s., 190s.
Provender Milling	Northern Ireland	24 July	All workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers. Minimum rates after change for adult male labourers, mixermen and stowers—Belfast 188s. 6d. a week, Derry 185s. 6d., Newry 182s. 6d., country 179s. 6d.
Baking	Northern Ireland (22) (254)	4 July	Male Sunday workers, i.e., workers whose normal working week includes employment of at least 7 hours duration on Sundays (previously 7½)	New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours, as follows:—journeymen bakers, Belfast and district, day workers 233s. 9d. a week, night workers 251s. 2d., all other districts 227s. 11d., 245s. 4d., doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 245s. 4d., 262s. 10d., 239s. 3d., 256s. 8d., bakehouse labourers and packers 211s. 1d., 225s. 10d., 205s. 10d., 220s. 8d., apprentice bakers, Belfast and district 75s. or 83s. 9d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 146s. 6d, or 155s. 3d. during fifth year, all other districts 73s. 3d. or 82s. to 142s. 9d. or 151s. 5d., other workers 114s. 6d. or 125s. 10d. and 111s. 8d. or 123s. at 18 and under 19 rising to 207s, or 221s. 10d. and 201s. 9d. or 216s. 7d. at 21 and over.§
bores aid to est the bores and the same and	indistry group, cod (a) by increasing the property increasing the code of the	d swork on a signer such and ben on any or other store	Male early morning workers,.	New general minimum time rates fixed consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours. General minimum time rates after change for each hour worked on a week-day between midnight and 6 a.m.: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 7s. an hour, all other districts 6s. 10d., dough-makers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 7s. 4½d., 7s. 2d., bakehouse labourers and packers 6s. 4d., 6s. 2d., apprentice bakers 2s. 3d. or 2s. 2½d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 4s. 4½d. or 4s. 3½d. during fifth year, other workers 3s. 5d. or 3s. 4d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 6s. 2½d. or 6s. 0½d. at 21 and over.§
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (23)	First pay day after 16 July	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 9s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and overgrade I occupations 194s. a week, grade II 190s., grade III 184s., grade IV 180s.; ungraded workers 74s. at 15 rising to 174s. at 21 and over; female workers 21 and over—grade I occupations 134s., grade II 131s.; ungraded workers 71s. at 15 rising to 125s. at 21 and over.
Fish Curing and Fish Processing	Grimsby	Pay day in week com- mencing 17 July	All workers	Increases of 9s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 6s. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over—filleters and splitters 200s. a week, others 174s.; female workers 20 and over—filleters, splitters and washers 130s., others 123s.
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Great Britain (26) (253)	21 July	All male workers and female workers engaged on certain specified occupations	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. 6d. a week for male and female workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 10s. 9d. (198s. 9d. to 209s. 6d. a week). General minimum time rates after change for male and female workers: 60s. a week at under 16 rising to 167s. 6d. at 21 or over.
005.84 Nos.6	100 191 000	100	Other female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for workers 19 or over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 7s. 6d. (141s. 3d. to 148s. 9d. a week). General minimum time rates after change: 60s. a week at under 16 rising to 119s. at 18¶ or over.
Grain Distilling	Scotland (32)	19 June	Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and in grain distilleries of the Distillers Company, Ltd., and associated companies	Increases of 3d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 2d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; shift allowance increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for two-shift workers and (4d. to 5d.) three-shift workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 2½d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 6½d. at 20 and over, female workers 1s. 11¼d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4¼d. at 18 and over.
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of pay week including 6 Mar.**	Certain craftsmen employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increases in national standard rates of 3d. a shift (45s. 7d. to 45s. 10d.) for engineering craftsmen grade I and (44s. 10d. to 45s. 1d.) craftsmen grade I.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (17s. to 19s.) for male workers 18 and over, by 1s. 6d. (12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.) for female workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.) for younger workers.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	24 July	All workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers. Minimum rates after change include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 mills 188s. 6d. a week, grade 2, 185s. 6d.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 16 May	All workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult male workers, of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change: male workers—day workers 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 21 and over, shift workers 21 and over, 3-shift system 4s. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; female workers 21 and over on men's work, 2s. 11d. during first month, 3s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. thereafter, other female workers 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 15 rising to 2s. 11d. at 21 and over. Rates for London (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) are 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour higher for all other workers.

* This increase was agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

‡ These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 315 of the July issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366 of this GAZETTE.

¶ Previously the adult rate was paid at 19.

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

	Princi	pal Char	nges in Rates of Wages	Reported during July—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.* (43)	30 July	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 3.8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.95d. (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 11.85d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.9d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales‡ (43)	2 July	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d, a shift (8s. to 8s. 2d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (6s. to 6s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. to 4s. 1d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland§ (43)	Pay period beginning 31 July	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.8d. a shift (9s. 8.2d. to 9s. 11d.) or by 0.35d. an hour (1s. 2.4d. to 1s. 2.75d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 2.1d. a shift (7s. 3.15d. to 7s. 5.25d.) or by 0.26d. an hour (10.8d. to 11.06d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.4d. a shift (4s. 10.1d. to 4s. 11.5d.) or by 0.18d. an hour (7.2d. to 7.38d.) for boys under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	2 July	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. to 9s. 2d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 9d. to 6s. 10½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s, 6d. to 4s. 7d.) for workers under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (50)	Third pay day in July	All workers	Increases† of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 200s. 10d. a week, lesser skilled 188s., labourers 178s. 3d.; women 18 and over 145s. 3d.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancs. and Yorks. (50)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 July	Journeymen	Increases† in minimum day work rate of 1½d. an hour; for pieceworkers, basic price "plus percentage" increased by ½ per cent., and the further percentage addition by 2 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 6s. 0½d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 2½d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 19¾ per cent., plus 114 per cent.).
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (251)	28 July	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1d. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., according to age, for youths and boys, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 1d. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 3d., according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 1d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 1d. to 2d. for younger female workers. Rates after change: male workers 21 or over—timeworkers 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to occupation, pieceworkers 3s. $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; younger male workers—timeworkers 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 8d. at 20, pieceworkers 1s. 9d. to 3s. 1d.; female workers employed on production—timeworkers 1s. 5d. at under 16 to 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 or over, pieceworkers 1s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d, to 3s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d., as warehouse workers 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 6d., 1s. 7d. to 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week falling on or after 17 July	Male workers under 21	Adult male rate now payable at age 20 (previously 21), and revised rates adopted for younger workers rising from 2s. an hour at under 16 to 3s. 8d. at 19 and under 20, with the proviso that the full adult rate is payable to a youth 18 or over performing an adult male job with full competence,
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in July	All workers ., ., ,,	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journeymen 21 and over, London 5s. 4d., Provinces 5s. 2d.; journeywomen 20 and over 4s. 0½d., 3s. 10½d.
Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture	Great Britain (70)	Beginning of first full pay period after 3 July	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (3s. 6d. a week) for male workers 21 and over, of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) (1s. 9d.) for youths under 21, of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) (2s. 4d.) for female workers 21 and over, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) (1s. 2d.) for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for workers 21 and over: male timeworkers—skilled 199s. 11d. a week, semiskilled 180s. 6d., unskilled 167s. 10d.; female timeworkers 131s. 11d.; pieceworkers—male 221s. 10d., female 144s.
Farriery, Blacksmith and Agricultural Engineering Trade	Great Britain (various localities) (70)	Beginning of first full pay period after 1 June	Male workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for dayworkers, of 1s. 8d. a day for pieceworkers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: grade A, London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross), day workers—firemen 5s. 2d. an hour, doormen 5s. 1d.; pieceworkers—firemen 39s. 4d. a day, doormen 38s. 10d.; day workers in other districts—grade B, industrial areas, firemen 5s. 0½d. an hour, doormen 5s.; grade C, small county towns 4s. 11½d. 4s. 10½d.; grade D, agricultural areas 4s. 11d., 4s. 10d.
Flax and Hemp Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (75) (251)	14 July	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates ranging from 6s. 10d. to 8s. 11d. a week according to occupation and period of employment, for male workers 21 or over, of 5s. or 5s. 5d. for female workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for apprentices, improvers, learners and other younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—tenters 187s. 8d. a week, under-tenters, during first year of employment after 21 143s. 3d., during second and third years 155s. 9d., thereafter 167s. 9d., dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand dressers) 177s. 11d., hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp breakers 181s. 2d. spinners, day shift 159s. 2d., night shift 161s. 6d., weavers, during first 6 months of employment after 21 155s. 9d., thereafter 167s. 9d., other workers 158s. female workers 18 or over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reelers and warpers 114s. 6d., other workers (except learners) 105s. 4d.¶
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 8s. 5d. a week for male hose-pipe weavers, and of 5s. 6d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers guaranteed time rates of 7s. 5d. or 8s., according to period of employment for male weavers 21 or over, of 5s. for female workers 18 or over, and or 2s. 11d., 3s. 7d. or 4s. 1d., according to age, for younger female workers Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers on power or hand looms 176s. 5d. a week, female workers 116s. 1d. guaranteed time rates—male weavers (after 6 months' experience after 21, 167s. 9d., female workers (except learners) 18 or over 105s. 4d.¶
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in July	All workers	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers 21 and over 175s. 8d. a week, female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 130s. 2d., cutting and stitching 119s. 9d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (72\frac{1}{2} to 75 per cent.) on the firs £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 2 and over 162s. 9d. a week, female workers 20 and over 108s. 5d.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow		Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 2 per cent. (63 to 65 per cent. on basic rates).
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (91)	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($72\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings is excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from $62\frac{1}{2}$ to 65 per cent.

* Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

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

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

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

∥ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366 of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 315 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
of or ment, opened the set of the control of the co	2 8d, a shift (9a, 8 3d d. for six-hift worker by 9 20d, as hour (19 d. a shift (4c, 10 td. boys under 18. d. a shift (9a, 10 9c, 20 date male labour, 1	consider by the land of the land by 24	gen- Cost-of-Kving nomes ner winnen ermiged speci 6s. High Life somitis.	assistants or warehouse clerks 3s. 11d., 3s. 8½d., apprentices to lapping measuring and samplemaking 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 3½d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 3s. 1½d. or 2s. 11½d. during fifth year; Swiss embroider machine operators areas A and B 1s. 9½d. during first 6 months, 2s. 6¼during second 6 months, 3s. 9d. thereafter; other workers 21 and over wit not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years area A 3s. 9d., area B 3s. 7d.; piecework basis time rates, Swiss embroider machine operators, on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers areas A and 4s. 0½d., on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 4s. 2½d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day	All workers	2s. 2½d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 and over (exceptearners) 2s. 2½d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 4¾d.*† Increases ‡ in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (51s. 10d. to 53s. 3d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (37s. 4d. to 38s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and opproportional amounts for juveniles.
ange: day workers lessed and the per cent.).	Scotland (96)	in July do.	All workers	do.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases ‡ in cost-of-living payments of 1s, 5d, a week (51s, 10d, to 53s, 3d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (37s, 4d. to 38s, 4d.) for adult female workers, an of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	do.	To steel 21 or over, of	Cost-of living bonus increased by 1s. 8d. a week (44s. to 45s. 8d.) for journey men, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 182s. 8d. a week.
rio 2s. 8d. at 29. d on production— ecoworloss ts. 74d. rd. to 2s. 10jd.3	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire and Scotland		Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased ‡ by 1s. 8d. a week (62s. 6d. to 64s. 2d.) fo journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guarantee minimum bonus 226s. 8d. or 228s. 8d. a week, according to occupation.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in	All workers	Increase ‡ of 1 per cent. (13 to 14 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on a time and piece rates.
construction of the constr	ne for daily journeys.	day in May	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week in basic wages for male workers 21 and over, of 7s. 6d for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younge workers. Standard inclusive rates after change include: male workers 21 an over—hydraulic packers and makers-up 206s. 6d. a week, competent grey an print lookers 203s., assistant lookers, markers-off, stampers and pressers-of 199s. 6d., plaiters, cutters, lappers, hoistmen and general warehousemen 196s porters 192s.; female workers 18 and over with not less than 3 years' experience—markers-off 132s. 2d., cutters and machine creasers 129s. 2d., stitchers
of younger families, to think bouge, to tid. syweek, send	nge, inclusive of cost- orders—station 199s, 10d; female timew	Pay day in week	All workers	plaiters, parcellers, hand and wince creasers, lap and selvedge stampers banders and tapers, tiers-up and general workers 127s. 2d. Increases ‡ of 3s. a week (72s. to 75s.) in the cost-of-living addition for mal workers 21 and over, of 2s. (48s. to 50s.) for female workers 18 and over, an of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade	Great Britain (252)	8 July 5 July	All workers	New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 1s. 3d. an hour a under 15½ rising to 3s. 6d. at 21 or over; female workers 1s. 2½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 4½d. at 18 or over (workers who enter the trade at 18 receive 2s. 3d. as hour for the first 6 months).†§
	England and Wales (132)	First full pay week commen- cing after	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 3½d. an hour for adult male workers, and o proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates afte change for labourers or other workers employed in the lowest rated grade London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 4½d. an hour, Zone A 4s. 3½d. Zone B 4s. 3d.
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (135)	Pay week including 31 July	Forest workers and hauliers in the woods	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amount for female workers and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: mal workers 21 and over—skilled fellers 204s. 8d. a week, mechanical driver 195s. 8d., loaders 189s. 8d., other male workers 184s. 8d.; female workers 1 and over (other than those doing full men's work) 138s. 6d.
us, winders, recier add. I'm male hose-pip as an pieceworkers of environment	s (except learners) 101 tes of 8s. Sd. aspeck tle workers; increase is, according to nor	Aver apings Oungs Werke This Sire form of for form of the St. or	Sawmill workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult male workers and of proportional amounts fo female workers and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: mal workers 21 and over—skilled sawyers, class A mills 5s. 1½d. an hour, class I 4s. 11½d., sawyers engaged in cutting pitwood, firewood, slabs and offcut 4s. 8d., 4s. 6½d., crane drivers (fully mechanical cranes) 4s. 7½d., 4s. 5½d., mil labourers 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4½d.†
er female workers a male hose-rice workers 116a/41. Agistiens after 31	for female workers are to good to your to age for your to work besits they to good to see the control of the co	id, according to the control of the	Transport workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amount for younger workers. Rates after change include: drivers, London 192s. 6d to 210s. 6d, a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles, outside London class A mills 189s. to 213s. 8d., class B 184s. 6d. to 208s. 8d., mates 21 and over London 195s. 6d., outside London, class A 192s. 6d., class B 187s. 6d.
or change, inclusive and a version of the country o	Bo'ness and Grange- mouth (137)	of first full pay	Workers employed in pitwood yards	Increases of 4d. an hour for male workers 19 and over, and of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for younge male workers and female workers. Rates after change include: male worker 19 and over—single bench sawyers 4s. 6d. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 4s. 5d., drawers off and mill and motor crosscutters 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 4s. $3\frac{1}{4}d$. labourers 4s. 3d.; female workers 19 and over 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. †
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	10 July	All workers	Increases in basic rates of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. fo female workers 17 and over, of proportional amounts, according to age, fo younger male workers, and of 1d. for younger female workers. Basic rate after change include: male workers, London district—approved inspector grade I, timeworkers 5s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, workers paid under payment-by-result or bonus schemes 4s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d., machinists 4s. $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to occupation, 4s. 9d., 4s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., labourers 4s. 5d., 4s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., female workers 19 and over, first 3 months 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. 1d., thereafter 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. 2d. Provincia rates are 1d. an hour less, except in the Isle of Wight where the adult male rat is 2d. an hour less.
Furniture Manu- facture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers Night-shift workers	Increasest in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts fo younger male workers and female workers. Increase of 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.) in the night-shift allowance.

	District			
Industry	(see also Note at beginning of Table)	which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (139)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. t 1s. 9d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts fo younger male workers and female workers.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain	July do.	Night-shift workers All workers	Increase of 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.) in the night-shift allowance. Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. t 1s. 9d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. t 1s. 9d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Secon Printing	England and Wales	July 3 July	Night-shift workers Production artists, writers,	Increase of 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.) in the night-shift allowance. New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of norms
Screen Printing and Display Production	by per cont (previously or cents, (33) per cent orkers, and of proper tes after change for d., group 1 5s. fid.	for adult we have adult we housely re-	poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers, production artists, London area (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) 5s. 10d. a hour, Provinces 5s. 8½d., writers other than poster writers 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6d poster writers and screen printer technicians 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3d., screen printer 5s. 1d., 4s. 11½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7d second 6 months 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9d., auxiliary workers 4s. 7d., 4s. 5½d., fema auxiliary workers—commencing rate 3s. 5d., 3s. 3½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d., after 2 years 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d.,†
	Scotland	3 July	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of norm weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers, production artists 5s. 8½d. an hour, display writers, etc. 5s. 6d., poster writers and stend makers 5s. 3d., screen printers 4s. 11½d., auxiliary workers 4s. 5½d., adurtainee screen printers, first 6 months 4s. 7d., second 6 months 4s. 9d., therefore 4s. 11½d., non-craft women 3s. 3½d. at commencement, full male worker rate when fully qualified.†
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	of first full pay week in	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. 1s. 9d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Basket Making	United Kingdom		All workers	Increase of 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.) in the night-shift allowance. Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (30 to $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.).
Wallpaper Manufacture	(140) England (146–147)	day in July 3 July	All workers	Increase of 5 per cent. in hourly rates. Rates after change: male workers 21 ar over—skilled, London 5s. 2½d. to 6s. 2½d. an hour, according to occupatio Provinces 5s. 0½d. to 6s., semi-skilled 4s. 9½d. to 5s. 5½d., 4s. 6½d. to 5s. 3½d unskilled 4s. 4½d., 4s. 2d.; female workers 18 and over—skilled, Londo 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 4½d., Provinces 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2½d., semi-skilled 3s. 7½d. 3s. 10½d., 3s. 5d. to 3s. 8d., unskilled 3s. 5d. to 3s. 8d., 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 5½d.;
Manufactured Sta ti onery	England and Wales (143)	First pay day in July	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (17s. to 19s.) for adult may workers, by 1s. 6d. (12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.) for adult female workers, and proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
Printing	Scotland (155)	First pay day in July	Male workers employed in the production of daily and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (16s. to 20s.) for adult may workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices; consolidation in basic rates of 10s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus. Minimum rates aft change, inclusive of consolidated bonus and 10s. a week cost-of-living bonu include: reading, linotype, etc. depts.—linotype operators, day work 275s. 6 a week, night work 296s. 6d., upmakers and readers 273s. 9d., 293s. 6c compositors, Ludlow operators and monotype casters, etc. 267s. 6d., 287s. 3c copyholders 244s. 3d., 258s., general assistants 236s. 3d., 250s.; machidept.—rotary machine minders 275s. 6d., 296s. 6d., brake and tension han 248s. 9d., 263s., oilers, strikers and rewinder hands 244s. 3d., 258s., fly, reel an general hands 236s. 3d., 250s.; despatch dept.—packers, despatchers an tiers-up 244s. 3d., 258s., general assistants 236s. 3d., 250s.
Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (148–150) (150–151)	First pay day in July	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	
Cares after charge	Scotland (154)	First pay day in July	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and weekly newspaper production	workers, by 1s. 6d. (12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.) for adult female workers, and
Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (156–157)	First pay day in July	Workers employed in litho- graphic printing and photo- gravure (except photogravure process workers)	workers, by 1s. 6d. (12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.) for adult female workers, and
Lithographic Printing	Scotland (157)	First pay day in July	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (17s. to 19s.) for adult m workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners.
Process Engraving	United Kingdom	First pay day in July	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engrav- ing and in process proofing departments of process en- graving trade houses and cer- tain publishing firms	and by proportional amounts for apprentices. National minimum rates at change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: journeymen, day st 300s. a week, night shift 402s. 4d.
Lithographic Tin Printing	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (17s. to 19s.) for adult m workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	of first full pay week in	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8½d. 1s. 9d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts younger male workers and female workers. Increase of 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.) in the night-shift allowance.
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	July First pay day in July	All workers	Cost of Victor Land increased the 2s a week (12s to 15s) for workers 21 s
Building	England and Wales (162–163)	are, Will	Certain craftsmen and apprentices	weekly allowances as follows:—carpenters and joiners 2s. a week (previou 4d. a day), repetitive process workers 1s. (2d.), plumbers and banker maso 1s. 6d. (3d.) (banker mason apprentices 1s. (2d.)), mason fixers, plaster
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	England and Wales (244)	3 July	Certain craftsmen and apprentices employed by local authorities	

