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## Earnings and Hours in April, 1961

IN 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 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

[^0]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, halfyearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period

322 has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations,
as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and as between different industries, in th the proportions of skilled and
unskille workers , in the opporunitits for exra earnings sfom over-
time, night-work and payment-by-results schemes and in the amount
 the differences in average earnings shown in the Pabres should
not et taken as evidence of or as a a measure of, disparities in the
ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comor ainary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for co
parable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

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

| Indistry Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { (21 years } \\ \text { aner) } \\ \text { over) } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youthos } \\ & \text { nou boys } \\ & \text { (under } \\ & 21 \text { vears) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Women (18) } \\ \text { and over) }}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { (inder } \\ \hline \text { nedears } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{159}^{149}$ | ${ }^{1466} 8$ | 79 |  |
| Metal mafuraature |  | 15 | 163 | 8411 |  |
| stipbubuiding and marine Venicles .i. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{364}^{304} 1$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{209}^{30}$ | 13878 | [148 ${ }_{15}^{148}$ | ${ }_{78}^{79}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2281 | ${ }_{132}^{133} 6$ | ${ }_{147}^{142} 8$ | ${ }_{83} 812$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. .: Paper, printing and pui- <br>  Other mas dustries |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manuracturing in in | 315 |  | 152 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{159}^{132}$ | 7010 666 |  |
| All the above, includin matrufacturing indus tries ... | 301 | 135 | 1527 | 78 |  |

Weekly Hours worked in April, 1961
Third average hours worked in each individual industry in the nird pay-week in Aprii, 1961, by the workpeople eovered by th
returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 328 and 329 . The returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 328 and 329 . The
anduve Trabe shows the average for each of the e
industries, for manu matacturng ind industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these
industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for
the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers
of of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given
relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week
rinaluding all relate to the total number of hours actualy worked in the week
including all overtime but excluding recognised interval. 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
period during which workpeople, although not working, were
availabe for work and for which a guaranted wage was payable
to them.
to them.
From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 328 and 329 it
will be seen that there were coniderable variations in the average will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average
hours worked in different industries and among different sex and
age sroups. In the great maijority of industries the average hours age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours
worked by men in the third pay-week in Aprili, 1961, ranged be
tween 45 and tween 45 and 50 , those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged
between 42 and 46 thes worked by full-time women were most ly between 38 and 43 , whilst those worked by girls were mostly
between 39 and 4 ; those worked by part-time women were between 39 and 42 ; thos
mostly between 20 and 23 .

Hourly Earnings in April, 1961
The following Table shows for each of the 20 main groups of indec frielowing coved by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as
a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly a whole, and for all these induskises conbined, the average hourly
earnings in the third pay-wek in Apri, 1961, computed from
the fore earnings in the figures of average weekly earnings and working
the forgoing Coresponding patticulars for individual industries are
hiven on pages 328 and 329 .

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

|  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961
Earnings and Hours in April, 1961, compared with Earlier Years The Table below shows the ayerage 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 nambers specified.


 men, about 3 ,
for juveniles.
The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered
by the above Table represeet the combined effect of a number of by the above Table represeat the combined effect or a number of
factors, including (a) increases in minimum, or tandard hourly or
weekly rates of wase weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc.,
working; (b) incceases or decceases in the number of hours actually
worked per week and in the proportion of workng, per weece and in the propeportion of sumber hof hours paid for at at
worktime, week-end, night-shift, etc., rates; (c) extensions of
over overtime, week-end, night-shift, etct., rates; (c) extensions of
systems of payment by besults and increased output by workers so
paidt and (d) changes in the reative numbers of workers empeded paid; and daychanges in the e relative numbecrs of of workers employed
in difterent industries. The changes in average hourly earnings in different industries. The changes in average hourly
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 mininuu, or tsandard, rates of wages is vavalabbe from
the the index of rates of wages which measures the average movemen
from montht momonth in the level of full .time weelly rates of wage
in the prineipal industries and services (see page from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages
in the prineial industries and services (see page 352 of this
GAzerte). The representative industries and services for which




 per cent. for men and 27 per cent. for full--ime women in actual
weelly araings over the same period represents the net effectof the
other fact 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 2 2. per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages compared
with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for men and 3 per cent. for full-time women in
actual earnings in the same industries. actual earnings in the same industries, 1961 , the average level of
Between Apri, 1956, and April)
hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by
 with a rise of 22 2 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:-

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Bods } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 48.68 .6 \\ & 48: 5 \\ & 48: 2 \\ & 48: 0 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 48.0 \\ & 48: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 0 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & 4: 9 \\ & 4: 5 \\ & 4: 5 \\ & 4: 6 \\ & 4: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 3 \\ & 41: 3 \\ & 41: 3 \\ & 41: 0 \\ & 410 \\ & 41: 0 \\ & 41: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 48.5 \\ & 88.0 \\ & \text { s8:0. } \\ & \hline 77.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 0 \\ & 44: 2 \\ & 44.3 \\ & 44 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 4 \\ & \text { 40: } \\ & \text { 30:5.5. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11.6 \\ \text { a1. } \\ 21.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 42:4 } \\ & \text { 41:9 } \\ & \text { 40: } \end{aligned}$ |
| The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the sam dates:- <br> (83419) |  |  |  |  |  |


| Date |  | Men | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { Band } \\ & \text { Bods } \end{aligned}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full-time |  | Part-ime |  |
|  |  |  | d. 58.1 58.9 59.8 62.6 6.3 64.6 65.7 67.0 | d. $26 \cdot 8$ 27.3 28.7 29.1 29.6 and 30.7 30.7 31.4 |  | d. <br> $33: 2$ <br> 33.9 <br> 34.6 <br> 36.6 <br> 36.6 <br> 37.1 <br> 37.8 <br> 38.8 <br> 8 | d. <br> 22.2 23.0 23.8 23.8 <br> 23.8 24.3 24.4 24.7 <br> 24.7 24.8 25.6 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 67.1 \\ & \hline 70.5 \\ & 75.75: 5 \\ & 75.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ \text { sis: } \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 6.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 40.8 \\ \hline 24: 6 \\ 44: 0 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 38.3.3 } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { 41:4 } \\ & 43 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25:7.7 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 29.1 \\ & 29.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Percentage increases since April, 1956, in (a) avera earnings and (b) average hourly earnings are given in the Tables for all operatives covered by the half-yearly enquiries. <br> Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April, 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dato | Men | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Youths } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Boys } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Women |  | Girls | $\underset{\text { wolkers* }}{\text { All }}$ |
|  |  |  | Fult-time | Part-time |  |  |
|  |  <br> Per cent. <br> $\frac{1}{3}$ <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 12 <br> 15 <br> 20 <br> 23 <br> 28 |  |  | Per cent. <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 15 <br> 21 <br> 25 <br> 25 <br> 30 | $\square$ |  <br> Per cent. <br> $\frac{2}{3}$ <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 16 <br> 10 <br> 23 <br> 28 <br> 28 |
| Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April, 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Bhd } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls | $\underset{\text { workers* }}{ }$ |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Par-time |  |  |
| 1956 Octobe 1957 April <br> 1958 April <br> 1959 April <br> 1960 April <br> 1961 April .. |  |  | Per cent. 3 5 9 10 13 14 12 22 26 32 32 | Per cont. <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 12 <br> 14 <br> 14 <br> 12 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br> 30 | Per cent. <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 12 <br> 15 <br> 20 <br> 26 <br> 32 <br> 32 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent. } \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 22 \\ 25 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ |

## Manufacturing Industries Only

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Hods } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part time |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ St | s. d. | s. d. | d. | s. d. |  |
| dussinal Cla | 242 |  | 12 | 62. |  |
| Octabe | ${ }^{245} 7$ | 1022 | ${ }^{125} 11$ | 1 |  |
| October | ${ }^{261} 26$ | - 10610 | 1291 |  |  |
| 1959 Actobier | - $\begin{array}{r}265 \\ 205 \\ 271 \\ \hline 28\end{array}$ | 10911 | 134 137 184 14 14 |  |  |
| October |  |  | 1411 | 71.8 | 909 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | - $\begin{aligned} & 284 \\ & 296 \\ & 290 \\ & 30\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1172}{ }^{124}$ | ${ }_{\substack{145 \\ 145 \\ 4 \\ \hline 18}}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{93} 7$ |
| 1961 Appril | - | ${ }_{137} 11$ | -148 ${ }^{148}$ | ${ }_{79} 7$ | 100 |

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries


324

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Hond } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls | $\underset{\text { workers }}{\text { Ald }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-tin | Part-time |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \hline \text { Per cent } \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 27 \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. <br> $\frac{3}{3}$ <br> 5 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 14 <br> 16 <br> 16 <br> 19 <br> 22 <br> 27 |  <br> Per cent. <br> 4 <br> 7 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 15 <br> 18 <br> 13 <br> 27 <br> 27 |  |
| Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings sinc April, 1956 (Manufacturing Industries) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Bods } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls | Workers* |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |  |
|  |  |  | Per cent. <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 15 <br> 18 <br> 23 <br> 26 <br> 26 |  |  | cent. |
| 1961 April .. |  |  | ${ }_{32}$ | 29 |  |  |

At April, 1961, the average level of weekly earnings in manu-
facturing 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
women. During pent. for men and 19 per ecent. for
wor the period October, 1960, to April, 1961, the
 per cent. respectively.
The average level
The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries
in April, 19661 was 31 per cent. higher for men and 32 per cent.
higher for full-time women tha higher for full-wime women than in April, 19566 , compared with
increase in hourly rates of wages of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for men and
$25[$ per cent form increases in hourly rates
$25 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for women.
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work since Aprii, 1961 Since the enquiry was made in April, 1961, there have been few
changes in weekly rates of wages. Consequenty there has only changes in weekly rates of wages. Consequently there has only
been a small incrase in the level of full-ime weekly rates of wages
in the industries covered by the enquiry. The reductions in the in the industries covered by the enquiry. The reductions in the
normal wweely hours of these industries have had very little effect
on the hourly rates of wases during the same period. normal weerly hours of these industries have had ver
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 argiculture, coal mining, British Railways, London
Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port Transport, Brititsh Road Services, the shipping service, port
transport (dock labour), the crivtributive trades, the catering trades,
the entertainment industries, commerce and banking and domestict the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic
service. For manual workers in agriculture, cool mining, and for
dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are service. Forkers innual workers in agriculture, coal mining, and for
dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are
given below,
Calculations are now made at regula intervals to acertain Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what gricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London
Transport Execoutive employees (wages grades), inland waterways Transort Executive employees (wages grades, inland waterways
vorkers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal
nquiries in order to obtain a single figure of àerage weekly enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly
earning of manual wage-eraner. Resuls of the calculations in
respect of April, 1959 , (the latest date from which all the information respect of April, 1959 , (the latest date from which all the information
is available) were published in the October, 1960, issue of this
is

Dock Labour
The figures relating to port and inland water transport given
on pages 327 and 329 cover only the wage-earners in the regular on pages 227 and 329 cover only the wage-arrers in the regular
employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock -Excluding part-time workers

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 196 workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled b
the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of ail classes of registred dock workers on daily or half-daily engagement
were

| Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Evering } \\ & \text { Eatronings } \end{aligned}$ | Three-monthly Periods |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

Agriculture
Informatio
Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and
Food and the epeartment of Agricultur for Scotlan. The averag
weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Grea weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great
Rritain are shown in the following Table. They are total eannings,
including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisite,
valued, where a ppicale, in accordance with the Agricultura
Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earning valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural
Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnins over
complete years or hali-yers, includin weeks when eainings are
lower on account of sickeass, holidays. lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.


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:week), is as follows:-


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 pet out for but. not the tugures of average weekkly hours include hours
potal These ffyures are divided into
total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

| Datet |  | Average Weekly Hours |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { and over) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youth } \\ \text { (under } \\ \text { yocars } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { and Ciris }}}$ |
| England and Wales |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $52 \cdot 4$ $51: 3$ si: sn: si: si: si: 50.4 $50: 2$ $50 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \cdot 8 \\ & 59.8 \\ & 51: 8 \\ & 59.8 \\ & 50.6 \\ & 59.6 \\ & 51: 2 \\ & \hline 9.0 \\ & \hline 0.2 \\ & 48 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $48 \cdot 8$ $47: 8$ 49.8 $48: 1$ $48: 3$ 48.5 $48: 0$ 48.0 46.0 $46 \cdot 0$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 8 \\ & 52: 0 \\ & 510.0 \\ & 51 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 50.3 ${ }_{\text {50. }}^{50.5}$ | 48.3 $48: 6$ 48.4 480 46.0 |

* Inclusive of wages attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for
annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. $\dagger$ For details of earainse and hourl
Augus, 1959 , issue of this GAZETTE.

Minstry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

Coal Mining
In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by
the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople,
 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 3 s .8 gd . per man-shift for holiday pay) were 64 s . . Td. in the weak
 The average weckively. cash earnings of the same classes of work-
people were 326 s . 1. 1. in the
 nded 30th April, 1960
For adult male For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the
average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind
thalf-yearly intervals average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind
at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following
Table:-

|  | Men (21 years and over) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date |  | Value of allowances in kind |
|  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {s. }}$ dii | ${ }_{4}^{\text {d }}$ |




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

## SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

 Employment
It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment
in Great Britain rose during June by 54,000 ( 14 . and $+40,000$ females), thuring number at the end of the month being
and $23,865,000$. The main changes were increases of 24,000 in financial,
cientific and miscellaneous services, 17,000 in distributive trades scinentitic 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 $24,590,000$.

## Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local
Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 254,769 o 249,456 between 12 th June and 10 th July, 1961 , and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 111,143 to 9,094 In 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 wayes for all workers
 espectively, as compared with $125 \cdot 0,95 \cdot 9$ and $130 \cdot 4$ respectively,
t 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 (83419)
during July indicate that about 798000 workers recived an








Retail Prices



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 themselves parties to the disputese waspagout 36,500. The eagregate
time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppage occurred was nearly 177,000 working days. The number of stop
pages which began in the stopsages which began before July were still in progress at the
beginning of the month.
(Nore.-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, disparite
for comparable classes of workpoople employed under similar conditions.)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | third p |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full- } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}$ | Part- time |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Full- } \\ \text { time }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Part- } \\ \text { time }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |
| Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining . Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{gathered} \substack{8,036 \\ 8,395} \\ 8,395 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \\ & 6556 \\ & 653 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41 \\ 508 \\ 508 \end{gathered}$ | 15 27 35 | 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & \begin{array}{c} 286 \\ 386 \\ 302 \\ 308 \end{array} \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { s. d. } \\ 159 \\ 179 \\ 179 & 4 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | 152. |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Grain Milling Cour Confortionery <br> Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fue Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 170 \\ 182 \\ 182 \\ 145 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 130 \\ 132 \\ 142 \\ 149 \\ 158 \\ 158 \\ 157 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 93 <br> 98 <br> 15 <br> 15 <br> 98 <br> 98 <br> 98 <br> 98 |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel (General) $\ddagger$ <br> Steen Castings, etc. $\ddagger$ Lron <br> Copper, Brass and Öther Base Metals |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,555 \\ & 1,075 \\ & \text { 1,136 } \\ & 1,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1136 \\ & \text { 138 } \\ & 388 \\ & 348 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}346 & \\ 318 \\ 318 & 5 \\ 324 & 8 \\ 324 \\ 321 & 7 \\ 3 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1675 \\ & 157 \\ & 152 \\ & 145 \\ & 148 \\ & 147 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 153 \\ 156 \\ 156 \\ 156 \\ 156 \\ 152 \end{array} \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools <br> Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges <br> Textile Machinery and Accessories <br> Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment <br> Office Machinery <br> Industrial Plant and Steelwork <br> Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Watches and Clocks <br> Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus <br> Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appli Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering | ${ }_{56,88}^{18,373}$ | ${ }_{\text {15,889 }}$ | ${ }^{1,422}$ | ${ }_{164}^{457}$ | ${ }_{36}^{63}$ | ${ }^{305} 7$ | ${ }_{129}^{134} 10$ | ${ }_{151}^{156}$ | 70 <br> 65 |  |
| Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment\$ Reilway Carriages and Wagons an | $\begin{array}{r} 238,156 \\ 15,586 \\ 131,558 \\ 8,982 \\ 14,613 \\ 2,142 \end{array}$ |  |  | 2,367 <br> 1,938 <br> 1,938 <br> a <br> 130 <br> 397 | 718 235 461 461 127 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 151 \\ 133 \\ 138 \\ 139 \\ 129 \\ 124 \\ 135 & 0 \\ 135 & 1 \end{array}\right.$ | 192192 <br> 162 <br> 170 <br> 171 <br> 161 <br> 181 <br> 153 | 82 <br> 82 <br> 76 <br> 81 <br> 81 <br> 76 <br> 70 <br> 87 <br> 87 | 117.9 108 103 108 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified <br> Tools and Implements <br> Cutlery <br> Woits, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. <br> Cans and Wire Manufactures <br> Cans and Metal Boxes $\quad$ Pewerliny, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 475 \\ \begin{array}{r} 435 \\ 3,263 \\ 4,94 \\ 4,97 \\ 10,834 \end{array} \\ 10, \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ \begin{array}{c} 416 \\ 552 \\ 352 \\ 3423 \\ 1,1031 \\ 3,587 \end{array} \\ \hline, 58 \end{array}$ | 287 287 398 319 318 308 301 310 310 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 119 \\ & 119 \\ & 1192 \\ & 1128 \\ & 128 \\ & 137 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 8 80 80 87 90 77 77 73 83 88 79 79 | 81 8 <br> 82 8 <br> 109  <br> 100  <br> 90  <br> 9 3 <br> 94 0 <br> 102 8 |

[^1][^2](Nort.-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 show 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.)

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Aver } \\ \text { thir }}}{ }$ |  | r |  |  |  | our | carnins |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | ${ }_{\substack{\text { (21) } \\ \text { Men }}}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | Girs | ${ }_{(21)}^{\text {Men }}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Youths } \\ \text { and }}}$ |  |  | Girls |
|  |  |  | (ime | (time |  |  |  | ( Full- | ${ }_{\text {Part- }}^{\substack{\text { Part- } \\ \text { time }}}$ |  |
| Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Ouarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & \text { s5: } \\ & 53.6 \\ & \hline 56.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & 46 \cdot \\ & 47.1 \\ & 43.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours } \\ = \\ 40.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | Hours | $\begin{gathered} 67.8 \\ \hline 78: 8 \\ 78:-1 \end{gathered}$ | 40.9 45.7 48.3 | ${ }_{45 \text { ¢ }} \times$ | d. | d. |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling $\quad$ 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 Other Drink Industries Tobacco | 49.7 $48: 8$ 49.5 48.7 52.2 $45 \cdot 2$ 47.7 49.7 48.3 47.3 47.4 45.7 45.3 | $44 \cdot 9$ 44,9 44.5 46.3 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 40.5 40.5 40.5 30.3 30.5 41.5 41.5 41.9 |  | $40 \cdot 3$ 42.6 $41: 3$ 42.3 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.8 40.0 40.5 41.5 $41 \cdot 6$ |  | $44 \cdot 5$ 34.7 36.7 35.7 35 35.9 39.7 38.7 31.5 43.5 40.1 30.1 43.6 43 |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel <br> Lubricating Oils and Greases <br> Chemicals and Dyes Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Mate Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. |  |  | $39 \cdot 5$ 39.5 30.4 39.7 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.4 40.7 |  | $\begin{gathered} \overline{41.1} \\ \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 41.7 \\ 41.2 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 27.3 27.1 38.7 $28 \cdot 9$ $28 \cdot 9$ |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel (General) $\ddagger$ <br> Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. $\ddagger$ <br> Light Metals. Copper, Brass <br> Opper, Brass and Other Base Metals |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39.7 \\ & 38.9 \\ & 39.9 \\ & 39.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{9}{40 \cdot 6} \\ 40.5 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90: 3 \\ & 77.8 \\ & 88: .3 \\ & 80: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47: 0 \\ & 40.6 \\ & \text { in } \\ & 40.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 0.058 \\ & \text { a3: } \\ & 45: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{27.5 \\ \text { 32. } \\ 30.1}}{\overline{-1}}$ |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools <br> Metal-working Machine Tools <br> Industrial Engines ... Accessories <br> Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment . . Office Machinery Other Machinery <br> Industrial Plant and Steelwork <br> Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified <br> Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery <br> Insulated Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus <br> Domestic Electric Appli Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . Marine Engineering | ${ }_{47}^{46.6}$ | ${ }_{42}{ }^{42} \cdot 7$ | ${ }_{38}^{41.6}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20} \cdot 7$ | = | ${ }_{7}^{78 \cdot 7}$ | 37 | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 4}$ | 38.0 ${ }^{37}$ | = |
| Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle ManufacturAing .oft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment§ Railway Carriages and wagons an Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 42 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 47.4 \\ 47.2 \\ 46.0 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 4 \\ \text { 40.5. } \\ \text { 42: } \\ \text { an } \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 20 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 22: 3 \\ 20.3 \\ 20.4 \\ 21.5 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 40 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ = \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.8 \\ & 81.7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 76.1 \\ & 80.6 \\ & 72.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 8 \\ & 39.6 \\ & 39.1 \\ & 35 \\ & 38.6 \\ & 37.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.9 \\ & 50.1 \\ & 50.6 \\ & 48.4 \\ & 55.2 \\ & 47.3 .2 \end{aligned}$ | 47.1. 41.1 $43: 8$ at: 39.2. $45 \cdot 7$ | 33.1 $32 \cdot 3$ $30 \cdot 4$ |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Implements <br> Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, $\dot{\text { Screws, }}$, $\dot{\text { Rivets, }}$, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified | $\qquad$ |  | 40.0. 37.5 39.7 40.0 30.0 38.4 39.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 3 \\ & 22: 3 \\ & 21: 5 \\ & 21: 6 \\ & 21: 6 \\ & 21: 6 \\ & 21: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 2 \\ & 79.2 \\ & 80.1 \\ & 78: 4 \\ & 78.0 \\ & 81.3 \\ & 78 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 3.5 \\ 38.1 \\ 39.1 \\ \text { se: } \\ 38 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 8 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | 产: 47.5 |  |

[^3]| Industry | Averaze number of hours worked* in thethird pay-week in April, ,966, by the workers coverere by the returns rececived |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings* in the third pay- week in April, 1961, by the workers covered by the returns received <br>  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mon } \\ \text { over } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youth } \\ \text { hors } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Girls | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youth } \\ \text { Rods } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Girls |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {coll }}^{\substack{\text { Full- } \\ \text { time }}}$ | (tart- |  |  |  | Full- | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Part- } \\ \text { fime }}}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of Man-made Fibres <br> Seaving of Cotton, Linen ond Cotton, Flax and Män-made Fibres <br> Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres <br> Jute <br> Rope, Twine and Nët Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods <br> Lace. <br> Narrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Other Textile Industries |  |  | Hours <br> $40 \cdot 9$ <br> 40.0 <br> 40.5 <br> an: <br> 30.3 <br> 39.1 <br> 39.2 <br> 38.8 <br> 30.4 <br> 39.1 <br> 39.1 <br> 30.8 <br> 39.3 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur .. | $\begin{aligned} & 47: 1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 47: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40: 20: 0 \\ & 39 \cdot[ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 22 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{41.6} 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.7 \\ & \text { 68:7 } \\ & \hline 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{38.8 \\ 33.1}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 9 \\ & 41: 96 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{27.8}$ |
| Clothing and Footwear <br> Weatherproof Outerwear <br> Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear <br> Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. <br> Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Milinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 45: \\ 43: 6 \\ 43: 5 \\ 43: 9 \\ 24: 7 \\ 44: 1 \\ 44: 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 2 \\ & 34.0 \\ & 34.6 \\ & 34.6 \\ & 33.1 \\ & 33.1 \\ & 33.2 \\ & 32 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 43.6 44.1 44.4 42.0 44.8 49.0 44.8 |  |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery <br> Cement <br> Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 1 \\ & 477 \\ & 77.8 \\ & 51: 6 \\ & 51: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 0 \\ & 38: 6 \\ & 40.6 \\ & 40 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 5 \\ & 22 \cdot 7 \\ & 20 \cdot 7 \\ & 20 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an } \\ & \text { o } \\ & 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73.1 \\ & 70.6 \\ & 776: 6 \\ & 71.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 3 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 44: 8 \\ & 41: 4 \\ & 41: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 44.9.9 435 45.4 $46 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 32: \\ 42: 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \end{array} \\ & \hline, ~ \end{aligned}$ | 34.8 and 26.5 $=$ |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baiskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 6 \\ & 44 \cdot 6 \\ & 54: 1 \\ & 52.1 \\ & 47.6 \\ & 47 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12.3 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an: } \\ 221 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42:-1 \\ & 40: 7 \\ & 40 \cdot 4 \\ & 40 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $64 \cdot 8$ $\begin{gathered}97.8 \\ 72.3 \\ 76.7 \\ 67.9 \\ -68 \cdot 0\end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 44.70 .7 \\ & 44.0 \\ & 42.0 \\ & 41.6 \end{aligned}$ | $33 \cdot 9$ as:8 28.2 $26 \cdot 5$ |
| 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 $\quad \ddot{\text { Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50.7 \\ 487 \\ 47.7 \\ 46.1 \\ 46.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 0 \\ & 44: 4 \\ & 41: 4 \\ & 43: 4 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 0 \\ & 40.5 \\ & \text { i0. } \\ & 41 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 81: \\ & 41: 4 \\ & 11: 5 \\ & 42: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 43: 41: s3: 43:8 44 |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber <br> inoleum, Leather Ciloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 6.6 \\ & 49.6 \\ & 48.2 \\ & 98.2 \\ & 47.3 \\ & 47.6 \end{aligned}$ | $44 \cdot 6$ 44.5 43.1 43.1 an 44.7 44.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \\ & 40.9 \\ & 38.9 \\ & 38.6 \\ & 33: 6 \\ & 30: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $21 \cdot 6$ an: an an an 21: 21.5 21.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \cdot 3 \\ & 67.2 \\ & 68.1 \\ & 63.6 \\ & 76.6 \\ & 76.3 \\ & 71.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 43.4 \\ & 34.5 \\ & 33.8 \\ & 38.2 \\ & 35: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 2 \\ & 41.5 \\ & 42.9 \\ & 43.1 \\ & 44.30 \\ & 43.8 \\ & 42 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 42: 4 \\ & 44: 5 \\ & 44: \\ & 48: 0 \\ & 38: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $31 \cdot 4$ 20.9 22: as 32.8 29.7 29.8 |
| Construction | 50.1 | $46 \cdot 7$ | 40.2 | 8.0 | - | 68.8 | ${ }^{34 \cdot 8}$ | 40.5 | 40. | - |
| Gas, Electricity and Water <br> Gas <br> Water Supply | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 5 \\ & 49.5 \\ & 46 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 4 \\ & 43: 2 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{39 \cdot 1} 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 2 \\ & 18: 4 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | = | $\begin{aligned} & 69.7 \\ & 64: 8, \\ & 64: 8 \end{aligned},$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40: 5 \\ & 40: 5 \\ & 46 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{49}^{49.1}$ |  | - |
| Transport and Communication (except Railways and Sea Transport) Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) ort and Inland Water Transport $\ddagger$ Air Transport ther Transport and Communication§ : | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 3 \\ & \hline 6: 6 \\ & \text { fa: } \\ & 48: 9 \\ & 48 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 2 \\ & 44: 7 \\ & 44: 7 \\ & 43: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 9 \\ & 30 \\ & 40 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 10.1 \\ & 27.6 \\ & 21 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{41 \cdot 2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47.0 \\ & \text { 43.0. } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 44 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 59.0 43.1 43.5 45.6 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 43: 8 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 38: 3 \\ & 41: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 29.1 |
| Certain Miscellaneous Services <br> Laundries <br> Dry Cleaning . <br> Motor Repairers, Garages, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes <br> Repair of Boots and Shoes |  | $\begin{gathered} 44 \cdot 7 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { 43: } \\ \hline 3: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 30: 9 \\ & 41: 8 \\ & 41: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { 22: } \\ & \text { 20: } 52 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 41 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ & 67 \% \\ & 67: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 30 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 3: 9 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 37 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { 39:20. } \\ & 39 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public Administration <br> National Government Service (except where included above)ll National Health Services ${ }^{\text {II }}$ ** | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 6 \\ & 45 \cdot 4 \\ & 44: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 42 \cdot 2 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in: } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | 41-9 | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 5 \\ & 62520 \\ & 620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 39.0 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46: 5 \\ & 47.7 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | 39.3 31:8 $42 \cdot 2$ |  |

[^4]such ars shese fifurides relateot to miminority of Government ind istrial emplo oeses. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services


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


 April, 1901 appount





## Workers Included

Workers Included
Manual workers in the hospital service were defined as all staff
within the purview of the Ancillary Stafts Council and other manual within the eurview of the Ancillary Staffs council and other manual
staft such as engineering craftsmen and electricians.
ployees, 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 workers only, i.e.,
and over), except:
(a) thone classififed as part-time workers, i.e., in the case of hospital
workers those whose employment ordinarily involves service for workers those whose employment ordinarily involves service fo
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.
late arrival were to be disregarded.)
The total numbers of all men and women (excluding part-ime
workers) covered by the hospital returns receeved were 61,677 and
70844 respectively (see the workers) covered by the hospital returns received were 61,674 an)
70,844 respectively
The difee the Thable on pace 327 of this GAZTIT),
(setween these figures and the numbers of full-time hospital workers to whom the enquiry into distribution of earnings was limited (see second 1 able below indicates that 1,528 of the
men (2.4 per cent.) and 2,55 of the women (3.6 per cent.) did no
work their full recogisised hours, of work during the pay-week work their full recognised hours of
because of sickness, absenteism, etc.
Definition of Earnings
The information about distribution of earnings related to total
earnings, before deductions in respect of income tax or of the carrkigs, ceorer deductions in respect of income tax or of the
werkers contributions to the national insurance schemes. The
earnings related to all classes of manual workers including unskiled earnings related to all classes of manual workers including unskilied
workers as well as operatives in skilled occupations: they yrepesent
the actual earnings in in the week specified, inclusive of payments for the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments fo
overtime, night-work, etc. Information was sought under 31 range-bands of weckly carnings
as shown in the first Table below, with separate columns for men
and women.