^{*} These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 315 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

§ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 315 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

| These increases were the result of an Award (No. 2851) of the Industrial Court dated 3rd July with retrospective effect to the date shown. See also page 365 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

‡ This is an interim increase; the rates are to be increased by a further 2½ per cent. from the beginning of October and the revised rates are to remain operative for a "standstill" period of 2 years from October, 1961, but provision is made for a review during the second year if the six months moving average of the official index of retail prices moves by more than 5 points from its October, 1961, level.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Constructional Engineering (Outside Steel- work Erection)	noticed by proposition	bes 12 red	Workers other than those employed on water-tube boiler erection	Increase of 3\frac{1}{4}d. an hour. Rates after change: erectors, London area (within 16 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 5d. an hour, other areas 5s. 4d., riveters 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., riveters' holders-up 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d., sheeters 5s. 7d., 5s. 5d., sheeters' holders-up and stagers or riggers 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d., crane drivers and welders 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., burners (new work) 5s. 6d., 5s 5d., (demolition or scrap work) 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d., rivet heaters (adults) 5s. 0\frac{3}{4}d., 4s. 11\frac{3}{4}d., erectors' helpers
nea. in licent (1s, 1914, to	Great Britain	24 July	Workers employed on water- tube boiler erection	5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d. Increase in minimum rates of 3½d. an hour. Rates after change: erectors and riggers, London area 5s. 5d. an hour, other areas 5s. 4d., handymen 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., crane drivers 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., welders (class A) 5s. 7d., 5s. 6d., burners 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., tubers and expanders 5s. 4d., 5s. 3d., boiler erection fitters 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d., riveters 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., riveters' holders-up 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d.
Glazing	England and Wales	3 July	Glaziers, wall liners and apprentices	rivet heaters (adults) 5s. 0\frac{1}{4}d., 4s. 11\frac{1}{4}d., labourers 4s. 8d., 4s. 7d. Standard rates of wages increased by 6d. an hour for glaziers and wall liners and by proportional amounts for apprentices; new percentage scales agreed for apprentices aged 15-17. Rates after change: glaziers and wall liners—London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, Hants, Dorset and Isle of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 5s. 6d., apprentices aged 15 to 16, 30 per cent. (previously 25 per cent.) of the skilled glazier's rate, 16 to 17, 40 per cent. (33\frac{1}{2} per cent.).*
Road Passenger Transport (Municipal Under- takings)	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area) and Belfast (184)	First full	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum hourly rates after change for craftsmen: special group undertakings 5s. 9d. or 5s. 10d., group 1 5s. 8d.
Road Passenger Transport (Ulster Transport Authority)	Northern Ireland	15 May	Male workers	Increases of 11s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: drivers (after 12 months) 202s. 6d. a week, conductors (after 12 months) 198s. 6d.; washers, cleaners and greasers 183s. 9d., shunters 193s. 3d., tyremen 192s. 3d., fuel issuers (full-time) 192s. 9d.
Road Haulage Contracting (Ulster Transport Authority)	Northern Ireland	5 June	Male workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and under carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 184s. a week, Provinces 182s., of over 2 tons 191s. 6d., 189s. 6d. (plus 1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers, and drivers of 6-or 8-wheeled heavy vehicles); assistants on lorries 182s. 6d., 176s. 6d., loaders (Belfast Quay) 187s. 6d., porters 178s. 6d., 176s. 6d., checkers 191s., 182s., mobile crane drivers—lifting capacity 8½ tons (Belfast and Londonderry) 191s. 6d.
Post Office	United Kingdom., (196)	1 Apr., 1960†	Postal and telegraph officers	Increase of 3 per cent. Current rates including increase of 4 per cent. operative from 1st January, 1961 (see page 81 of the February issue of this GAZETTE): Inner London area £548 a year at 21, £660 at 25, £875 at 35, Outer London area £523, £640, £860, National rate areas £498, £605, £820, Provincial areas £481, £585, £795.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	Scotland (199)	Pay day in week com- mencing 22 May	All workers	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 6s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—male workers 73s. a week at 16 rising to 187s. at 21, female workers 62s. 6d. to 135s.; drivers of motor vehicles of carrying capacity of less than 2 tons 188s. 6d., of 2 and under 3 tons 192s. 6d., of 3 and up to and including 5 tons 195s. 6d.*
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (202–203)	3 July	Male workers	Increases of 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of 5s. to 8s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum adult rates after change: Provinces—senior airfield operators 284s. 6d. a week, assistant senior airfield operators 277s., airfield operators 270s. 6d. (plus 13s. a week for all operators employed at London Airport); tester mechanics 260s. 9d., drivers of vehicles of 3,000 gallons carrying capacity and over 226s. 9d., of over 1,500 g.c.c. but less than 3,000, 219s. 9d., of 1,500 g.c.c. and under 212s. 9d., adult mates 190s. 6d., group 1, 253s. 6d., 2, 232s., 3, 219s., 4, 205s., 5, 190s. 6d., watchmen/operators 210s., watchmen "A" 197s., day gatekeepers and watchmen 193s. 6d. (plus 4s. 9d. a week in London in each case).
ons marchaegest and described	to a week (17s. and to a state of the state	ed thousand	Female workers	Increases of 9s. 6d. a week for drivers of vehicles of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under, of 2½d., 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, for other workers 21 and over, and of 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum adult rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under, London 180s. 8d. a week, Provinces 175s. 11d., checkers, handywomen 4s. 1½d. an hour, 4s. 0½d., fork truck operators 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d., storewomen, can repairers 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d., package operatives 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., depot hands 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8¾d., labourers, trainees 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d., canteen chargewomen 3s. 10d., 3s. 8½d., canteen attendants 3s. 7d., 3s. 5½d.
Retail Meat Trade	Scotland (208)	26 June	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases of 15s. or 11s. a week, according to area. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, town 204s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is up to £100 rising to 235s, where weekly trade does not exceed £300, country 193s. 6d. to 224s.; manageresses receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
s.) for adult maked formers.	to and learners. So a week (17s. to 1 construction approvales. a week 4s. 5d. to 2s. to eccution. Matternal	yd *Loses yd *Loses one Leool o se yd *Leoo	Other workers	Increases of 15s. or 11s. a week, according to area, for male workers 22 and over, of 13s. or 10s. for those aged 21, of 6s. to 13s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 8s. or 6s. for female workers 22 and over, of 7s. or 5s. for those aged 21, and of 4s. to 7s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: shop assistants and cashiers—males, town, area 1, 76s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 185s. at 22, country, area 2, 70s. 6d. to 174s., females, town, area 1, 66s. to 128s., country, area 2, 63s. to 122s.
Tailoring	Northern Ireland (254)		All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6d. an hour for male workers with not less than 5 years' experience in the trade, of 6s. 4d. to 11s. 11d. a week, according to age and area, for other male workers (except learners), of 5d. an hour for female workers (except learners), of 11d. to 27s. 1d. a week, according to area and year of learnership. for male learners, and of 2s. 4d. to 20s. 4d. for female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 6d. an hour for male workers and of 5d. for female workers. General minimum piece rates, allowances for alterations and rates per log hour increased to 17½ per cent. (previously 10 per cent.) or 3s. 6d. in the pound. General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 5 years' experience in any branch of the trade, area A 3s. 10d. an hour, area B 3s. 7d., other male workers (except learners) A 66s. a week at under 16 rising to 139s. at 22 or over, B 63s. to 136s., learners, A 50s. during first year of learnership rising to 120s. during fifth year, B 45s. to 105s.; female workers (except learners) A 2s. 4d., 2s. 7d. or 2s. 9d. an hour, according to experience and occupation, B 2s. 3d., 2s. 5d. or 2s. 6d., learners, A 45s. a week during first year rising to 90s. during fourth year, B 45s. to 80s.; piecework basis time rates after change: male workers, A 4s. an hour, B 3s. 9d.; female workers, A 2s. 4d., 2s. 9d. or 2s. 11d., B 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. or 2s. 7d.*‡
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 29 June	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, em- ployed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. 6d. a week (7s. 6d. to 10s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 8d. (5s. to 6s. 8d.) for younger workers.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production (continued)	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers* employed in film printing and	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. for younger workers; consolidation into basic rates of 4s. 6d. a week of the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: optical printing dept. £8 19s. to £16 10s. a week, according to the cost-of-living bonus paid to all to \$12.00 to \$13.00 to \$13.0
5,000 9,000 4,000 34,000 49,000	7,800 7,100 8,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	A SECOND	processing laboratories	to occupation; developing dept. £10 1s. 8d. to £13 11s. 4d.; drying dep £9 4s. 6d. or £9 19s. 6d.; grading dept. £9 14s. to £13 15s.; sensitometric control dept. £10 11s. or £12 11s. 6d.; engineering dept., senior charge hand £15 3s., senior cinematograph engineers £14 2s., charge hands £13 3s cinematograph engineers £12 2s., all other maintenance engineers £10 14s electricians £11 16s., electricians (auxiliary) £9 18s.; printing dept. £9 8s. t
101,000	24,700	.54	bio'r	£12 17s.; chemical mixers £8 19s. to £10 16s.; solutions control £10 11s. c £12 11s.; projectionists and viewers £8 19s. to £11 14s.; regenerative fil treatment operators £10 5s. 6d.: storekeepers (film) £9 11s. to £11 11s
S Is SEVEN	1961 AND 1961	NCORK HS OF	THO I The following Tuble	negative cleaners £9 11s. or £11 7s.; positive examining dept. £8 11s. £9 17s. 6d.; negative cutting dept. £9 14s. to £12 13s. 6d.; negative preparation dept. £8 19s. or £9 19s. 6d.; camera dept. £9 14s. to £13 8s. 6d title writing dept. £12 2s. or £14 5s.; despatch and general workers £8 11 to £10 15s. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain (235) (251)	31 July	All workers	Increases of 15s. a week in general minimum time rates and guaranteed timerates for male or female foremen and managers and for other specified materials or female workers under 21, of 13s. in general minimum time rates for other specified materials workers under 21, of 13s. in general minimum time rates for other specified materials workers under 21, of 13s. in general minimum time rates for other specified materials workers under 21, of 13s.
Storpesses in Frogress	racins 1801	According to July, according to July, according to the control of	Months and design of the state	male workers 21 or over, of 8s. 6d. or 13s., according to occupation, for other female workers 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., according to ag for male or female learners and apprentices and other male workers under 21, and of 6s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for other female workers under 2 percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 62½.
Verbers Working		DEMINOR WILL	Stephane For-	66 per cent. General minimum time rates after change include: male female foremen or managers 187s. 6d. a week, sewing or stitching machi operators 21 or over 175s. 6d. or 180s. 6d., according to type of machi (during probationary period not exceeding 4 months 168s. 6d.), press cutte
don, res est, root		1,200	E SELECTION OF THE SELE	responsible for cutting and costing, irrespective of age, 180s. 6d., neresponsible for cutting and costing 168s. 6d., other workers 21 or over makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear 191s., repairers engaged sewing down caps, re-welting, welt repairs or any other hand stitchi operation, clickers, clickers and closers 173s., closers (i.e., fitting a machining) in the making of uppers for bespoke (including surgical) footween
6,700 113,000 6,500 23,000 12,500 39,000 52,200 300,000		005.2 000.7 000.35 000.35	C1 0000000 81 000.000000 ab 000000000000000000000000000000000	and not employed in clicking—male workers 173s., female workers 123s. 9 workers employed in altering footwear or on benching or finishing operatic (hand or machine) in repairing leather footwear 168s. 6d., other male work 165s. 6d., other female workers 118s. 9d.;
Local Govern- ment Service (County Council Roadmen)	England and Wales (249)	Pay day in week commen- cing 3 July	Transport drivers and plant operators	Establishment of new grade F and the regrading of certain occupations. Grade minimum weekly rates as follows:—London area 231s. 1d., Zone A (no including Berkshire, Northamptonshire, Hampshire and West Susse 220s. 1d., Zone B 217s. 1d.
3,900 9,000 3,900 6,000	PRINCIPAL	CHANG	GES IN HOURS OF	WORK REPORTED DURING JULY
Baking	Northern Ireland (22) (254)	4 July	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43.§
Flax Preparing and Spinning	Northern Ireland (76–77)	24 July	All workers 16 and over	
W. ST. DOCLE		IN PROPERTY.	01 51-25 705-517-517-51	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44, without loss of pay.
	Northern Ireland (94) (254)	24 July	All workers 16 and over	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44, without loss of pay.
Handkerchief, etc. Manufacture Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Arti-		24 July 5 July	All workers 16 and over All workers	
Iandkerchief, etc. Manufacture Ostrich and Fancy Teather and Arti-	(94) (254) Great Britain	0013777	hnelal son post	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44.\(\) \\ Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and fr 44 to 42 for those under 16.\(\) \(\) \(\)**
Jandkerchief, etc. Manufacture Ostrich and Fancy Seather and Arti- cial Flower Trade Home Grown	(94) (254) Great Britain (252) England and Wales	5 July 19 June Beginning of first full pay period following	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44.8 Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and fr 44 to 42 for those under 16. ** Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 on the first shift and from 40 to
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Arti- icial Flower Trade Home Grown Timber Trade Pitwood Trade	(94) (254) Great Britain (252) England and Wales (135) Bo'ness and Grangemouth	5 July 19 June Beginning of first full	All workers Shift workers in sawmills Workers employed in pitwood yards Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers,	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44.\(\) \[\text{Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and fr 44 to 42 for those under 16.\(\) \(\) \[\text{Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 on the first shift and from 40 to on the second, payment being made for 42 in each case.\(\) \[\end{array}
Jandkerchief, etc. Manufacture Ostrich and Fancy eather and Articial Flower Trade Home Grown Timber Trade Pitwood Trade Screen Printing and Display	(94) (254) Great Britain (252) England and Wales (135) Bo'ness and Grangemouth (137)	5 July 19 June Beginning of first full pay period following 18 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and fr 44 to 42 for those under 16. ** Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 on the first shift and from 40 to on the second, payment being made for 42 in each case. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Jandkerchief, etc. Manufacture Ostrich and Fancy Peather and Arti- cial Flower Trade Home Grown Timber Trade Pitwood Trade Screen Printing and Display Production	Great Britain (252) England and Wales (135) Bo'ness and Grangemouth (137) England and Wales	5 July 19 June Beginning of first full pay period following 18 June 3 July	All workers Shift workers in sawmills Workers employed in pitwood yards Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc. do. Glaziers, wall liners and	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and fr 44 to 42 for those under 16. ** Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 on the first shift and from 40 to on the second, payment being made for 42 in each case. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Jandkerchief, etc. Manufacture Ostrich and Fancy Geather and Articial Flower Trade Home Grown Timber Trade Pitwood Trade Screen Printing and Display Production	(94) (254) Great Britain (252) England and Wales (135) Bo'ness and Grangemouth (137) England and Wales Scotland	5 July 19 June Beginning of first full pay period following 18 June 3 July	All workers Shift workers in sawmills Workers employed in pitwood yards Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc. do.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and fr 44 to 42 for those under 16. ** Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 on the first shift and from 40 to on the second, payment being made for 42 in each case. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF JULY

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been ture, glass processing, hosiery manufacture in Scotland, mechanical notified: road haulage workers engaged in the building industry in England and Wales (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 46½ to 44 with an increase of 12s. a week, 2nd October); and building and civil engineering construction in Northern Ireland (increases in hourly rates of 6d. for craftsmen and of 4d. or 3d. for labourers, 1st December).

Increases operative in August or September under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affect the following industries: ironstone mining, limestone quarrying, pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, wire and wire rope manufac-

cloth manufacture in Bury, hosiery manufacture and finishing in the Midlands, coopering, truck and ladder manufacture, cinematograph film production, and boot and shoe manufacture.