Number of Returns Received
Enquiry forms were sent to Hospital Management Committees
(Boards of Management in Scotland) Boards of Governors of (Boards of Management in Scotland), Boards of Governorrs
TTaching Hospitats and the Northern Irraland Hospitals Authorit
for completion in respect of the hospitals and other establishment for completion in respect of the hospitals and other establishment
under their respective control. The total number of returns senn under their respective control. The total number of returns sent
to Hospita Authorities was 499 covering an estimated number of
3,200 hospitals and other establishments. The number of usable 3,
returns received in time for tabullation was 449 and covered a
estimated number of 2,950 hospitals and other establishments The total number of full-time workers covered by the tabulate returns was 128,435 .

PAPER ROLLS are geare to AUTOMATION


The Results The distribution of weckly carnings in the third pay-week in Apri, 1961, the numbers covered by the returns received, average
earnings in the pay-wek selected and the percontae of workers
whose aarning were wat or above the average are given in the Tables below.

| Range of Earrings | ${ }_{\text {F }}^{\text {Full-time Men }}$ (21 years and over) |  | (tallime Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers* | Percentage* | Numbers | Percentage |
|  | (see footrote ¢ ) |  | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ \text { che } \\ 15,698 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.07 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.84 \\ 24 \cdot 38 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 45.08 177 7.77 2.78 $1: 58$ 0.53 0.55 0.14 0.06 0.06 |
|  |  |  | (see footnote $\dagger$ ) |  |
| *The symbol "-" indicate but less than 0.01 per cent.". <br> +107 men ( 0.18 per cent.) earned less than 97 and 63 women ( 0.09 per cent) <br> +107 men ( 0.18 per cent.) earned less than earned $f 16$ 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. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (2) $\begin{gathered}\text { Full-time Men } \\ \text { (21) years and ove }\end{gathered}$ |  | me Women |
| Numbers Covered |  | 60,146 |  | 68,289 |
| Average Earnings |  | ${ }_{2}^{538}{ }_{5}^{\text {d }}$ |  | ${ }_{154}^{\text {s }}$ d ${ }_{9}$ |
| Number of workers at or above the average expressed as a covered. |  | \% 38.5 |  | \% 41.3 |
| Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile |  |  |  |  |
| Expressed as a percentage of the <br> median:- Lowest decile <br> Lower quartile Highest decile |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \% \\ 88 \cdot 9 \\ 89.7 \\ 1145 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \hline 84.4 \\ \text { on } \\ \text { 10:.4. } \\ 122: 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

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 employment an error occurred on page out of the issue of this
GAzFITT for May, 1961, when the number shown as entering apprenticeships in the betting industry during 1960 was 21 (16 boys
and 5 sirls). The correct number should be boys; 13 of the boys
and and 5 girls). The correct number should be 2 boys; 13 of the boys
and 1 girl entered apprenticeships in other industries ; the eremaining
boy

Minstry of Labour Gazette August, 1961

## FOURTH REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON PRICES PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES



Mintrity of Labour Garetele Augsst, 1961

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1960 has
recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command recently been pubbished by H.M. Stationery Oilice as a Command
Papar (Cmnd. 1439), price 15 s . 6 . (16s. . . including postage).
The introduction to the Repori notes that the publication of The introduction to the Report notes that the publication of
thre major reports during 1960 Albemarle, Anderson and
Crew Crowther-did much to increase public interest in the objectives common thread. All warere concernene. These three reports had a
of the education the frontiors of the education service in the vital age-range of 14 to 20, and have
much fortififed the aim of the Ministry to porvide so rich a variety of
ways to continue education, both formal and informal, after ways to continue education, both formal and informal, after
leaving schooo that all vocational needs are met and all talents and
interests interests are encol
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 The year 1960 saw the introduction of a major reform in the
training of teachers. This was the triee--eear course in general
traing colleges which began in September. Side by side with training colleges which began in september. Sides
this development has been the programme for the exasive expansion
of the colleges thenselves involing the authoristion between the summers of 1995 and 1960 of 24,000 additional places in three
phases of $12,000,4,000$ and 8,000 . The latter phase was considered
 classes were to be eliminated by 1970 and the way left open for
further advance By the end of 1960 building work had been
statted 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. II planning the expansion procramme, which, says the 1962. In planning the expansion pragramme, , hich, says
Report, will double the existing capacity of the colleges and is
roughly equal in terms of place to the provision of eight new ropughy, equal in terms of places to the provision of eight new
universities, great emphasis has been placed onsize, More than
60 per cent. of future students will be trained in colleges accommo60 per cent. of future students will be trained in colleges accom mo-
dating between 400 and 50 students (hititerto 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, Lond
London and Liverpool areas, and at Coventryy, Loughborough,
Leeds, Shefield, Exeter and Bangor, will be larger still. GoldLeeds, Sheffield, Exeter and Bangor, will be larger still. Golld-
smith's College, in London, is being expanded to take over 1,000
students. students. Another important facet of the programme has been the need
for training specialist teachers for the secondary schools, especially for triaining specialist teachers for the esecondary schools, especially
in thio practical subject of physical education, housecrat and
handicrafts. It has already been possibie to establish large, wellequipred departments in these subjects in a number of selected
general training colleges, over 2,000 places having been provided general training colleges, over 2,000 places having been provided
for specilists in physical education and 1,700 for handicaft
specialists. Plans to enlarge substantially and to re-equip existing specialists. Plans toy enlarge substantially and to te-equip exicisting
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 increasing elforts 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. planned with the needs of older sudents particulariy inc mind
These students bring to teaching maturity and experiecce from
other walks of life and are of great value to the profession othher walls of life and are of great value to the profession. Large
centre of population were chosen for sites, so that access sould be
easy by road or rail. By the end of the year preparations were centres of population were chosen for sites, so that access would be
easy by raod or rail. By the end of the year prearations were
complete for the openingearly in 1961 of a p permanent day college
at Brentwood and of other colleges in improvised premises at
 for the opening in September, 1961, of further day colleges in
London, Wolverhampton and Newcasti-eupon-Tye
The intake of non-graduate student $n$ int teacher raining colleges London, Wolverhampton and Newcastie-upon- Yyne.
The intake of non-gratuate students into teacher rtaining colleges
in 1960 was 17,500 , compared with 16,300 the previous year. 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 maintained schools in England and Wales, about 20,000 more than
the previous year. Within that total there were signififant 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 of about 50,00 in the number orl pupils aged 15 or more suer
school. The trend is shown clearly by the rise in the number of
pupilis maintined schools at the ages of 15,16 and 17 , which
has sone up by roughly 50 per cent. between 1956 and 1960 . has gone up by roughly 50 per cent. between 1956 and 1960 .
The number of new schools occupied during 1900 was 415 .
These, together with extensions to existing premises, provided These, together with extensions to existing premises, provided
nearly 217,000 new places, roughty on-third
and about two-thirds in pecondary 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 $24 \cdot 2$ to $21 \cdot 7$. 40 again showed a decrease, from the 1959 figire 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 $62 \cdot 9$ compared with $64 \cdot 2$ a year earlier.
The estimated number of full-time teac
The estimated number of full-time teachers employed in main
tained schools (other than nursery and special schoools) at 1 st January, 1961, was 274,400 compared with 269,290 in 1960 and
246,80 in 1956 . The number of men teachers since 195 has
increased 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 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 thar this high rate of wastage increased slightly the indications are
during 1960.
Further Education
Further Education
The five-year technical college expansion programme made good
progress. By the end of the year the total value of building projects progress. By the end of the yanr the total palue of building projects
completed was $£ 27$ million and it was expece that by the of of
the five years a 31 st March, 1961 , the full $£ 70$ million of building work planned would have ebeen started.
advanced courses in establishments of further education, roughly
full-time and sandwich courses. Sirce the White Paper on Tech-
nical Education in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, nical Ed Eucation in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZFTTE for March,
1956, page 93 , students in sandwich courses at all levels have
increased fourfold to a total of about 10,00 . Of these over 8,000 increased fourfold to a total of about 10,000 . Of these over 8,000
were studying science and technology at advanced Ievels. The
number of students enrolled for the Diploma in Technology in the
 1960 students who had been awarded the Diploma numbered 344
The number of Colleges of Avvanced Tecchnolog rose to nine with
the designation of the Bristol College of Technology in Sentember the designation of the Bristol College of Technology in September,
1900. The total number of thir students atending full-time and
sandwich courses in $1959-60$ was over 9.000 . In accordance with sandwich courses in $1955-60$ was over onooo. In accord-ince with
spesent plans for development this number is expected to rise to present plans for development this number is expected to rise to
some 1, ,ooo and the desirability of further expansion was being
considered during the year. considered during the year.
One of the developments hoped for as a result of the White
Paper "Better Opportunities in Technical Education", issued in Paper "Better (Opportunities in Technical Education" issued in
January, 1961 (see the issue of this GAzETrE for February, page 4)
is a substantial increase in the number of youn is a substantial increase in the number of young workers given day
release faicilities. The proportion sor ereased in the 15 to 17 age
groups has only just begun to rise for the first time in the last groups has only just begun to rise for the first time in the las
five years.
The number of full-time teachers in establishments of further and the number of mathematics and science graduates increased
ay 370 . Special School Since 1945 the number of special schools has increased by 55 per
cent., the number of pupis in them by 71 per cent. and the number
 awaewiting pecaces in special schools declined by a limber of cor suod to a
total of 15,300 . Of this total, 11,900 were educationally subnormal total of 15,300 . Of this total, 11,900 were educationally subnorma
and 900 maladjusted. T The report says that for categories other
than these two, the total number of places is rearder 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 the children on the waiting lists are usually there for only a shor
time.
For the first time it became possible for non-teaching staff alea For the first time it became possible for non-teaching staff already
working, or intending to work, in boarding schooos and homes for
 field, two one-year courses and reftresher courses became available for house-staff during 1960
Youth and Adult Services
The report of the Albemarle Committee on the youth service was
pubbished in February, 1960. On the day of its publication the published in February, 1960. On the day of its publication the
Minister of Education accepted its main recommendations. By
 most of them out. A Youth Service Development Council was
set up building progammes of $£ 3$ million for $1960-62$ and of
$£ 4$ million for $1962-63$ were announcedi $a$ National Colle \&4 million for $1962-63$ were announced, a National College for
the Training of Youth Leaders was established and grants amount the Training of Youth Leaders was established and grants amount-
ing to about $£ 200000$ made to national voluntary youth organisa-
tions. 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 proved to be controversial, but but the end of of its recommenthe Governitiont
had announced a relaxation, costing $£ 10$ million a year, by way of radical revision in the means tests for awards to to students, and had
accepted a number of other recommendations. In addition accepted a number of other recommendations. In addition
reducing parental contributions it was decided that awards would
ravilable automatically to students admitted to first be aving parente automaticiclly to students admitted to first degree
courses at universities who had two G.C.E. passes at Advanced 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. Would be discontinued after 1962.
The number of student 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 educaincreases in the number of new major awards made by local educa-
tion authorities both to students at universities and for full-time
courses at technical colleges, where numbers rose by 18 per cent. courses at technical colleges, where numbers rose by 18 per cent.

The Central Advisory Council for Education (England) Volume II of the Council's report " $15-18$ " (the Crow ther report)
provides evidence to suport 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 Overas was set up during the year as part of a drive, following the Common-
wealth 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 the Council is to promote a climate of opinion in which periods
of service overseas are recognised as an asset in a teaching carer.