Workers engaged in licensed non-residential establishments were affected by a Wages Regulation Order which increased the statutory minimum remuneration of men by 15s. a week and of women by 10s., and authorised a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 48 to 46 with effect from 13th August.

Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

§ This change took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 315 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

[†] This increase was authorised in July, 1961, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

[‡] These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 366 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

[†] 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 366 of this GAZETTE.

^{||} See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

[¶] The normal weekly hours will be reduced by a further one hour from the first Monday in December.

^{**} These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 315 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. †† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 366 of this GAZETTE.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 145. In addition, 35 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July at the establishments where these 180 stoppages occurred is estimated at 36,500. This total includes 8,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 28,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 23,500 were directly involved and 4,600 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 177,000 working days lost during July included

The aggregate of 177,000 working days lost during July included 94,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the

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

	Numbe	er of Stopp	Stoppages in Progress in Month		
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining Metal Manufacture Engineering	1 3 6	65 7 11	66 10 17	7,500 4,800 2,800	17,000 24,000 17,000
Shipbuilding and Ship- repairing	copose (me	3	4	2,100	36,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	3 13	10 18	13 31	6,800 3,800	14,000 41,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	atus 8 certa	31	39	8,800	27,000
Total, July, 1961	35	145	180	36,500	177,000
Total, June, 1961	31	264	295	81,300	267,000
Total, July, 1960	38	133	171	39,500	126,000

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in July according to the principal cause of each stoppage:—

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	31 42	5,400 6,000
Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or persons	19	2,300 5,500
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	48	4,000
Trade union status	d booms 14 swood fi	300
Total	145	23,500

Duration of Stoppages

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

Number of				
Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved		
53	5,800	5,000		
16	2,000	9,000 4,000		
31	5,500	34,000 49,000		
		101,000		
	53 35 16	Stoppages Workers directly involved 53 5,800 35 7,100 16 2,000 31 5,500 19 4,300		

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1961 AND 1960

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 seven months of 1961 and 1960:—

	Janua	ry to July	, 1961	January to July, 1960			
Industry Group	Number		ages in gress	Number	Stoppages in Progress		
between of the	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers	Working Days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Agriculture, For-		LOVE AND DE					
estry, Fishing	3	3,000	77,000	1	+	+	
Coal Mining	886	175,900	606,000	946	138,100	291,000	
All Other Mining							
and Quarrying	7	1,200	1,000	2	100	†	
Food, Drink and	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Latrick sections	The second				
Tobacco	15	4,500	10,000	10	6,700	113,000	
Chemicals, etc	18	7,900	20,000	15	6,500	23,000	
Metal Mfre	44	16,000	52,000	45	12,500	39,000	
Engineering	117	47,000	158,000	130	52,200	300,000	
Shipbuilding and	ESCHOOL 1238		Sales and Parket	Contract of the			
Marine Eng	58	55,600	350,000	46	33,700	229,000	
Motor Vehicles	atamo	100		(24)	eyice.	2 Junion	
and Cycles	65	101,800	338,000	81	94,000	253,000	
Aircraft	28	12,600	34,000	20	15,100	38,000	
Other Vehicles	13	8,000	14,000	9	1,800	18,000	
Other Metal	24	- 400	00.000	SHOPE DELL	7		
Goods	31	5,100	30,000	25	3,400	15,000	
Textiles	20	1,100	3,000	15	3,900	9,000	
Clothing and	7	200	4 000	10	2 200	6000	
Footwear		800	4,000	10	3,300	6,000	
Bricks, Pottery	13	2,800	5 000	21	4 200	20000	
Glass, etc.	13	2,800	5,000	21	4,200	36,000	
Timber, Furni-	6	400	1.000	14	1,000	10 000	
ture, etc Paper and Printing		1,100	6,000	3	600	18,000	
Remaining Manu-	6	1,100	0,000	Northern I	600	1,000	
facturing Inds.	19	12,300	72,000	15	8,300	29,000	
Contruction	174	20,400	114,000	129	14,200	74,000	
Gas, Electricity		20,400	114,000	123	14,200	74,000	
and Water	4	400	2,000	12	2,200	7,000	
Port and Inland		400	2,000	12	2,200	7,000	
WaterTransport	44	28,500	144,000	72	48,300	155,000	
All Other Trans-	THE REAL PROPERTY.	20,500	144,000	STREET SANTES	40,500	133,000	
port	39	15,200	36,000	35	24,600	96,000	
Distributive	A STORY	10,200	00,000		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	50,000	
Trades	33	3,400	11,000	13	1,100	3,000	
Administrative,	OR MINE	STADE OF	A SOLD OF DE	IN DUESTAGE		,,,,,,	
Professional.	200		The same of the same	NORTH AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY		1990	
etc., Services	7	5,900	27,000	7	500	1,000	
Misc. Services	16	1,300	7,000	10	1,600	2,000	
Part of the second second	EUR BACKETON			TO THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Total	1,670‡	532,200	2,123,000	1,674‡	478,200	1,759,000	
The state of the s	1000 PM	A STATE OF THE STA	C. Sec. 1850	40 1000	No. of the last	2010	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Numl	Number of Workers involved Date when Stoppage			Cause or Object	Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	the proof was placed the proof of	Charles of Strangers In	
IRON AND STEEL:— Maintenance workers employed in iron and steel industry— Scunthorpe (various firms)	2,260	be mi es a	24 July	13 Aug.	Employers' non-acceptance of Trade Union's notice to terminate the two-shift system of working	Work resumed pending further negotiations.	
Engineering:— Workers employed in general engineering—Manchester (one firm)	500	it to billion	5 July	31 July	To protest against the behaviour of a supervisor	Terms for a resumption of work agreed.	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP					bunzasa a pinena munan tiperrila at to	PCLI annolist V	
REPAIRING:— Shipwrights and other workers employed in the shipbuilding industry—Birkenhead (one	260	1,250§	23 May	ABIT	The employment of boilermakers on work claimed by shipwrights	No settlement reported.	
firm) MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of agricultural tractors —Coventry (one firm)	140	2,560	7 July	13 July	The refusal by management to reintroduce, for stores personnel, a bonus system linked to production rates. Employer's counter offer of pay increases rejected	Work resumed pending nego- tiations at which agreement was reached.	
Construction:— Engineering workers employed on a building site—Manchester (various firms)	1,700	Partie of a	30 June	3 Aug.	Employers' rejection of a claim for a wage increase of 1s. 0d. per hour	Work resumed pending further negotiations.	
AIR TRANSPORT:— Maintenance and other workers employed in air transport— Middlesex	1,000	350	27 June	20 July¶	To protest against the introduction of a new supervisory system	Work resumed. A Committee of six representing manage- ment and workers to be appointed to investigate the new system.	

O working days.

Noticed workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken

The number of workers indirectly involved rose from 40 to 1,250 during June.

There was a temporary resumption of work on 10th July but the stoppage recommenced later the same day.

The 290 workers involved in June resumed work on 30th June, but the stoppage recommenced on the 7th July. The number of workers directly involved rose ressively to 1,000.

Why not let your staff have a piping hot cup of-TEA 3D or COFFEE 4D including cups

made with fresh dairy milk

-whenever they want it!

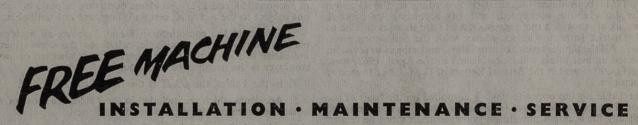


If your offices are in the London area and you have more than 40 staff why not give our machine a try.

- NO CAPITAL OUTLAY
- NO CATERING STAFF

This machine is British and sells only the finest tea and coffee





FOR FULL DETAILS CONTACT

GREEN BARBOUR LIMITED

REAR OF

PARK WEST · KENDAL STREET · LONDON · W.2 AMBASSADOR 1421 (3 lines)

THE FAMOUS GLOSTER RANGE OF CIGARETTE, SNACK & CANDY MACHINES

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in July, 1961, 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.

The number of eases and deaths* in Great Britain reported during July, 1961, under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. The figures are provisional.

The less than the part of the province	June, 1961	July, 1961
Places under the Factories Acts	52	50
Common (Allahaman Allahaman Allahama	31	21 27†
Railway Service	11	19

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for July, 1961. The figures under the heading "Factories Acts" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

The lightes are provis	ololiai.		- Table Town				
Factories Acts							
Textile and Connected 1	Processes	4 0 F S		1.000			2.73
Clay, Pottery, Cement,							
Metal Extraction, Refin	ing and (Conversion	n	69000			
El Carrier de Carrier	***************************************						
Metal Rolling, Drawing	Extrusi	on and F	reine				
Miscellaneous Metal Pr			or Bring				
Shipbuilding and Repai							
Constructional Engineer						100000	
Locomotive and Railwa	y Fauinn	nent	• ::				
Non-rail Vehicles and A						2000	
Other Machine and Me			d Penai		••		
Electrical Engineering							
Woodworking Processes						•	
Miscellaneous Chemical			nt Oil D	ofining	Coan		**
			nt, On K		Soap		**
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens,							
Wearing Apparel							
Paper and Printing							
			••				
Food							
Drink			••				
Electricity Generation							
Rubber		-					
Other Factory Processes				100000			
Works and Places Un	nder s.s.1	05, 107 a	nd 108 c	of Facto	ries A	ct, 193	7
Building Operations							
Works of Engineering (Construct	ion					
Docks and Warehouses							
TOTAL, FACTOR	IES ACTS						

Industrial Diseases

I. Cases—continued
Chrome Ulceration Manufacture of Bichromates Chromium Plating
Total, Cases
II. Deaths
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Pitch and Tar
Total, Deaths

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 1st July, 1961, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 61, compared with 68 in the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1961, and 121 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1960. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 354, 347 and 381.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	K	illed during weeks end	ng	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
	1st July, 1961	1st April, 1961	2nd July, 1960	1st July, 1961	1st April, 1961	2nd July, 1960	
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Misc. (including	vig 10	37 17	45† 28 20	146	2 124 104	2 157 103	
shaft accidents)	15	7	17	62	69	71	
Total	53	61	110	318	299	333	
Surface: All causes	8	7	11	36	48	48	
Total, underground and surface	61	68	121	354	347	381	

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Second Quarter of 1961

50

Brakesmen and Goods Guards.. Engine Drivers and Motormen..

The following Tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st April, 1961, to 30th June, 1961 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1962, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector

The Table on the opposite page is compiled on the basis of the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The annual statistics published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, however, contain Tables using the Standard Industrial Classification as well as Tables based on the Process Classification used in these

Details of the Process Classification and other accident classifications used by H.M. Factory Inspectorate are given in the "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). Details of the Divisions of the Inspectorate used for the purposes of the Table given here are published in "H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory" (Form 243A) published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

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

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

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 29th July, 1961.
† Includes 24 deaths in one vessel resulting from a fire on board.

2. An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 105–108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in Sections 151 and 152. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

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

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

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

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Second Quarter, 1961, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern East and West Ridings (Leeds) East and West Ridings (Sheffield) North Midland Eastern and Southern London (North) London (South) South Western Wales Midland (Birmingham) Midland (Wolverhampton) North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Liverpool) Scotland	12 8 15 6 13 16 13 9 10 4 9 12 10 18	4,453 2,283 3,375 2,732 3,978 3,635 3,447 2,279 2,889 2,327 2,748 5,174 5,675
Totals	155	48,173

* Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

† All 45 persons in this category were killed in the disaster at Six Bells Colliery, Monmouthshire, on 28th June, 1960.

MARKET STREET, TABLE			
Fatal and Non-Fatal	Accidents in Great	Britain, Second	Quarter, 1961, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile and Connected Processes	mbers of Ireland	Northern Morthern	Wearing Apparel	Voc	
Cotton Spinning Processes	4	699	Tailoring	=	200 191
Cotton Weaving Processes	Successive of	381 36	Footwear Manufacture	W.Telato	111
Woollen Spinning Processes Worsted Spinning Processes Weaving of Woollen and Worsted Cloths	s, o <u>r</u> 211	194 312	Footwear Repair		22
Weaving of Woollen and Worsted Cloths Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	of H7.37	151 219	latoT boldsaid and A tabled	to todinuvi	611
Carpet Manufacture	No.	140 127	ples Parshall Cale parallel at parallel at the	data-to-s	Designations of
Carpet Manufacture Rope, Twine and Net Making	- 2	66 117	Paper and Printing Trades Paper Making	102100	819
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing Laundries	-	362 47	Paper Making Paper Staining and Coating Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manu-	oo Timbaga	141
	1	152	facture		274 158
Total	8	3,003	Printing and Bookbinding	1	515
Clay, Minerals, etc.	F 450 732	110	Total	- f4 fg:	1,919
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	BIEN	440 263 192	Side the real portression of hear the same and the	instruction	9.51
Pottery	-	118 470	Ford and Allind Tonder		- Delivery
Lime, Cement, etc.	3 0	1,483	Flour Milling		119
Metal Processes	3	1,483	Coorse Milling	A-MIL.	118
Iron Extraction and Refining	2	210	Other Milling Other Milling Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits Sugar Confectionery Food Preserving Mill Processing	DIE	22 613 424
Iron Conversion	5	739	Sugar Confectionery	CHI-	624 367
Magnesium Extraction and Refining	1	241	Edible Oils and Fats	stic . giya	76
Metal Rolling:—	5	1,151	Sugar Refining	ho termise	100 110
Non-Ferrous Metals	110)-10	167	Other Food Processing	l band	650 634
Metal Forging	2	428 571		_	122
Iron Founding	3	1,733	Total	2	3,979
Die Casting	2000	86 250			0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting Metal Plating Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	Total Link	70	Miscellaneous	2/5;5 360	or artistic
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing		80		1	595
Total	21	6,342	Electrical Stations	boi	36
General Engineering	A STATE	Mark Comment	Tobacco	=	104 95
Locomotive Building and Repairing	195 = 30	415 773	Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather	viol di	28
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair Engine Building and Repairing Boiler Making and similar work	=	758 411	(not otherwise specified)	AND SHEET	64
Boiler Making and similar work Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle Manufacture	2 5	741 1.029	Rubber	1	569 74 23
	-3	148 778	Cloth Coating	-	23
Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking: Work in shipyards and dry docks	8	1,470	specified)	Non	318 637
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	200	Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches,	1	156
Machine Tool Manufacture Miscellaneous Machine Making	-	267 1,457	Other High Precision Work Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household		64
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing	- 8	308	Textiles	100-00	36
Engineering	2 2	797 694	specified)	ALCON NO.	76 16
Sheet Metal Working	1	649	Match and Firelighter Manufacture	7	20 337
Metal Pressing Other Metal Machining Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)	1 3	713 939	Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	3	3,248
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise	3	513	neure since recomber, 1945; seed a substitution	CON OF SO	3,210
specified)	29	13,832		10.55TT	203 (2014) 200 (2014)
	29	13,632	Processes under Sections 105, 107 and	(semmon)	100 ort
Electrical Engineering Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		108 of Factories Act, 1937	DESCRIPTION OF	10150
gear Manufacture and Repair	1	595	Building Operations	189 8-81	HSIMW-1
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair	3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	41	Industrial Building:— Construction	13	1,469
Instrument Manufacture and Repair	- 4	350	Maintenance		85
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture	nolati no	160	Construction	3	1,024
Cable Manufacture Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and	1 12 10/2 PAGE	282	Maintenance Demolition		59
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	1	84 386	Building of Blocks of Flats:— Construction	2	244
Total	2	1,898	Maintenance		4
Wood and Cork Working Processes			Construction	1 2	681
Saw Milling	3	420		4	291
Plywood Manufacture	10 SEED COL	26 16	Other Building Operations:— Construction	on 1	140
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making		108	Maintenance	1	48 17
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture Engineers Pattern Making	=	259	Total	37	4,681
	1	28 541	Works of Engineering Construction		
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	1	257	Operations at:— Tunnelling, Shaft Construction, etc.	-	85
Total	5	1,713	Dams and Reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other than	1 7	74
Chemical Industries	THE REAL PROPERTY.		tunnelling) Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)	5	85 220 117
Heavy Chemicals	3 1	321 235	Docks, Harbours and Inland Navigations Waterworks and Sewage Works (other than	2	ottore.
Other Chemicals	1	298	tunnelling) Work on Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structure		121
Oil Refining		189 179	Sea Defence and River Works	1	303
Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production	1 0 -Co	200	Other Works		78
Soap, etc	WD C	119 469	d to allow shi to a Total v	24	1,173
Coke Oven Operation	3	245 68	Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other that Shipbuilding)		1,535
Gas and Cake Oven Works by product Congration	And the second second				
Coke Oven Operation	0 3/2/0	40	Shipbuilding)	2	263

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 12th June, 1961.

Number of Persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	617	979	1,596
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.	1,112 71 3	1,013 453 27 451	2,125 524 30 451
Total in training	1,186	1,944	3,130
Training completed	486	797	1,283
Placed in employment	475	766	1,241

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 17th July, 1961.

PORT CONTRACTOR NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	688	87	775
at end of period	1,308	182	1,490
Number of persons who completed courses during period	626	83	709

Up to 17th July, 1961, the total number of persons admitted these courses was 125,228, including 3,593 blind persons.

Shipbuilding in Second Quarter

According to Lloyd's register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1961, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 241, with a gross tonnage of 1,614,062 tons. This was 3,415 tons more than at the end of March but was atherwise the levest four sizes December 1945.

tons. This was 3,415 tons more than at the end of March but was otherwise the lowest figure since December, 1945.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 310,260 at the end of June, representing 19·2 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 8,798,483 tons gross, of which 18·3 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 7,184,421, an increase of 69,207 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 693,471 tons; the highest figures on record. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,601,153 tons, or 40·9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,601,153 tons, or 40.9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 782,963, representing 48.5 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1961 were five steamers, of 141,700 tons, and 52 motorships, of 199,392 tons, a total of 57 vessels, of 341,092 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 11 steamers, of 163,525 tons, and 61 motorships, of 211,828 tons, a total of 72 vessels, of 375,353 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were eight steamers, of 117,373 tons, and 56 motorships, of 224,545 tons, a total of 64 vessels, of 341,918 tons gross.