## Finance

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


 These Regulations, which became operative on ist July, 1961 ,
and will remain in force until 31st March, 1963, raise the basic and will remain in force until 31st March, 1963, raise the basic
salary scales. of teachers employed by education authorities and
reduce the lenoth of scales bly reduce the lenth of scales by verying degrees. The following Table illustrates as they
The changes in the The following Table illustrates the changes in the scales as they
affect the lorgest groups of teachers (selected from the eight basic
salary scales) compored with the corresponding scales in operation salary scaless compare
at 1st January, 1960 .
Salary scales operative from:-
1st January, 1960
1st July, 1961
First or Second Class honours graduates and teachers holding
equivalent qualifications who are employed in secondary schools:$\begin{array}{cc}£ 780 \text { to } £ 1,400 \\ \text { in } 17 \text { years } & \begin{array}{c}£ 840 \text { to } \\ \text { in } 10 \text { years }\end{array}\end{array}$
Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications,
with addition for teaching in secondary schools:with addition for teaching in secondary schools:-

$$
710 \text { to } £ 1,180
$$

in 17 years
ino to 1,330
in 12 years
(The extra allowance paid to ordinary graduates teaching in
secondary schools is increased from $£ 80$ to E 90 ). Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifications,
without additions for teaching in secondary schools:$\begin{array}{cc}£ 630 \text { to } £ 1,100 & £ 680 \text { to } £ 1,240 \\ \text { in } 17 \text { years } & \text { in } 12 \text { years }\end{array}$
Non-graduate primary teachers with three years' training:-
$£ 545$ to $£ 1,000$
$£ 560$ to $£ 1,070$ $\begin{array}{cc}£ 545 \text { to } £ 1,000 & \begin{array}{c}£ 560 \text { to } £ 1,070 \\ \text { in } 19 \text { years } \\ \text { in } 14 \text { years }\end{array}\end{array}$
The increases which individual teachers will receive on their basic
scales under the new Regulations, depending on the length of scales under the new Regulations, depending on the length of
service, will range from \&60 to $£ 477$ for for honours graduatess , 50 oto
$£ 290$ for ordinary graduates; $£ 15$ to $£ 195$ for non-graduate primary teachers.
The extra payments given to teachers in posts of special responsi-
bility (head teachers, principal teachers, special assistants, etc.) are also increased. These praymentts, which, areecial asceivedistants, 27 per cr.) cent.
of all teachers in Scotland ranse from $£ 50$ to $£ 1.585$ under the new of all teachers in Scotland, range from $£ 50$ t $£ 1,588$ nnder the new
Regulations compared with the previous range
Head $£ 40$ to $£ 1,350$. *S.I. 1961 No. 1178 (S.71). H.M. Stationery OFice: price 6. (st. indility

## SPACE-SAVING LOCKERS

lyuorl nis elnita CONSULT BAWN

The "TWIN" occupies $372 \%$ less wall space.
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7 -lever lock available. In single units or nests of two or three.
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and in other sizes. PRICE: 63.15 .0 per person.

## W.BBBAWN

 Scottish Certiticate of Education now have their responsibility
allowances calculated in the same way as the responsibility allow-
ances previously payable to teachers in in senior secondary schools. ances previously payable to teachers in senior secondary schools,
The ofllowing Table shows the changes in the basic salary scales
and the reduction in the length of the scales for tenchers in and the reduction in the length of the scales for teachers in further
education:Salary scales operative from:- $\qquad$
 Group IB
3rd class honours
graduate doing intermediate

Group II | e850-f1,550 |
| :---: |
| in 19 years | Group II

Ordinary graduate or equivalent
or other lower cualified or other lower quivalified
teacher doing intermediate £725- $£ 1,270$
in 17 years
£910- $£ 1,750$
in 12 years work Group III
Non-graduate teache $\qquad$ £635-£1,150
£685- $£ 1,290$
in 13 years
Non-graduate teacher (includ
ing a Diploma holder) $£ 635-£ 1,150$
in 18 years years The less well quadififed teachers in Group III do not advance
beyond $£ 1,070$, the salary appropriate to the tenth year of service beyond $£ 1,070$, the salary appropriate to the tenth year of service.
All these teachers receive a further $£ 65$ if they have an approve teaching qualification or have taken an approved teacher training
course.
 increased additions to these scales varying from $£ 40$ to $£ 520$
according totheir responsibilities, compared with previous additions
of $£ 35$ to $£ 455$. Princoipals of further education centres are eligible for salaries
ranging from a scale of $£ 1,500$ to $£ 1,80$ in a small centre dealing
 (previously $£ 1,320$ to $£ 1,575$ and $£ 2,73$ respectively). Similarl
the salaries of depute principals range from $£ 1,30$ to $£ 1,60$, to
t 2,540 (previously $£ 1,195$ to $£ 1,450$ to $£ 2,185$. These salaries mat



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-the arrangements agreed upon for application in the nationalised
industries. These industries employ oper $1,750,000$ workers. Thdustries. These industries employ over $1,750,000$ workers.
The booklet does not attempt to ly down any particular patern
which redundancy arrangements should take. It identifies three which redundancy arrangements should take. It identifies three
basic objectives which many or the arrangements already made
seek to accomplish, $i$ i.e. to prevent redundancy by the forwar basic objectives which many of the arrangements arready mad
seek to accomplish, i.e. to prevent redundancy by the forward
planning of labour revuirements planning of labour requirements; to make advance plans for
dealing with possible redundancy and to ensure that the worker dealing with possible redundancy and to ensure that the worker
concerned know what these are and to make special provision to
reduce the hardships caused to individuals. reduce the hardshhins caused too indivividuals.
Examination of the 236 policies of indiv about three-quarters of them contained arrangements for consulta-
tion with employes tion with employeess' representatives in the event of redoundancy
about a quarter referred to measures that the companies would about a quarter referred to measures that the companies woul
take to suport the required level of production in order to keep
dismissals to a minimum, and four out of every five stated that in 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 and surplus employes stransferred wherever possible to other work
within the factory, firm or group; a number of them specified the within the factory, firm or group; a number of them specified the
matters to be taken into account in deciding who was to be dis
missed; just over halt the companies provided a right of apeal missed; just over half the companies provided a right of appeal
three-quarters of them promised some form of assistance in getting empe-quarters of them promised some form of assistance in getting
Ministry of Labour (incluning giving advance onotification 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 employess and 67 of the 366 policies examined provided
for the On severance payments, the booklet says that about 90 of the 23 firms have made some provision. A small but increasing numbe
(most of them larger firms made severance ranats in the form of
weekly payments. weekly payments. This did not affect unemployment benefif
provided that the amount thus received, together with the singl proviced that the amount thus received, together with the single
person's rate of unemployment benefit, did not exceed two-tird of
the earnings lost. Lump sum severance payment twere usually the earnings lost. Lump sum severance payments were usually
related to length of service and did not normally attract tincome tax 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 had closed down completely additional notice and/or severance
payments were given. These covered nearly 80 per cent. of the patmens were given. These covered nearly 80 per cent. of the
total number of workers affected.
In private industry practices and In private industry practices and policies on an industry-wide
basis are not common. Where they exist, hheir purposes is suually
to establist basis are not common. Where they exist, their purpose is usualy
to estatish general principles. It is then for the companies and
employees' representatives to work out the application of these employess' representatives to work out the application of these
principles on the basis of the individual firm or unit. Arrangements in the nationalised industries are concerne
very much the same questions as those in private industry.

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$\star$ Parts lists
$\star$ Production control sheets
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$\star$ Stores records
$\star$ Accounts sheets
$\star$
$\star$ Bills of quantity
$\star$ Statistics, reports,
$\star$ Statistics, reports, etc.
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Minstry of Labour Gazette August, 1961
REPORT OF INQUIRY INTO OPERATION OF TRUCK ACTS
Repeal of the Truck Acts, 1831-1940, and their replacement by
egislation adapted to modern conditions are among the recomlegislation adapted to modern conditions are among the recom-
mendations of the Committee on the Truck Acts, whose Report
has been published by has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 11s. 9d. (2s. 1d. including postage).
The Committee, Q.C., was appointed by Mr. Iain Macleod, then Minister of Labour for August, 1959, page 297, and September, 1959, page 335) to "consider in the light of present day conditions the operation of
the Truk Acts, $1831-1940$, and related legislation and to make
recomendations." recommendations."
The Committee state in their Report that they appreciate the
force of the argument put to them that the Truck Acts should be woished and not replaced by fresh legislation, " but", they add, we do not think that the time has come when all protection ca
safely be withdrawn ". They point out that they have been unable oo obain any figures to show the extent of the protection afforded 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 Even where there was joint machinery it would in many cases be
unsuitable to deal with all the dificulties that might arise The
Ministry of Labour estimated that the wages and conditions of Ministry of Labour estimated that the wages and condititons of
service of something like two-thirds of employed persins 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 rece and four million workers, whose conditions were contained in
he contracts which they made individually with their employers. "For these reasons", the Committee state, "we have come to the
conclusion that to abandon all statuory protection would be be
premature On the other hand the Truck of date end hinder or even prevent employers and warkers from making arrangements which seem to them mutually convenient, and
which are clearly unobicetionable 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.".
In recol wmending new legistation to replace the Truck Acts, the ayment of wages in kind. While emphasising that they did not suggest that there should be any development of paying in kind,
they thought heat it was wrong to make unlawful the provision of
dditional benefits and allowances over and above the cash wage, aey thought that it was wrong to make unlawful the provision of
additional benefis and allowances veer and above the cash wage, n 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 obe paid in cash. Undder this
definition wages included almost anything that a worker received definition wages included almost anything that a worker received
by way of reward for his services To resolve the diffculty, the
Commyitee propose that "wages " should be defined as the cash wages payable to workers under their contract of service, such
wages st be paid in cash, or in one of the forms permitted by the ayment of Wages Act, 1960 . On the subject of deductions from wages the Committee point
out that the genera effect of the Truck Acts is that no deductions
other than those required or permitted by Statutu can be made from

## 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) Regultations, 1961 made mbe the Minister ort Labour on 31st July
Most of the requirements will come into operation after a perio of six mot month, buirements will come requiring into operation after a period
disuse of ionising radiations in factories have been effective and since The Pemp ations impose requrene The Retulations impose requirements for safeguarding the health which the Factoriens Actspapply, who may may be exponeder to piocesinisio
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 of the exposure of workers to such radiations, the adequate
shielding of sources of ionising radiations and instuction for
workers likely to be exposed to them about the hazards involved 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 Regulations include requirements for the medical supervision of
workers, and for the wearing of film badges to measure personal
doses received. doses received.
The Regulations have been drawn up in the light of numerous Sservations received after the publicition of tho prele oiminary drafts
and two statutory drafts (see the issue of this GazerTe 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 Commitee and an ad hoc expert Committtece appointed to advive the Chief Inspector
of Factories on the subject, by the Advisory Panel on Radiological of Factories on the subject, by the Advisory Panel on Radiological
Problems in Industry and by the Ceneral Purposes Committee of
the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee. Copiesoctive Substances Advisory Committee.
Con be obtainen (S.I. 1961 No. 1470) can
from H.M. Stationery Office, (Srice 9 d . (11d. including postage). (83419)

Che wages of Truck Act workers. The evidence they received
showed that there are many deductions which appear desirable to
moloyers and workers, but which cannot law employers and workers, but which cannot lawfulty be madiabe even
on a consensual basis. The Committee are of the deductions to which the worker has consented are not, genereally speaking, objectionable at all, and they recommend that thene legaisla-
tion torerplace the Truck Acts should have the effect of legalising
deductions to which the deductions to which the Acts should have the effect of legeraising
prohibentited by some other Act. If the worker contendse they are protilited by some other Act. If the worker contends that he did
no a great to tribo het hould be entitled to refer the matter
to a local to a local tribunal, consisting of an independent chairman, and an
employers and a w wreres' 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 arievances It seems to us the there seld with any possibie grievances. It seems to us that there should be an
inexpensive expeditious and conclusive method for dealin with inexpensive, expeditious and conclusive method for dealing with
complaints., Awards of these eribunals should be elegally binding,
and the worker should be entitled to sue for the 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 tribals 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 or the Court of Session. Tribunals should have discretion to award
payment of the worker's expenses and those of any witnesses payment of the
called by him.
Other recommendations by the Committee are:-
(1) Fines and deduction
(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 reasonatle. Where a penalty is proposed the
worker should he informed and uless he agres $n$ deduction should worker should be informed and unless he a agrees no doduution should
be made for 10 days. During that time the worker should be entitled to appeal to a a triburnal. 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
Wedve any deduction (2) Employers should be entitled to recover overpayments by
deduction
 averpaid and to the amount of the overpayment. Ine does no
assent the employer should be entitled to refer the matter to the
ribunal tribunal. The worker should be entitled to appeal angainst the
deduction on the ground that he had no assented and the tribunal
should be empowered to (3) In the caseore of cash shortageses, an employer should be entitled
(tecover by to recover by deduction, if permissible undert the worker's terms of amount to be deducted. The worker should be entitited to refer his
case to the tribunal which should have power to disallow or reduce case to the tribunal which should have powwer to disallow or reduce
the deduction to reduce urreasonably large instalments.
(4) No provision should be made for penal sanctions. (4) No provision should be made for penal sanctions.
(5) The proposed leisilation hould be applicable to all, except
merchant seamen employed under a contract of service. (5) The proposed legislation should be applicable to all, exce
merchant seamen, mployed under a contract of service.
(6) The legislation should be made applicable to the Crown. The Comitite also make certain recommendations about
related legislation, including the repal of some, and the possible
amendment of the Wages Councils Act, 1959.