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

They also exclude wood and non-propelled vessels (sail and

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
The Secretary of the Se	is given	Latitudio	Month before	Year before	
European Countries			. gastes		
Belgium*	1953 = 100	(Carrier of the	SULE SECTION		
All Items	May, 1961	110.83	+ 0.28	+ 1.07	
France (Paris)	1956-57 = 100	110.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	
All Items	June, 1961	132.4	- 0.3	+ 2.2	
Food	,, ,,	126.9	- 1.0	+ 0.5	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100		1		
All Items	June, 1961	105.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	
Food	BOTTO SE	105.5	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1939 = 100	TO A	meri bas	COWNEY.	
All Items	June, 1961	104 111	Nil Nil	- 1 + 6	
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1	2012000	gional Bea	IPIZERIO)	
All Items	May, 1961	70.33	+ 0.25	+ 2.10	
Food	1051 700	76.48	+ 0.37	+ 1.31	
Netherlands All Items	1951 = 100 June, 1961	127	Nil	+ 2	
Food	a seeb	125	+ 1	+ 3	
Norway	1959 = 100	THE TO'E	DOD-30W ST	EroFF	
All Items	Apr., 1961	102	+ 1	+ 1	
Food	1948-49 = 100	99	Nil	1	
Portugal (Lisbon) All Items	May, 1961	109.7	Nil	+ 0.3	
Food	nation bas enimens	109.9	+ 0.1	- 1.0	
Sweden	1949 = 100	4.00	Silita	n pols	
All Items	May, 1961	162 180	Nil + 1	+ 3 + 5	
Food Switzerland	1939 = 100	100	Thise	Metal P	
All Items	June, 1961	186.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	
Food	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	197-1	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	
Other Countries	SHIPPING THE PROPERTY OF	No. of Street,	5545		
Canada	1949 = 100				
All Items	June, 1961	129.0	Nil	+ 1.4	
Food	1952 = 100	123.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items	May, 1961	104.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	
Food	THE PARTY AND THE THE PARTY.	98.91	+ 0.26	- 1.01	
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100	THE JAMES	entoaltinal	STATE OF THE PARTY	
All Items	Mar., 1961	219.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	
Food	1949 = 100	281.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	
All Items	Apr., 1961	155-3	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	
Food	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	193.5	+ 1.3	+ 7.5	
South Africa, Union	1020 100	NAME OF STREET	11 (SE S		
(9 Urban Areas) All Items	1938 = 100 Mar., 1961	227.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.9	
Food	CONTRACTOR REPORTS	267.3	+ 1.3	+ 6.4	
United States	1947-49 = 100	30460300	logitical Eq	Other E	
All Items	May, 1961	127.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1	
Food	,, ,,	120.7	- 0.5	+ 1.0	

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

rbitration Awards:	Notices and Orders:	the catery cales of enemial brack.	Page
Industrial Court	Wages Councils Aats	or edge, includes coulding from the	366
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	5 Agricultural Wages Acts	rong on the Parties the decomments	366

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued twelve awards, Nos. 2851 to 2862*. Six awards Nos. 2851, 2853, 2857, 2858, 2860 and 2861 are summarised below; awards Nos. 2852, 2856 and 2859 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry and awards Nos. 2854, 2855 and 2862 were referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

Award No. 2851 (3rd July).—Parties: Trade Unions' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Claim: For a general increase in wages of 3d. per hour to all workers irrespective of earnings. Award: The Court awarded that the minimum rates of wages of the adult male workers concerned shall be increased by 3\frac{3}{4}d. per hour with effect from the first full pay week commencing after 1st April, 1961, with proportionate increases for women and juveniles.

Award No. 2853 (6th July).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a "difference" existing between the Parties regarding

determine a "difference" existing between the Parties regarding B.O.A.C. Pilots' salaries and pensionable emoluments. There was B.O.A.C. Pilots' salaries and pensionable emoluments. There was a difference of opinion concerning the scope of this arbitration. The Pilots considered that the Court should determine only the salaries which should accrue to Pilots of turbo-jet aircraft (i.e., Comet and B.707 aircraft) whilst the Employers considered that in view of the history of the negotiations, the Court should determine, as a whole, the salary and pensionable pay structure which should apply to B.O.A.C. Pilots. The Court awarded as follows:—

(1) With effect from the respective dates mentioned in (3) below (hereinafter referred to in each case as "the relevant date") all pay of the Officers covered by the claim shall be pensionable.

(2) With effect from the respective relevant dates the salaries of the Officers covered by the claim shall be as follows:—

Britannia 102 Britannia 312** and D.C. 7C**

Britannia 102, Britannia 312, and DC. 7C
Senior Captain First Class, £4,200; Senior Captain Second Class, £3,550 by £60(6) to £3,910; Captain, £3,225 by £55(4) to £3,445; Senior First Officer, £2,650 by £40(5) to £2,850; First Officer, £2,210 by £40(5) to £2,410; Second Officer, £1,350 by £100(4) to £1,750

Senior Captain First Class, £4,700; Senior Captain Second Class, £4,050 by £60(6) to £4,410; Captain, £3,725 by £55(4) to £3,945; Senior First Officer, £2,850 by £40(5) to £3,050; First Officer, £2,310 by £40(5) to £2,510; Second Officer, £1,350 by £100(4) to

Senior Captain First Class, £5,000; Senior Captain Second Class, £4,350 by £60(6) to £4,710; Captain, £4,025 by £55(4) to £4,245; Senior First Officer, £3,050 by £40(5) to £3,250; First Officer, £2,410 by £40(5) to £2,610; Second Officer £1,350 by £100(4) to £1,750. (The salary rates provided for Second Officers are not necessarily applicable to officers recruited from the College of Air Training: the rates for such last-mentioned Officers shall be a matter for perotiation.) Training: the rates for matter for negotiation.)

(3) The respective relevant dates shall be as follows:—
(a) Comet IV Officers:—1st October, 1958.
(b) Boeing 707 Officers:—The date, in each case, on which the officer concerned received his type rating.
(c) Britannia 102, Britannia 312 and DC. 7C Officers:—1st July, 1960.

(4) With effect from the respective relevant dates in each case the following payments (hereinafter referred to for convenience as "main allowances") shall be abolished, namely Long Haul Differential, Aircraft Type Differential and Crew Complement Allowances including "Thirds". Supervisory Allowance and Special Duty Allowance shall also be abolished. Flight Navigator Licence Allowance and Time Away Allowances shall continue to be paid

Licence Allowance and Time Away Allowances shall continue to be paid.

(5) With effect from the relevant date for Britannia 102, Britannia 312 and DC. 7C Officers, if the salary payable to any such officer under the provisions of (2) above has been or is now or in the future at any given time less than he would at such time have been entitled to receive by way of pay and main allowances under the scales applicable before the relevant date, the difference shall be paid to him as a Personal Differential (hereinafter referred to as "Personal Differential A"). This provision is applicable only to officers who have been in the employment of the Corporation before the date of the Award.

(6) With effect from the respective relevant dates for Comet IV

(6) With effect from the respective relevant dates for Comet IV and Boeing 707 Officers, if the salary payable to a Comet IV or Boeing 707 First Officer or Second Officer under the provisions of (2) above has been or is now or in the future at any given time less than the pay and main allowances (or, since 1st July, 1960, salary

plus Personal Differential A) payable at such date to a Britannia 312 Officer of the same grade and seniority, the difference shall be paid to him as a "Personal Differential B". This Differential shall be paid only to officers who have been in the employment of the Corporation before the date of the Award, and shall cease to be payable when they enter the grade of Senior First Officer.

(7) For the purposes of (1) above, pensionable pay shall mean any salary provided for by (2) above plus any Personal Differential payable under (5) or (6) above.

Award No. 2857 (17th July).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council 'A' of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine the salaries which should be paid to Hospital Chaplains employed whole-time in hospitals in England and Wales. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st April, 1961, the following salary scale shall be applied to Chaplains employed whole-time in hospitals in England and Wales, namely £1,025 by £40(4) to £1,185, Chaplains at present in post to be placed on the point in the scale which they would have reached had the scale been operative at the date on which their last period of continuous service commenced.

Award No. 2858 (19th July)—Parties: Trade Union Side and

service commenced.

Award No. 2858 (19th July).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. Claim: That the working week of the Forest Workers employed by the Forestry Commission in the grades listed in the Appendix to the Agreement of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council shall be reduced from 45 to 40 hours. Award: The Court awarded that the normal working week of the forest workers concerned shall be reduced to one of 43 hours. Effect to be given to the Award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2860 (27th July).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council Representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with Slaughterhouses in the

Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council Representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade. Claim: To determine the terms of the Clause relating to payment for absence on account of sickness, accident or disablement proposed to be included in the Memorandum of Agreement representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 27th July, 1961, the Memorandum of Agreement of the Joint Industrial Council Representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade, operative as from 28th March, 1960, shall be amended to include the Clause containing provisions relating to payment for absence on account of sickness, accident or disablement as set out by the Court.

as set out by the Court.

Award No. 2861 (27th July).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Clerical and Clerical Administrative National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: For an upward revision of Clerical Staff salaries. Award: The Court awarded, with effect from 26th March, 1961:—(a) that the London rates of Clerical Staff salaries shall be increased by the amounts of the Employers' Side's offer, viz. Scale F by 8s. 0d.; E by 8s. 6d.; D by 9s. 6d.; C by 10s. 6d.; B by 12s. 0d.; A by 13s. 0d.; Stenographer II/Audio Typist (new scale) by 9s. 6d.; Stenographer I by 9s. 6d.; Comptometer operators by 9s. 0d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; and Telephone operators by 9s. 6d.; and that the following proposed adjustments be put into operation:—Abolition of the existing Stenographer III scale and special Audio Typist scale; creation of a new combined scale to cover Stenographers II/Audio Typists (i.e., the existing Stenographer II scale plus the increase proposed); abolition of the present two-year standstill periods where they occur in the scales; introduction of an additional increment of 7s. 6d. in Scale D and the proposed new Stenographer II/Audio Typist scale; (b) that an additional increment of 7s. 6d. shall be introduced for the Stenographer I scale.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 404 and 405*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 404 (3rd July).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Post Office. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Executive Engineer, Senior Executive Engineer and Area Engineer, and Assistant Staff Engineer and Regional Engineer in the Post Office. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that as from 1st December, 1958, the salary scales (National, male) of the Executive Engineer Grades in the Post Office (Departmental Variants of the Basic, Main and Senior Grades respectively of the Works Group) shall be: Executive Engineer Age 21 £680, age 22 £715, age 23 £750, age 24 £825, age 25 £900, age 26 £930, age 27 £960, age 28 £990, age 29 £1,020, age 30 £1,050, age 31 £1,090, age 32 £1,130, age 33 £1,170, age 34

£1,210, and thence £1,250, £1,300, £1,350, £1,400 and £1,450. Senior Executive Engineer and Area Engineer £1,500 by £50(5) to £1,750 by £75(3) to £1,975. Assistant Staff Engineer and Regional Engineer £2,100 by £75(4) to £2,400; (b) that as from 1st August, 1958, the salary scales of the said Grades shall be scales derived from the above scales by an abatement which takes into account the 3½ per cent. increase resulting from the Central Pay Settlement which became operative on 1st December, 1958, the Tribunal remitting to the Parties the determination of the precise scales; (c) that as from 1st January, 1961, the salary scales set out in (a) above shall be increased by 4 per cent. to take account of the Civil Service Central Pay Settlement; (d) that the special £75 increase paid within the scale maximum, subject to certain conditions, to members of the Executive Engineer grade shall continue to be so paid; (e) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. Award No. 405 (28th July).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Education. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Repairer Craftsmen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Award: The Tribunal awarded that £1,210, and thence £1,250, £1,300, £1,350, £1,400 and £1,450.

Salary scales with retrospective effect for Repairer Craftsmen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing scales for Repairer Craftsmen in the Victoria and Albert Museum shall be increased as from 1st January, 1961, by the amounts appropriate under the terms of the Central Pay Settlement. Save as aforesaid, the Tribunal found against the

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Wages Councils:—
General Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—
Proposal D.B.(57), dated 4th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers, and reducing from 44 to 42½ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D.(95), dated 7th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Industrial and Staff Canteen Wages Council.—Proposal I.S.C.(34), dated 12th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reducing from 45 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Minister of Labour made the following Wages

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

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1272, dated 4th July and effective from 21st July. 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 354.

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1309, dated 10th July and effective from 31st July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.—See page 359.

The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1310, dated 10th July and effective from 28th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and amends the provisions relating to payment of holiday remuneration.—See page 355.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1347, dated 17th July and effective from 13th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reduces from 48 to 46 the number of

Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reduces from 48 to 46 the number of hours on which weekly remuneration is based.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.64), dated 7th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Bone This and Not Waste County (N. 14)

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—
Proposal N.I.R. (N.77), dated 21st July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.
Further information concerning either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2.

During July 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 Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (N.I.T.R.B. (82)), dated 6th July and operative on 17th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 358 and 359.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1956

Order No. 29(a), effective from 3rd July, 1961, was made on 1st June by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, varying the maximum values at which board and lodging, meals, land for potatoes and land for potatoes when cultivated, tilled, manured, seeded and crop lifted by employers may be reckoned as payment of wages or holiday remuneration in lieu of payment in cash for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

MINING OUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 14th, 15th and 16th November, 1961, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will

The Mining Legislation examination for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at

cates Class I and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 14th November, 1961.

The written part of the examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 15th November, 1961, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in January, 1962. It should be noted that holders of the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying or applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are, therefore, exempt from the written examination, must submit applications by 20th September.

Intending candidates should apply at once for the necessary orms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination

for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 20th September, 1961. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How they happen and how to prevent them. No. 48. July, 1961. (Includes Index to Nos. 37 to 48.) Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 336.

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 86. Farm and Horticultural Workers. 2nd edition. April, 1961. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.).

Census of Production.—Report on the Census of Production, 1958. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.) except where stated. Part 15. Animal and Poultry Foods; Part 19. Spirit Distilling and Compounding; Part 45. Industrial Engines; Part 46. Textile Machinery and Accessories; Part 56. Electrical Machinery; Part 61. Miscellaneous Electrical Goods; Part 82. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.); Part 83. Lace. Board of Trade.

Education.—Education in 1960. Report of the Ministry of Education and Statistics for England and Wales. Cmnd. 1439. Price 15s, 6d. (16s. 5d.).—See page 332.

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 4. Ministry of Labour, Obtainable only by Annual Subscription (5s. including postage).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1960, page 424.

National Insurance.—Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77 (5) of that Act, on the National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1961. H.C. 266. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 336.

Prices, Productivity and Incomes.—Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes. Fourth Report. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.).—See

Redundancy.—Security and Change—Progress in Provision for Redundancy. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).—See

Truck Acts.—Report of the Committee on the Truck Acts. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.).—See page 335.

* 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 next page or through any bookseller.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1272), dated 4th July; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1309; price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.)), dated 10th July; The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1310; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 10th July; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Nonresidential Establishment) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1347; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 17th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See 1949 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1959.—See 1949 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1959.—See

The Breathing Apparatus, etc. (Report on Examination) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1345), made on 14th July by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1959.—See page 336.

The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1470; price 9d. (11d.)), made on 31st July by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1959.—See page 335.

The Lead Paint (Prescribed Leaflet) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1271), made on 4th July by the Minister of Labour under the Lead Paint Regulations, 1927. This Order, which came into operation on 17th July, prescribes the leaflet containing special health instructions as to the use of paint to be given by his employer to every person employed in, or in connection with, the painting of buildings, in accordance with Regulation 7 of the Lead Paint Regulations, 1927; the leaflet is in substitution for that prescribed by the Order dated 8th July, 1957, which is revoked.

by the Order dated 8th July, 1957, which is revoked.

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 1) Provisional Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1178 (S.71); price 6d. (8d.)), made on 23rd June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as amended by the Education (Scotland) Act, 1956.—See page 333.

The National Insurance (Modification of the Superannuation Acts) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1358), made on 18th July by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959. These Regulations, which came into operation on 22nd July, provide for reduction of superannuation allowance where there is graduated pension attributable to service in employment other than the Civil Service, in the same way as is provided for under Regulation 4 of the National In-

surance (Modification of the Superannuation Acts) Regulations, 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1960, page 361) in relation to graduated pension attributable to service in the Civil

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equiva-lent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1378; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 20th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1959.—See page 336.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland No. 158), dated 6th July. This Order was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 366.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

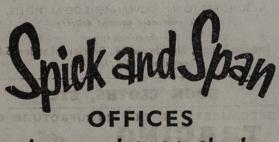
Annual subscription 34s. 0d.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast, 1.

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.) Annual subscription 34s, 0d.

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, extentions 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 1961
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE



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.

Daily Cleaning

FLOORS, METALWORK, ENTRANCES, TELEPHONES,

OFFICE CLEANING SERVICES

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

Branches throughout the Greater London area, and at

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

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CON

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

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-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.

PAPER

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.Gs., 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"

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

W. SMITH BERMONDSEY TD. BOX MAKERS

MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL RANGE OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT INCLUDING STATIONERY CABINETS, BOX FILES, CARD INDEX CABINETS, TRANSFER CASES, LETTER TRAYS, POSTAL TUBES, ETC.

SUPPLIERS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

We guarantee prompt delivery

Enquiries to: Swedish Wharf, Blackhorse Rd., Deptford, London, S.E.8 Telephone: TIDEWAY 4661.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

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

SURGICAL DRESSINGS



Safety 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, Blocks of Flats, etc.

APPLIANCES 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

DUST EXTRACTORS



SPENCER & HALSTEAD LTD., OSSETT, YORKSHIRE.

Specialists in all forms of air treatment

manufacturers of

FANS, DUST EXTRACTOR & SPACE HEATING PLANT



"Airflo" Works, BIRMINGHAM, II Phone: VICtoria 2277

and at LONDON, MANCHESTER, SWANSEA.

MEMBER OF THE SIMMS GROUP OF COMPANIES

Ministry of Labour-H.M. Factory Inspectorate

ACCIDENTS-HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering Quarterly 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 8d.) construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Annual subscription 6s. 8d., including postage.

Obtainable from HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on page 367 or through any bookseller