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 metan morks, saw mills and factories in
which articles of wood are manufactures, and The present requirements apply to all chemical works; with regard
to the o 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 ambubulance unless they have made arrangements for one to be obtained when required from a
hospital or other place in telephonic communication with the
factory. The draft Regulations substitute a requirement that a responsible ars ambulance or other means of transport if needed in cases of
an ander
accident or ilness. accident or illness.
Any objection to the draft Regulations, copies of which can be
obtained from H.M. Stationery Office price 3. (Sd. including
postage) and 2 d . (4d.) respectively, should be .ent to the Secretary, 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
竍

Accidents: how they happen and how to prevent them
One in every four reportable factory accidents involves manuaa
handling of goods and materials, and accidents involving transport
of goods and materials are rising handing of goods and materials, whil accidents iustiving r ranspor
of goods and materials are rising while ther cuastions ane
ing or ing or remaining steady. This point is made in the July issue
(No. 48 of "Acidents: how they happen and how to prevent (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. two categories.
Although mush has been done recently to mechanise handling
in industry, over 40,000 reportable accidents arising from manual handling occur every year. A characteristic of handiling accicents
the booket says, is that most are due to relatively simple causes
The best way the booklet says, is that most are duu 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 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 trail transport accidents on factory premises period rail transport accidents on thactory premises remained
approximately steady, other types of transport accounted for an
almost tenfold increase. Workers generaly approximately steady, other types of transport accounted for an
almost tenford increase. Workers generarlly are exposed to traffic
risks which formerl did not exist ind indry, often because
vehicles unsuitable to the factory lay-out are used In all new 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 a far as possibe the use of vehicles in aras where risk
may be heay becaus of congestion Parament is
attached to the training of drivers and to the efficient maintenance

## NATIONAL INSURANCE <br> SUP ANCE

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) Amend particicipation-Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benenits) Amend
ment Regulations, 1961 Under these Regulations, which came
into into operation on 3 sts July, employers can be authorised to use a
simplified procedur for preserving the pension rights of certain
employees moving from one contracted-outemployment to another, employees moving from one contracted out enployment to another
either under the same employer.or covered by the same pension
scheme scheme. Also, Certificates of Assurance can now be mailed by
thenew recorded delivery yervice as an alternative ot registered dost.
Employees contracted-out under the National Insurance Act. Employees contracted-out under the National Insurance Act,
1959, must have pension rights equivalent to the maximum under
the graduated the graduated part of the national insurance scheme safeguarded
when their employment ends. If the employee is omoving to another
contracted-out employment, his equivalent pension rights may be when their employment ends. If the employee is moving to another
contracte-out employment, his equivalent pension rimhts may be
safeguarded by transferring them to the scheme covering the new safeguarded by transferring them to the scheme covering the new
employment, or, if both employments come under the same scheme,
by maintaining the employe's rights in that scheme. In the normal employment, or, if both employments come under the same scheme
by maintaining the employees sirghts in that scheme. In the normal
way, unless both employments are under the same employer and way, unless bothe employments are under the same employer and
covered by the same pension scheme, the Ministry of Pensions and covered by the same pension scheme, the Ministry of Pensions and
National Insurarace must be notified of the change of employment
and sent a certificate issued by the ennion scheme for the new
隹 and sent a certificate issued by the pension scheme for the new
employment showing that the employees sension rights are safe-
guarded. The new Regulations enable the Minister to exempt guarded. The new Regulations enable the Minister to exempt
particular employers from either or both these requirement in
cases where their employees move to contracted-out employment (1) under the same employees move to contracted-out employment coered by a different pension
scheme, $e . g$. movement, on promotion, from a works scheme to scheme, e.g. movement, on promotion, from a works scheme to a
staff scheme, or (2) under a different employer but covered by the

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

## 149th Session of the Governing Body

 The 149th Session of the Governing Body of the InternationalLabour Office was held in Geneva on the 2nd, 3rd, 19 th and 30 th June. Mr. George Lodge, the retiring chairman, took the chair o 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. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. . .
Slater, C.B.,., Under-Scretary, Ministry of Labour. Other
members present from the United Kingdom were the R.t. Hon.
met. 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., Employers' Confederation and MM. Harold Collison, C.B.E.E.,
Member of theTrades Union Congress General Council and General Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and Genera
Secretary of the National Union Agricultural Workers
The following paragraphs indicate the main subjects discussed:-
Ghanaian complaint about the alleged non-observance by Portugal of Convention No. 105
The Governing Body
The Governing Body had before it the complaint filed by the
Government of Ghana under Article 26 of the Constitution to the effect that it was not satisfered that Portugal was secoring effective
ofservance of Convention No 105 concerning the abolition of forced labour in her African toritorires of Mozambiauue, Angola and
Guinea With the agreement of both parties, the Governing Body Guinea. With the agreement of both parties, the Governing Body
decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry under Article 26 of the decided to set
Committee on Freedom of Association
The Governing Body approved five further reports from the
Committee on Freedom of Association. Among the cases deat Committee on Freedom of Association. Among the cases dealt
with were four affecting the United Kingdom. The Committee
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 Nation (S.I .9ivil No. 1378 ) and the Report of the Netatiantions, Insurance
Advisory Committee (House of Commons Paper No. 266 (Session Advisory Com mittee (House of Commons Paper No. 266 (Session
1 cheo 6 ) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4 d .
each ( 6 d . 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 prelimininary draft of the National Insurance (Non-participa-
tion - 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 conregistered post in connection with the issue o.
tracting-out of the graduated pension scheme.
Copies of the e
Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M.
Stationery Office, price 2d. (4d. including postage). The National 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
sth September. Representations should be made in writing and should be sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory
ser

## adjourned untili its next session cases relating to Southern Rhodesia and Singapore, dismissed acase relating to Gambia as not calling for further examination and made recommendations in a case relating further ex to Aden.

African Advisory Composition of the African Advisory Committee was dis-
The comed cussed and it was agreed that the constitutuon Should be a modified
form of the pattern already adooted for the Asian Advisory Comform of the pattern already adopted for the Asian Avvisory Com-
mittee. The United Kingdom Goverment was elected one of the
men Sir Alf of the Commilue.
At a special meeting of the Governing Body on 19 th 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 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. Future Meetings
Among the future meetings fixed were (a) a meeting of Consul-
tants on the Problems of Young Workers: Geneva, 30th October tants on the Problems of Young Workers: Geneva, 30th October/
4th November, 1961; (b) Second Session of the A frican Advisory
 Chairman
Mr. Merani, the Government member for India, was elected
chairman for the year 1961-2.
venicles, which includes regular inspection and periodic thorough can arises from transport.
Desrintions
ces accidents in hand D arise from transport.
Ding and trans of a number of common types of accidents in hand-
lilustrated with drawings and diagrams, and ling and transport are illustrated with drawings and diagrams, and
comment is made on causes and apporonate preationary
neeasures. Remaining sections of the booklet are concerned with measures. Remaining sections of the booklet are concerned with
accidents involving process machinery and electricity.
This quarterly publication of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Inis quarterly publication of H.M. Fractory Inspectorate of the
Ministry of Labour cal be obtaine from H.. Stationery Offic
price 1s. 3d. (1s. 8d. including postage). The present issey


## 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 961, was made on 14 th July by the Minister of Labour under the
Factories Acts, , 937 to 1959 . The purpose of the Order is to
 enacted 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 dangerou he provision of breathing, reviving and risk appaich dangerous
protection of persons working in conftined paces in which date
fumes. fumes are liable to be present. The new Order revokes the Breathing
Apparatus, etc. (Report on Examination) Order, 1949 which on-
tains similar provisions. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961 NNo. 1345) tains similar provisions. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961 (No. 1345)
can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. includan be obtain
ing postage).

Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961
LABOUR OVERSEAS

## France : Social Security-Family Benefits Scheme

In France, family benefits form an appreciable element of the
worrer's total income and there has in recent years been pressure
for increases in tamily allowances etce in order to lessen the worker's total income and there has in recent years been pressure
for increases in family allowances. ett., in order to lessen the
growing difference in standard of living between the fasily man growing difference in standard of living between the family man
and the single worker. This article outines the various provisions
of this scheme and quotes the current rates of benefit payable under of this scheme and quotes the current rates of denefit payable under
them; these amounts have been converted into sterling at the
Exchange Rate of $£ 1=13.82$ NF, rounded up to the nearest
 who pays $14 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~L}$ per cent. of wage
per annum per worker employed.
General Qualifying Conditions
Residence: All residents in metropolitan France are entitled on
behalif of their dependent children to all the benefits of the scheme, benaif ot their dependent children to alit hee benenits of the scheme,
subect to satisfying the prescribed conditions for each particular
benefit Forcigners also benefit. Foreigners also qualify if they have the status of ordinary
or privileged resididents (in mertopolitan France) or if they are in
possession possession of a worker's identity card.
Eployment. The claimant Must normally follow a a ainful
occupation unless unable to work by reason of disability, occupation unless unable to work by reason of disability,
invaridity etc. invalidityty ett. Defintion of Dependent Child: A child is legally considered to be
the dependent child of an addut if that adult is resposible for
maintaining the child, irrespective of blood-relationship, and the the maintaining the child, irrespective of blod-relationshiin, 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 child is either under 15 years of
of age is to some extent fina
ill-health, continued study, etc.

## Benefits Payable

(1) Ante-natal Allowances are paid in three instalments during
pregnancy and are assessed on the basic notional monthly rate of payt, at present 1 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 ost three mirst six months of pregrancy and the total paid in the
Paris region is $£ 3115 \mathrm{~s}$. Paris regiot is $£ 3115 \mathrm{~s}$. .
(2) Maternity Grable on the birth in France of every
child of French nationality child of French nationality or if the child acquires French
nationality with
the three months of birth. The grant is twice the
 and four-thirds of the basic rate for subsequent children ( $£ 22$ 11s. 1 . 1 d.,
Paris) and is paid in two equal instalments, the frist on the birt of
the child and the second, six months after birth if the child is still 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 grant (unless the mother is under 25 years of age, the first child
must te born within tw years of the date of marriage and second
and subsequent children within three years of the birth of the and subsequent
previous child.
(3) Fa
(3) Family Allowances are payable monthly to families with two
or more dependent children at the rate of 22 per cent. of the basic or more dependent children at the rate of 22 per cent. of the basic
notional rate of payt (E3 14s. 4d. Paris) for two children and
33 per cent. of the basic rate for the third and each subsequent 33 per cent. of the basic rate for the third and each subsequent
dependent child (f5 11.9 .. ., Paris). For children over 10 years of
def 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 children, the allowance is increased by 5 per cent. for eeach
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 ccompensatory addition " "o those
. coll allownecs. Since 1 st JJnuarar, 11558 , ther rate of this additional
allowance, which is not subject to provincial differentiation, has allowance, which is not subject to provincial differentiation, has
been, for the second dependent child, 14s. 2 d . per month, and for
the third and subsequent dependent children, $£ 11$ s. 10d. per month.
 is Pi) Single Wage Allowance (which is not subject to income tax)
is pable (a) to all housenolds with only one source of a arred
incon income from paid employment or (b) where the combined monthly
earnins of the houshold do not exceed a specified percentagh of
the "basic rate " $\ddagger$ ( 33 s per cent. of this rate, $i .2 .446 \mathrm{~s}$. 8 d ., is the

 the first two years of marriageg (" " y
of allowances in the Paris area are:

(5) An Allowance for Mothers at Home assists households where,
(as in (4) above), there is only one soourco of income, but, in this
second instance, where the breadwinner is engaged, not in wage
 mainly occupied in looking after the ho home) must have a mio must be
of three dependent children. The allowance (which is subiect to of three dependent childrer. The allowance (which is subject to
income tax) is a percentage of the " basic rate " $\ddagger$ as follows:-
$\left.\begin{array}{lccccc} & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage of } \\ \text { Basic Rate }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Monthly } \\ \text { Allowance }\end{array} \\ £ & \mathrm{~s}\end{array}\right)$
(6) Rent Allowances are payable to persons in receipt of family a prescribed minimum (see (c) below), the premises paid is above not liable tum health and occupation standards and the claimant nor does he receive special allowances to compensate for increases. The allowanceia a a percentage, which varies according
to the size of the family (see to the size of the family (see (a) below), of the differencece between
the rent actually paid (see (b) below), subject to a top limit 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) rent (see (c) below).

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wage } \\ & \text { Earners } \\ & \text { Pe } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non-wage } \\ & \text { Earners } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "Young households" | 40 |  |
| One dependent child | 60 |  |
| Two dependent children | 80 | 32 |
| Three | 90 | 63 |
| Four | 95 | 80 |
| Five ", |  |  |
| Six or more "", | 95 | 95 |

(b) With effect from 11"t July, 1950 , the maximum for rent actually
paid varies between $£ 7$ 0s. 5d. and $£ 11$ 8s. 8d. per month for dwellings constructed before 1 1448, and $£ 19$. 9 d . and $£ 11$ 8s. 8 d ,
per month for dwellings constructed after 1948.
be ine 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
household:-
"Young households"
"Young households"
One dependent child
Two dependent children
Two dependent children
Three
Four
Five
Six ",
For each additional child
Example
Wage earner. Net monthly income $£ 363 \mathrm{~s} .7 \mathrm{~d}$. Two dependent
children. Rent: $£ 7$ 4s.
 therefore rent of $£ 74 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. accepted. Difference between $(b)$ and $(c)=(£ 74 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. and $£ 212 \mathrm{~s} .1 \mathrm{~d})=$.
$£ 4 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. Rent allowance $($ see $(a))=80$ per cent. of $£ 412 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$.
$=£ 3$ 14s. d .
(Certain changes in these rent allowances are expected from
st October, 1961.) (7) A Special Rent Allowance is granted (a) to blind, crippled and elderly parsons whose monthy income (including the rent allowanc
as at () above) doos not exceed $£ 1710$ s. 11 d . (for one to two persons)
 small resurces, whose monthly income (including the ren
allowance as at (6) above does not exceed $£ 142 \mathrm{~s}$. 2 d . In eac
case the supplementary allowance (monthly maximu $£ 58 \mathrm{~s}$. dd case the supplementary allowance (monthly maximum $£ 58 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.
one to two persons; $£ 612 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$., more than two persons. is intended one to two persons; $t 612$ s. 3 a., more than two persons) is intended
to cover approximately 7 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. suitable accommodation, subject to certain qualifying conditions on the basic notional rate of payt. The repayment varies between 135 per cent. and 220 per cent. or this rate, according to area,
categoro of person and sizo of amili,y and is increased by 15 per cent.
to 20 per cent. for each dependent child over three years of age.


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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 slightl increased number
of injuries in 1960 in the mining, trade, finance, service and governof injurirs in 1960 in the minings. trade, finance, service and tovern
ment groups partialy offsen teclines in other industries. The level
of employment was up in all these groups with the exception o ment groups partially offset decclines in other industries. The level
of employment was up in all tese groups with the excetion of
coal mining and other mining activities, excluding metal mining; coal mining and other mining activities, excluding metal mining,
preliminary reports by the Burea of Mine sidicate an increase of
about 10 per cent. in deaths in coal mining. In the case of State prelimint per cent. in death in coal mining. In the case of Stat
and local government activities employment increased by about
5 per cent. as did the volume of work injuries. The rise in injurie 5 per cent. as did the volume of work injuries. The rise in injurie
to Federal Government workers, however, was considerably jreate than the change in employment, a disastrous fire at the Brookly
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 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
reducational devel educational developments, sources of manpower etc. based in part
on brief reports furnished beforehand by participating countries.
oractical 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
announced later.
P Participants should be experienced instructors in vocational
training or te thoroughly acquainted with the training problems
of the industry. One participant from each country should be be 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 wivl compilie the report, of translating and issuing
the documents and of interpett rapporteur who will compile the report, of translatitig and issuing
thed ocuments and of interpetatation in English and French. Travel
and subsistence expenses will have to atd subsistence expenses will have to be borne by participants or
their sponsoring organisations. A participation fee of 30 new
Iren 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

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the May issue of Mont hhe
Iabor Revew gives preliminary estimates of work iniuuries in the
United States in Uabor Review gives preiliminary estimates of work injures in work
United States in 1900. The estimates crate to "disabling
injuries ", which are defined to include temporary as well as injuries, which are deinned to include temporary as well a
permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for
the lene length of one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occcupational disease. Work injuries to pro prietors, self--mposoyed 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 changeg little, hte rate of ocurrence howed an encouraging
deres
 1two. other years, 1957 and 1958 , recorded lower rates.
Included in the total of $1,960,000$ disabling work Includded in the total of $1,960,000$ disabling work injuries in 1960 were about
This was the same figure as as for 1959 , represeating a the worrorker. low
death rate of 22 per 100,000 workers. In addition to fatalities, This was the same nigure as for 1 1s5, representing a record 10 .
death rate of
about 83,000 persors 100,000 workers. In addition to fatalities about 83000 persons suffered injuries resulting in some permanent
disability, including appoximately 1,400 whe were completely
incapacitated from any further gainful employment. In the remainincapacitated from any further gainful employment. In the remain-
ing $1,863,200$
cases the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity ing $1,863,200$ cases the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity
for work for at least one day beyont 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 a a result of disabling work injuries. When allowance is
mis made for the loss of future production resulting from the deatui
and permanent disabilities, the time loss amounted to appoxmately 167 million man-days or the equivalent of a year's full-time
employment for about 540,000 workers. employment for abeut ases in the ruers.
The principal of injuries occurred in
the manuracturning and contract construction troups. In manufacthe manufacturing and contract construction groups. In manufac-
turing the total decrased from 40,000 in 1999 to 380,000 in 1960 ,
or by about 5 per cant. Although employment in this group for
 or
1960 averaged somewhat higher than in 1959, the hours worked
per week were lower, and the tota numberof hours of exposure to
industrial hazards was slightly less;

 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 iniury rate. In the changed, but hours per week were slighty lower, and availabie
data indicate a to 5 per cent. .ecline in the inury rate I It the
transportation industries both employment and injuries decreased
should be made as soon as possible, should be addressed to
Miss $G$. N. Ellis Ministry of oh ibour, 19 St. James's Square,
London, S.W.1. Tel.: WHItehall 6200 , Ex. 186.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Employment in Great Britain in June, 1961:
Employment in Great Britain in June, 1961:
Generara Summary \#\#
Generara Summary \#\#
Genera, Man-power Position %
Genera, Man-power Position %
Industria Analysis."im i" Manüfacturing Industries
Industria Analysis."im i" Manüfacturing Industries
Unemployment at 10th July, 1966:
Unemployment at 10th July, 1966:
Summary for Grat Britin
Summary for Grat Britin
Numbers Unemployed, 1,33-1901
Numbers Unemployed, 1,33-1901


Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns

Employment* in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY
During June, 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated
o have increased by 54,000 to $23,865,000$. The main increases to have increased by 54,000 to $23,865,000$. The main increases
were in fnancial., professional, scientific and miscellaneous services
and in the distributive trades
The Employment Exchanges filled 146,000 vacancies in the
 notitied
this was 12,000 more than in
In the week ended 24 th June, 1961, the estimated number of
operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was operatives. working overtime in manufacturing industries was
$1,982,000$. In the same week, the sestimated number of operatives There were 259,000 persons reesistered as unemployed on
10th July, of whom 250,000 were wholly unemployed and 9,000 temporarily stoped from work. Between 12 th J June and 1 th th July,
unemployment fell b 7,000 . There were small reductions in most
industries and services. industries and services.
Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employes,
unemployment in July was 11.2 per cent.; in June it was 1.2 per
 unemployed for more tha.
It is estimated that the total working populationt at the end of
June was $24,500,000$, an increase of 30,000 compared with the end
of May. June was
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 and end-June, 1. 16,1, are shown in the following TTable, together
with the figures for recent months and end-June, 1960.

|  | nd of | (Thousands) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Junc, } \\ \text { 1960 }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { April, } \\ \text { 1961 }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {May, }}^{\text {Magi }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Junc, } \\ \text { 196i }}}$ |  |
| Number in Civil Employment. . Males Females | $\begin{gathered} 23,688 \\ 15,585 \\ 8,102 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,788 \\ 1,5060 \\ 8,606 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{23,817 \\ 15,8.175 \\ 8,185}}{\substack{265 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,865 \\ 18,625 \\ 8,225 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 4} \\ & +\begin{array}{l} 14 \\ +40 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Wholly Unemployeds. $\underset{\text { Memales }}{\text { Males }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 290 \\ 210 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & 215 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & 195 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 251 \\ 184 \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ | [ 20 |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Males <br> Females | $\begin{aligned} & 518 \\ & 503 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 494 \\ & 464 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 478 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 148 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & \substack{499 \\ 15} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Total Working Population $\dagger$ Males Females | $\begin{gathered} 24,463 \\ 1,2,39 \\ 8,197 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 24.577 } \\ 1,8,285 \\ 8,2626 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 24,5020 \\ 1,2,230 \\ 8,307 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +30 \\ +\quad 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |



 vholly y unemployed
ounted as full units
A mended fivure.
$\ddagger$ Amended figure.
(83419)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
(End of Month)

| Industry or Servico | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June, } \\ 1960}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { April, } \\ 1961}}^{\text {at }}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {May }}$ | June, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculure and Fishing | ${ }_{7}^{983} 7$ | ${ }_{737}^{928}$ | ${ }_{733}^{942}$ | ${ }_{727} 9$ |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Chemicals and Allied Industries <br> Metal Manufacture Engineering and ectrical Goods <br> Shipbuilding Engineering and Marine <br> Enicleseering <br> Mexal Goods <br> Clothing and Footwear <br> Other Manufactures | $\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ 531 \\ 619 \\ 2,058 \\ 258 \\ 252 \\ 559 \\ 845 \\ 845 \\ 1,628 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 812 \\ 541 \\ 636 \\ 2,126 \\ 245 \\ 906 \\ 564 \\ 847 \\ 1.698 \\ 1,641 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 888 \\ 541 \\ 635 \\ 2,129 \\ 2,245 \\ \hline 908 \\ 564 \\ 845 \\ \hline 945 \\ 1,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 832 \\ 542 \\ 633 \\ 2,130 \\ 242 \\ 242 \\ 508 \\ 859 \\ 8.89 \\ 1,688 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |
| Intal in Mastries ... ${ }^{\text {Manuractu }}$ | 8,81 | 8,916 | 8,91 | 8,917 |  |
| Gas, Electricity and Water <br> Transport and Communication <br> Distributive Trades Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services Local Government Service | $\begin{aligned} & 1,567 \\ & \hline, 670 \\ & \hline 1.626 \\ & 3,284 \\ & 4,947 \\ & 4,920 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,583 \\ & 1,577 \\ & 3,277 \\ & 3,292 \\ & 5,069 \\ & 5943 \\ & 7.093 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Total in Civil Employment | 23,628 | 23, | 23,811* | 3,865 |  |

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL

 ANALYSIS$\qquad$ The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which
comparable figures are avaiable, the numbers employed at the end
 $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { persons working on their own occount añy excluce are employers and } \\ \text { scope trom tritentin inse given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory }\end{array}\right\}$ 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. cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.
The figures are based p pinarily on the stimates of the total
numbers of emplovees and their industrial distribution at the middle
 of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal
mining, constrution, gas and electricity us has also been made
of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics
of Trade At, 1977. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls
(including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work (including those temporarily laid-of and those absent from work
owing to sickness, etc.) at hee beginning of the month and at the
end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately end of the month; the.) two sets beginning of the month and at ate summarised separately
for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the bas for computing y the chenge io ietween the two totals is ithe basis
Certain industries and services which ore not couren the moonth, returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not
availabbe in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the
Table *Amended figure.

| Industry | June, 1960 |  |  | April, 1961 |  |  | May, 1961 |  |  | June, 1961 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ales | Females | Total | Wales | Females | Total | Males | Females | Tot | Males | Fema | 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 607.4 $965: 2$ 95.9 17.8 27.1 240.4 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $302-5$ 122.8 17.1 10.4 33.5 11.7 38.1 38.9 |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | $\stackrel{5}{5,851 \cdot 4}$ | 2,826.0 | 8 8,677 - | $\underline{5,937 \cdot 1}$ | 2,844 | 8,781-9 | 5,937.1 | 2 2,842-2 | $\overline{8,779 \cdot 3}$ | 5,937.2 | 2,846 | 8,783.2 |
| Construction | - | 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. | 1,450.8 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water <br> Electricity <br> Water Supply | $\begin{gathered} 326 \cdot 9 \\ \text { I09.7 } \\ 183.7 \\ 33: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 329 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 109 \cdot 7 \\ & 189: 0 \\ & 34 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 322 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 108 \cdot(2) \\ & 34 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 14: 8 \\ 26: 9 \\ 2: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $376 \cdot 2$ <br> 123.5 <br> 21.5 <br> 36.6 <br>  <br> 6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 375.8 . \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3123.0 \\ 216 \cdot 3 \\ 36.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Road Haulage Contracting | ${ }_{171}^{216}$ | 48.2. | 264 <br> 187 <br> 18,0 <br>  | 215 | 47.8 16.0 | $262 \cdot 9$ 188.6 | 217.0 | ${ }_{4}^{48.1}$ | $264: 1$ 189 | $217 \cdot 1$ 174 17 | 48.5 | 265.6 ${ }_{\text {2 }} 190$ |
| Distributive Trades <br> Wholesale Distribution <br> Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc. <br> Miscellaneous Services <br> Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. <br> port and other Recreations Catering, Ḧotels, etc. <br> Laundries Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distribut Repair of Boots and Shoes |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,450 \cdot 4 \\ & 1,190 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,193 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline, 94.1 \end{aligned}$ | $2,787.1$ 1,583 ,58.6 <br> ${ }^{1555} 1$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,334 \cdot 0 \\ \text { 3290 } \\ 7910 \end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & 124 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 0001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,460 \cdot 0 \\ & 1,1929.3 \\ & 1,199.4 \\ & 35 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $2,794 \cdot 9$ $1,990 \cdot 4$ $1,50.5$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,333 \cdot 1 \\ 307 \\ 788.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,462 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,20 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,203.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,36 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 32929 \\ 7929.8 \\ 122.9 \\ 120.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,475 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,100 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,81.7 \\ & 2,81.7 \\ & 2,010.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a3: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { ant } \\ & 045 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 40.2 | ${ }^{330} 17.1$ | 12.9 | 62.2 | 357 |  | cel $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 2 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | 336.5 16.6 |  |  |  |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES* IN JUNE, $1961 \dagger$
The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism.




Unemployment at 10th July, 1961
SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at
10th July, 1961, were:10th July, 1961, were:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { ancars } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { yearas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wemen } 18 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly Unemployed* <br> Temporarily Stopped | $\begin{aligned} & 176,000 \\ & 6,501 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,744 \\ & \hline 243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,468 \\ & 2,153 \end{aligned}$ | 5,234 | ,094 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Total } \\ \text { Change since } & 12 \ddot{\text { th }} \\ \text { June } \end{array}$ | 182,501 | 7,997 | 62,621 | 5,431 | 258 |
|  | - 5,029 | 2,332 | 6,087 | + 1,422 |  |

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

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { under } 18 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } 18 \\ & \text { Wend } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { uears }}}{ }$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (25,87 | ${ }_{\substack{3,005 \\ 2,038}}$ | $\underset{\substack{8,086 \\ 5,068}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{1,988}$ | ${ }_{\substack{39,174 \\ 21,035}}$ |
| Up to 2 | 38,42 | 5,243 | 13,137 | 3,387 | 60,20 |
| Over 2, up to 3 Over 3 , up to 4 Over 4 , up to 5 Over 4, up to | $\begin{aligned} & 8,913 \\ & \hline 6,906 \\ & 5,796 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 607 \\ & 2828 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,2723 \\ 2,80 \\ 2,80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 212 \\ 150 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,642 \\ \hline 10,5828 \\ 9,048 \end{gathered}$ |
| Over 2 , up to 5 | 21,615 | 1,131 | 9,765 | 763 | 33,2 |
| Over 5 , up to 8 | 12,797 | 317 | 6,231 | 264 | 19,60 |
| Over 8 | 103,146 | 1,063 | 31,335 | 820 | 136,36 |
| Total | 176,00 | 7,754 | 60,468 |  |  |

The rate of unemployment t at 10 th July as the same percentage as at 12 th June. At 10th July, 34,985 married women were registered as Excluding persons under "s years of age ,who had not been purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in
the January, 1961 , issue of this GAZETIE, the number of persons
reeistered as registered as wholly unemployed on 10th the number was 244,490 , con
sisting of 180,868 males and 63,622 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1961 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 196


REGIONAL ANALYSIS : UNITED KINGDOM
The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemploymentt, 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.

| Region | Unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily Stoppedt |  |  |  |  | Total Unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { 18 years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Hoder } \\ \text { 18 years } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Total 18 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { and years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bnder } \\ \text { In years } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { Ginder } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | To | Males | Females | To |
| London and S.E. $\neq$. Eastern South Southern Midhastern Midand North-Midiand |  | $\begin{aligned} & 880 \\ & \hline 807 \\ & 307 \\ & 327 \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 534 \\ & \hline 394 \\ & 3.96 \\ & \hline 266 \\ & \hline 160 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ -2_{18}^{18} \\ 18 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 89 \\ & 198 \\ & 183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 42 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \hline 518 \\ 180 \\ 1871 \\ 1,7720 \\ \hline 122 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3,3,5}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,090 \\ & \hline \\ & 3,180 \\ & 3901 \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 13 \\ & 128 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1366 \\ & 6466 \\ & 595 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 30 \\ & 20 \\ & 44 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 176,000 | 7,754 | 6,468 | 5,234 |  | 249,456 | 6,501 | 243 | 2,153 | 197 | 9,094 | 190,4 | 68,052 | 258,5 |
|  | 22,915 | 853 | 8,030 | 495 |  | 32,293 | 416 | 30 | 1,032 | 149 | 1,627 | 24,214 | 9,706 | 33,20 |
|  | 198,915 | ${ }^{8,6}$ | ${ }^{68,498}$ | 5,729 |  | 281,749 | 6,917 | 273 | 3,185 | 346 10,721 |  | 214,712 | 77,758 | 292,470 |
| Region | ( Percentage rate of $\begin{gathered}\text { unemploymentf }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholly Unemployed excluding school-teavers <br> excluding school-leaver |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | ${ }_{2 \text { weeks }}^{\substack{\text { Up to }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { week } \\ & \text { up } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{2 \text { weeks }}{\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{to}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up po } \end{aligned}$ | 5 weeks up to 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } 8 \\ & \text { weeks } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change since } \\ & \text { 12th June } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  <br> Midland <br> North-Midiand | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,539 \\ & \hline, 5979 \\ & 1,1,52 \\ & \hline 877 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,405 \\ & 1, .63 \\ & 1,37 \\ & 1,3,37 \\ & 1,393 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (2,862 |
|  <br> Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & .9 \\ & .9 .1 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1.3 \\ & .1 .9 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 346 \\ & 1,094 \\ & 1,514 \\ & 1,2944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,749 \\ & \hline, 712 \\ & \hline, 318 \\ & 0.156 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Great Brition | 1.3 | 0.9 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 43,685 | 22,746 | / ${ }^{13,114}$ | 104,20 | 16,524 | 10,528 | 6,45 | 32,155 | 244,490 |  |  |
| Northern Ireland | 7.9 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 3,341 |  | 5,964 | 14,463 | 1,107 |  |  | ${ }_{5} 5,232$ |  |  |  |

[^5]estanding that they are shorty to return to their former emplog

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all
areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employareas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ-
ment Act, 1660 the numbers of persons registed as unemployed
at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offic

| Negisters at of porit Juns, on 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & 18 \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \begin{array}{c} 18 \text { oned } \\ \text { over } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |  |  |



Principal Towns (By Region)







An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage
rates of unemployment is isven on pages $134-135$ of the April
1960, issue of this $G$ GiteT


| Numbers of persons on ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { one } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \begin{array}{c} 18 \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { unifl } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |  | \% |



The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great were shortly to return to their former enployment).
Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 10th July,
The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial



| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom(all classes) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemply } \\ \text { (incluyding } \\ \text { casuals) } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Temporaraly }}^{\text {stoped }}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Clothing and Footwear <br> Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear .. <br> Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, et <br> Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwea Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. <br> Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear | 1,132 186 296 660 146 46 46 271 |  |  | 368 88 21 27 27 64 44 44 86 86 | 1,346 196 19 173 162 196 339 339 |  |  | 1,472 101 213 373 104 100 106 380 380 |  |  |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. <br> Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery <br> Cement <br> Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified |  | $\begin{aligned} & 767 \\ & \text { 758 } \\ & \text { 258 } \\ & 188 \\ & 11 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 3 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,789 \\ & \hline, 859 \\ & \hline 7665 \\ & 706 \\ & 756 \\ & 756 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 830 \\ & 30 \\ & \text { 308 } \\ & 303 \\ & 11 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,619 \\ & \hline 968 \\ & 1,068 \\ & 1,068 \\ & \hline 46 \\ & 833 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,010 \\ & \hline 963 \\ & \hline 185 \\ & \hline 18 \\ & 39 \\ & 857 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 853 \\ & 138 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. <br> Furniture and Upholstery <br> Bedding, etc. <br> Wooden Containers and Baskets <br> Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 2,319 996 106 108 168 201 125 | 394 369 117 65 25 60 41 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ 36 \\ 311 \\ 46 \\ -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 2 \\ 31 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -4 \end{array}$ | 2,887 1807 1,236 168 163 103 129 10 | $\begin{array}{r}438 \\ 31 \\ 168 \\ 108 \\ 726 \\ 20 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,125 1.175 1,215 108 106 263 174 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,942 \\ & 1,450 \\ & 1,251 \\ & 1838 \\ & 1200 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | 454 73 178 724 24 24 45 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,36 \\ & \hline, 023 \\ & \hline, 0253 \\ & \hline 207 \\ & \hline 282 \\ & 186 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing .. <br> Paper and Board. Cartons and Fibre-board Poxes, Cacking Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified <br> Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. ... ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,600 \\ & 336 \\ & 232 \\ & 136 \\ & 395 \\ & 395 \\ & 501 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,209 \\ & 232 \\ & 236 \\ & 257 \\ & 102 \\ & 382 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{251}^{257}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,857 \\ & 587 \\ & 234 \\ & 137 \\ & 1397 \\ & 597 \\ & 502 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,239 \\ & 252 \\ & 239 \\ & 262 \\ & 262 \\ & 103 \\ & 383 \end{aligned}$ | 3,096 899 473 399 500 885 | 1,936 014 247 145 425 518 | 1,338 2268 295 295 2112 412 | 3,274 857 542 548 407 538 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | $\begin{aligned} & 1,927 \\ & 135 \\ & 132 \\ & 137 \\ & 427 \\ & 423 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & \hline= \\ & \hline 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1,710 104 173 138 132 425 188 188 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1161 \\ & 1,254 \\ & 154 \\ & 249 \\ & 2.93 \\ & 239 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 2,934 2968 296 141 475 658 328 38 |
| 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. | 32,914 | 285 | 57 | 5 | 32,971 | 290 | 33,261 | 39,400 | 326 | 39,726 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Electricity Water Supply | $\begin{aligned} & 2.041 \\ & \hline .048 \\ & 851 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & \substack{66 \\ 56 \\ 4} \end{aligned}$ | 7 5 5 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,048 \\ & \hline, 9058 \\ & \hline 556 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 128 \\ 58 \\ 56 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{1,176 \\ 1,018 \\ \text { and } \\ 246} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,250 \\ 1,020 \\ 1,929 \\ 281 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and St Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ 7 \\ 24 \\ 204 \\ 103 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 14 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \mathbf{1}_{3}^{3} \\ =-2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,329 \\ \text { 206 } \\ 526 \\ 566 \\ 66 \\ 139 \\ 30 \\ 305 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,353 <br> 3,016 1,874 <br> 1,874 2,071 <br> 4,543 1,894 <br> 206 3,561 1,188 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,363 \\ 2,954 \\ 1,546 \\ 2,079 \\ 4,748 \\ 2,328 \\ 175 \\ 3,439 \\ 1,094 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,765 \\ 3,168 \\ 2,085 \\ 2,146 \\ 4,817 \\ 2,348 \\ 217 \\ 3,774 \\ 1,210 \end{array}$ |
| Distributive Trades <br> Wholesale Distribution Retail Distribution, Builders' Materials, Grain and Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,596 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,56 \\ 8,862 \\ 2,351 \\ 2,197 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,790 \\ & \hline, 7,155 \\ & 8,305 \\ & 111 \\ & 219 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,681 \\ & \hline, 198 \\ & 8,900 \\ & 2,973 \\ & 2,210 \\ & 2,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,904 \\ & 8,164 \\ & 8,404 \\ & 111 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27,585 \\ 17,354 \\ 1,304 \\ 2,444 \\ 2,433 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,414 \\ & 4,457 \\ & 9,783 \\ & 2,699 \\ & 2,357 \end{aligned}$ | 11,001 $\substack{1,378 \\ 9,260 \\ 126 \\ 126 \\ 123}$ |  |
| 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 $\quad$ Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations ... Other Professional and Scientific Services | 3,530 1,270 1,420 1,407 430 407 |  | $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 2 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 173 \\ & \frac{173}{15} \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | 3,552 $1,1,281$ 1,109 1,478 431 431 |  |  | 3,805 1,350 1,350 1.580 1.58 440 40 |  | (8,431 |
| Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc port and other Recreations Catering Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling | $\begin{aligned} 15,182 \\ 2.087 \\ \hline 853 \\ 5.853 \\ 5.816 \\ 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,687 \\ \hline 177 \\ \hline 12979 \\ 5.695 \\ 224 \\ 224 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 11^{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 158 21 16 45 4 4 3 |  | 11,854 808 185 5.825 5.829 227 27 |  |  |  |  |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Other Services |  | $\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ \begin{array}{c} 356 \\ 2,260 \\ 2.266 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{r}^{2} \\ 48 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.029 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned} .308$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,389 \\ & \hline, 880 \\ & \hline 2,980 \\ & 2,882 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 380 \\ \hline 142 \\ \hline .890 \\ \hline, 8170 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,596 \\ & \hline, 567 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 578$ |
| Public Administration <br> National Government Service <br> Local Government Service | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{13,575 \\ 6,394 \\ 6,394} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5735 \\ & \substack{935 \\ 688} \end{aligned}$ | 51 4 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 15 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,202 \\ 6,54, ~ \\ 6,434 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,595 \\ & \hline 995 \\ & \hline 659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,7,97 \\ & 7,704904 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,98 \\ & \hline, 88 \\ & \hline, 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,71,71 \\ & 1,02020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,7525 \\ & \substack{1,59 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |
| Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry | 1,463 | 70 |  |  | 1,463 | 70 | 1,533 | 1,542 | 72 | 1,614 |
| Other Persons not Classified by Industry Aged 18 and over <br> Aged under 18 | $\begin{gathered} 17,724 \\ 14,888 \\ 2,886 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,50 \\ & \hline 1,2,50 \\ & 2, i 880 \end{aligned}$ | = | Z | $\begin{aligned} & 17,748 \\ & 14,8868 \\ & 2,88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5,50 \\ & \hline 1,290 \\ & 2,080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32,274 \\ 27,388 \\ 4,966 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,289 \\ & i_{1,2}^{185} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,43 \\ & 12,254 \\ & 2,189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,742 \\ & 24,49 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Total* | 183,754 | 65,722 | 6,744 | 2,350 | 190,498 | 68,052 | 258,550 | 214,712 | 77,758 | 292,470 |

 Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain，
together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each together with the numbers remaining unf
period．The figures includ placings etc．
ment Offices of certain Local Authorities．
 Table published quarterly（see next page），which relate to engage
ments of all kinds during the period in question．
The figure of vacancies unfiled represent the numbers of
vacancies on otified by employers to Employment Exchanges and The figures of eacancies unfilled represent the numbers of
vacancies ontififed by employers to Emploment Exchanges and
remaining unfiled at the specified dates





 any specific number of vacancies，and the vacancies remaining
unfilledin unch cases will
compte einclududd in the figures．Nevertheless，
compasion of the figures for various dates provides some indication comparison of the figures for various dates
of the change in the demand for labour．
The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during
whihe were filed by applicants submitted by Employment Ex－the four weeks ended Sth July，1961，in each of the industry


|  | Paxime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mome |  | Toal |  |  |  |  | Toul |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{56}$ | ， |  |  | 器哏 | coin |  |
|  | 19， | ¢10 |  | \％ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2 \times 94}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {cize }}$ | \％apa |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{2021}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{\text {in }}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | \％s．m | 4．35 | ainios |
| miaicoids neid Matioury： | ${ }^{\text {2，}}$ | ${ }_{29}$ |  | ${ }^{29}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack { \text { a } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{4.922{ \text { a } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 4 . 9 2 2 } }\end{subarray}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Siliti }}^{\text {Sili }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | ， |  |
| Lin liew wid |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack { \text { mat } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { and }{ \text { mat } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { and } } }\end{subarray}}$ | \％ |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{48 \\ 88 \\ 48}}$ |  |  | \％ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | ， | ${ }^{1.88}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | c． | \％ |  |
|  | 䞨 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | com |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {12，26 }}^{2.2}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,56}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { li，} \\ \text { li．as }}}$ |  | ， 302 |  |
|  | 30,84 | 4，088 | ${ }_{1}^{16,42}$ | 3.208 | s，512 | S，268 | ${ }_{23206}$ | 6，6100 | ${ }^{36,465}$ | 16,10 |
| \％omem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cisk |
|  |  | ${ }^{2.25}$ | \％i．1 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {dixam }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r120 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2 i n}$ |  |  | atize |  | 20， |
|  |  | ${ }^{19}$ | \％ | ${ }_{25}{ }^{2}$ | 1：038 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sele |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack { 1122 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { mis }{ 1 1 2 2 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { mis } } } \end{subarray}$ | cind |  | cos |
| crad | 8，381 | 9，25 | 4.38 | 2，380 | 14，586 | 14，966 | 6.18 | 118.06 | 7， 7.50 | ${ }_{39515}$ |



|  | Paxime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yome |  | Toal |  |  | Moma |  | Toal |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cat Briain | 0，481 | 923 | 4， 8,2 | 280 | 14.56 | 14.06 | 66,187 | 108.06 | 4，4，90 |  |

bevola mall ullar Labour Turnover
















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


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

heading "light laboure"". Female labourers are included in the In examining this Tccupatio for
In examining this Table the following points should be borne in
mind:
(1) at the time the analysis was made, some of the wholly
unemployed were under submission to some of the vacancies unfiled; (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 varaitions in the corresponding Regional there are, in fact, wide variations in the corresponding Regional
and local figures. Thus, in an occupation in which, for Great
Britain a
Buthe Britiain as a whoie, the numbers of vacancies unfilled exceed the
numbers wholly unemployd. there may well be areas where the
reverse situation is true, i.e., the numbers wholly unemployed reverse situation is true,
exceed unfiled vacancies.

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


Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury



















Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders







|  | Mosme | cosk |  | Toal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 322 | 6,000 |  |

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June



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

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Jme, 1061 | Mar, 106 | Jume, 1960 |
| Nomin | \%, | 8:58 |  |
|  | 8 | ${ }_{8}^{88,515}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts,1944\&1958





| - | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suitable for ordinary employment as unikë ly to obtain employment other than under pecial conditions. | 33,368 | 4,984 | 38,352 |
|  | 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 5 th July, 1961 , was 7,061 , ncluding 5,717 men, 1,179 women and 165 young persons, In
addition 98 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered employment.


Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil
employment, , $i z$, , the Reinstatement in civi Employment Act, 1944, 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 GAZETE for February, 1958 (page 73 ).
The followin Reinstatement Committees (a) during siix monmths endens 30iven Ju
1961, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.


Of the total of 10,019 cases determined since 1 st August, 1944,
 the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under
the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training Act, 1951 All the the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the
cases determined during the half-year ended 3oth June, 1961, were
dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948. dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948
Appeals against three determinations of Re
 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 Reinstatement Commestes or tetermined during the half-year by
Ireland or the Isle of Man. or thpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man. statement Committees or a pereals before no applications before Rein-
tion under Section for compensa- 51 of the National Service Act. 1948 which tion 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 Rexister of the Ministry of Labour
operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, $26-28$
 WHH tehall 6200$)$, but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall
Street, Glasgow, C. (Tel No. Glasgow Douglas 761 .
The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists,
mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists, metallurgists,
agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists,
agriuculturists, ,iologists and other scientists, profssional enginers,
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
recognised professional institution. A higher national diploma or recognised professional institution. A higher national diploma or
higher national cortificte in engineering subjects, building
construction, appliet physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptatale quapilication. The reegister of veracancies includes a
wide range of vacancies overseas. wide range of vacancies overseas.
The total numberof porsons enrolld on the Technical and Scien-
tific Regiser at 10th July was
th42; this figure included 3,502 registrants who were areedy in work but desiried a change of
employment, and 950 registrants who were unemployed.
The mumbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc. between 13 th The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th June
and 10th July, 1961 (four weeks) are shown below.
Vacancies outstanding at 13 th June
$\begin{aligned} & \text { acancies outstanding at } \\ & \text { notifed during period } \\ & \text { filled during period }\end{aligned}$
$\Rightarrow \quad$ file
" cancelled or withdraw

## Professional and Executive <br> <br> Register

 <br> <br> Register}[^6] 9 entomen (on whom 9,35 and 506 , respectively, were in employ-
ment). Durin the period 8 th June to Sth July, 1966 , the number
of vacancies filed was 506 . The number of vacancies unfilied at
5th July was 4,885 .

## 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 othere empiloyers is carried out by the
Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the
 mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.
Statistics of vacancies for and alsics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary

1961, to 30th Junetions, in respect of the period from 1st April, Vacancies outstanding at 1st April, $1961 \quad$.. $\quad$| Men |
| :---: |
| 4,147 | filled during period $\begin{array}{ll}4,176 & 2,153^{*} \\ 4,268 & 21,814\end{array}$ The total of 26,082 vacancies outstanding at 30 th June included ,729 vacancies for cuarcilnurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis olow.

21,353 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.
and $\begin{array}{lllllr}\text { Trained Nurses } & . . & 7,581 & \text { Pupil Midwives . } & . . & 514 \\ \text { Student Nurses } & \ldots & 7,549 & \text { Enrolled Nurses } & . . & 2,776 \\ \text { Midwives } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } & 973 & \text { Pupil Nurses } & \text {.. } \\ \text { M. } & 1,960\end{array}$ 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 industrijes and
arivate domestic service, was about $3,063,900$ in March, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. comprice, wased with the previous $3,063,00$ in March, a decrease
of and an increase
of 1.3 per cent. compared with March. 1960 . of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous m
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 $\begin{aligned} & \text { all occupa- } \\ & \text { tions) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as }\end{aligned}$ tions) registered at, Goverrment, Employment Exchanges as
unemployed was 27,917 at the end of February, compared with 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.

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 $52,536,000$ by the Department of Labor to have been approximately $52,536,000$
in May This was about 0.9 per cent. higher than the figur for
the previous month and 1.2 per cent. lower than in May, 960 . the previous month and 1.2 per cent. lower than in May, 1960 . Mey number of production workers in manuracturing industries in
May was $1,66,00$ an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with
the previous month and a decrease of $5 \cdot 5$ per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of $5 \cdot 5$ per cent. compared with
May, 19600 .
The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about $4,768,000$,
compared with $4,462,000$ at the middle of the previous month and 3ompared with 4, $4,56,000$ at the middle
3,

DENMARK
Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that
at the end of May the number of members of approved insurance 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 tal of the totan number insured, compared with 3.2 per cent. at the
end of April and $1 \cdot 4$ 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 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 as unemployed was 26,454 , comparaed with 24,748 in March and
30,727 in April, 1966 . 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 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 13 th June, 7th January $1956=100$ Jaly 1960 . The index of retail prices measures the change from month to purchased by the great maiority of households in the Unite purchased by he great majority of housenolds in the United
Kingom, including practicaly lan wagearners and most smal and
medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based
on the price movements of a large and representaite selection
of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price ehanges on the price movements of a large and representative selection
of goods and services. The index is a measurement of ricice changes
only and does not reffect changes in expenditure resulting from only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from
variations in the nature and quatities of goods purchased from
time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling
the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given
the the index figures relate in general to a aixed hist or hitms in yivex
quantitis. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index
figures reflect real changes in price levels, no accout is taken of figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account in 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 sused in combining the separate group
figures into a single "all ites " inder and the relative weights used in comb
figures into a single ${ }^{*}$ all items " index.


PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING Food THE MONTH
Food
Ther
There was a marked reduction in the average price of fresh peas
and smaller reductions in the average prices of bacon, beef, mutton
 and smaller increases in the average prices of bread and apppses.
As a result of all these changes the average level of food prices 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 omore than 2 ter per cent. The oroup index whine
expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 , compared with 99 the previous month.
Housing
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 phe grotou owned index fingure, expal authority
the nearest whole number, temained unchanged at 138 . Services
There were rises in the average levels of charges for most services
ch 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 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 one-haf of one $p$.
to the nearest whe
previous month.

## Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JULY, 1961
The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for
cach month fro cach month from January, 1956, onwards, taking the level of
prices at 7 thy January, 1956 , as 100 . The figure normally relates to
the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.


DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction
"and Calcultaion of the Index of Retail Prices." (No. 6 in the Series
"Studies in official Statistics") is obtainable from H. Stationery "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from . H.M. Stationery
Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet
 structure of thee index, including the "weighting ", basis, (a) the
methods of collecting prices. and (c) the calculation and presenta-
tion of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the methods of coliecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presenta-
tion of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the
groups and sections into which the index is divided together with groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with
the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the
titems priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which
竍 items pritecd in each, and (b) particulars of the localite
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 based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisor
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 Gazerte.

## 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

## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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


$\begin{aligned} & \text { payments-by-results workers due } \\ & \text { introduction of now machinery etc. }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { The following Tables sive the monthly averages for the years } \\ & \text { 1955 to } 1960 \text { inclusi }\end{aligned}$

Weekly Rates of Wages*

| I-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | II-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
| 1956 <br> $\substack{1958 \\ 1959 \\ 1950}$ <br> Montaly <br> averages | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 8 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 110: 8 \\ & 119: 8 \\ & 119: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & \hline 10.7 \\ & \hline 10.7 \\ & 115: 0 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 5 \\ & 1115 \\ & \text { 1115: } \\ & \text { 112: } \\ & 123: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 7 \\ & 1100 \\ & 114: 0 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  | 104.9 11.6 11.6 $119: 1$ 19.1 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 1039 \\ 1096 \\ 1096 \\ 1126: 6 \\ 120: 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 9 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 114.5 \\ & 112 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 104.7 10.7 113.7 116.5 19.4 19.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \cdot 7 \\ & 120.7 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 120: 3 \\ & 120: 6 \\ & 121 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \cdot 3 \\ & 124 \\ & \text { 125: } \\ & 125 \\ & 125: 8 \\ & 125: 4 \\ & 126 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 120 \cdot 4 \\ 120: 8 \\ 120: 7 \\ 1210 \\ 122: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \cdot 19.1 \\ & 1119: 4 \\ & 1110: 4 \\ & 120: 1 \\ & 122: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 124.9 125 125: 125: 125: 127.5 127 | 1119.5 $119: 6$ 119.6 120.0 122.5 12.7 12.7 |
|  |  |  | $128: 4$ $128: 8$ 120 120.2 $129: 8$ 120 |  |  | 123.1 <br> 123.1 <br> $123: 4$ <br> $123: 5$ <br> 123.6 <br> 123 |  |  | $123: 3$ 123:4 $123: 8$ $123: 8$ 124.0 124:0 |
| ${ }_{\text {July }}$ | 124.5 124.6 | 125:6 | 130.6 $130 \%$ | (125:1 | ${ }_{\text {July }}$ | 123.8 123 | ${ }_{\text {l24.4 }}^{124}$ | 129.3 129.6 | (124.1 |

Index of Normal Weekly Hours
The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same
representative industrise and services, the average movement from
month to month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
compared with the level at 31st January, 1556, taken as 100 . The
weekly hours for the searate industries are combined in compared with the leve at atst January, 1956, taken as 100 . The
weekly hours for the esparate industrise 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 GAZErrg for
September, 1957, and 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
 not reflect changes in actual hours worked, which are affected by
changes in the amount of overtime, short-time and absences for changes in the
other reasons.
The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years
1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since July, 1960
Figures 1956 to 1966 inclusive and the monthly figurases since July, 19600
Figures for other dates between Janary, 1956 , and June, 1960 ,
were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

| II--All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | IV-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pato | Men | women | Juvenies | All Workers | Dato | Men | Wom | Juvenites | All Worr |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0.0 \\ & \text { apo. } \\ & \text { ap } \\ & \hline 978 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & .0: 8 \\ & 7: 3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 977: 87.8 \\ & 99770.0 \\ & 9970 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & 9976 \\ & 979.6 \\ & 977.1 \end{aligned}$ | 98.0 an: an. 97.5 97.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages
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 when normal weeekly hours of work a are altered any withoutement any
corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given 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 weeklly rates of wages by the corresponting figureses
for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of
$\qquad$


General
The figures given in Tables I to VI are on the basis
$1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month.
 Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAzETrE have been reved to include changes arranged wwith 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 not be taken to mean that the figures a
to more than the nearest whole number



Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as
distinct from changes in artes of wagess) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earning from Apriil
1956 to April, 9961 , are given in an article on pages 321 to 32 of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earinings
(all workers) between April, 1956, and April), 966 , in the industries

 same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same
industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was
$30 \pm$ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 23 per cent 301 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 23 per cent.
in hourly rates wases.
cor manuacturing industries only the corressonding increases were $28 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for weekly earnings,
18 per cent. for weekly rates of wages. 31.1 per cent.
earringss and $23^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for hourly

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in July
Changes in July
Etsimates 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 noo during July indicate that about 799,000 workers received an
aggregate increase of approximately 18181,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 35,00 workers had their normal
weekly hours reduced by an average of ithours. $\dagger$ the
Industries and services affected by increases in rates of wages
 included sugar confectionery and food preserving, cast stone and
cast concrete product, biscuit manufacature, constuctional engin-
eering, the home-grown timber trate in England and Wale,
petrolum distribution and the boot and shoe repairing trade eering, the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales
petroueum distribution, and the boot and sho repairing trade.
Industries and services in which normal weekly hours were reduced
 linen and cotton handkerchief manufacture in Northern Ireland
(4to to 44), ,aking in Northern Ireland (44 to 4 , glazing in England
and
 fowe trade (4ithout loss of pay, with compensatory adjustments in hourrs wares
wheres
where appropriate, butht in aldition, men enagad in the grazing
industy in England and Wales received an increase of $6 d$. an hour. industry in England and Wales received an increase of 6 d. an hour
The statutury minimum time ratesfor operatives engaged in the sugar confectionery and food preserving industry were increased by
8s. 6.. a week for men and by 6s. or 8s. .d. for women. An
Industrial Court award of 3id. an hour for men and of proportional Industrial Court award of 3id. an hour for men and of promoprtiona
amounts for women, with retrospective effect to 1 st April, was amounts for women, with retrospective efficct to 1 st April, was
accepted by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cas
Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Minimum weekly Stope and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Minimum weekly
rates agreed by the National Joint Wages Council for the Biscuit rates agreed by the National Joint Wages Council for the Biscuit
Industry were increased by 9 s. for men and by 6 . 6 .f. for women.
Constructional engineering workers received an increas of 3id Constructional engineering workers received an increase of Jid
an hour. Minimum weekly rates argeed by the National Join
Industrial Counci for the Home Grown Timber Trade in Engand and Wales were increased by 10 s . 6 d . Workers engaged in th
distribution of petroleum received increases of 10 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{I}$, 1 s s. 6 d . o
 an hour for women. The statutory minimum time rates for workers
engaged in the boot and shoo repairing trade were incresed by
13s. or 15 s . a week for men and by 8s. 6 d ., 13s. or 15 s . for women. the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amount became payable to workers in a number of industries, including
general printing, manufactured stationery, furniture manufacture general printing, manufactured stationery, furniture manure.
and allied industries, textile finishing and carpet manufacture.
Of the total increase of 1810000 about $f 51,000$ Wages Regulation Orders, $£ 48,000$, from arrangements made b Wages Regulation Orders,
Joint Industrial Councis or other o oint tstanding bodedies sestablished
by voluntary a greement, $£ 43,000$ from the operation of sliding-scale by voluntary agreement, $£ 43,000$ from the operation of sididing-scale
arrangements based on the official index of retail pricec, and the
remainder from direct negotiations between employers and trade arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, and the
remainder from direct negotiations between employers and trade
unions and an Industrial Court award.

Changes in January-July, 1961
The following Table shows, by industry group, for this period,
the numbers of workpeople affected (a) by increases hin full-time weekly rates of wares and the afgected (ate amountreases in in full-time
nd
nd $(b)$ by weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases,
and () by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the
aggregate amounts of such reductions.

| Industry Group | Weekly Ratesof Wages |  | ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal Weekly } \\ & \text { Hours of Work }\end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 595,000 305,500 1,000 |  |
|  | 499,500 | 193,000 | 22,500 | 200 |
| Yenieles |  |  |  |  |
|  | 301,500 | 3,500 |  |  |
|  | 01,000 | 28,700 |  | 24,100 |
| cters, Pottery, Glass, Cement, | ${ }_{\text {131.000 }}^{195}$ | 60.200 46000 | 151,500 | 242,000 |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing <br> Other Manufacturing Industries |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 84,2,200 \\ 3,2000 \\ \hline 102000 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1,205,000 |  |  |  |
|  | Soineon | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{294,900}$ | (251,500 | 2.264,4000 |
|  | lilisi,00 | $\xrightarrow{343,500}$ | s99,500 193,000 | 1,1992,400 |
| Otal | 7,049,000 | 2,686,500 | 4,073,000 | $8,230,200$ |

The above figures include $2,736,000$ workers who had both wage-
ate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1960, $7,197,000$ workers had a
et increase of $£ 2,468,000$ in their full-time weekly rates of wages net increase of $£ 2,468,000$ in their full-time weekly rates of wages,
1,000 workers had increases and decereases of equal a mount, 1,000 workers had increases and decreases of equal amount,
68,000 workers had a net decrease of f10,200 and $5,157,000$ workers
had an aggeregate reduction of $9,277,000$ hours in their normal had an aggregate redu
heekly hours of work.

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

[^7]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 or Work, 1sT APRI, 1961," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

| Industry |  | Date from Change took effect | Clases of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal Mining | $\mathrm{Graat}_{\substack{\text { Britain } \\(6-7)}}$ |  | Surfe $\begin{gathered}\text { Surace workers } \\ \text { (winding enginemen) }\end{gathered}$ | National standard grade rate increased by 1s. 9 d.a shift (41s, 1d. to 42s, 10d.). |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Limestone } \\ & \text { Quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | West Cumberland | 24 July | Male workers | Cost-of-living net addition to wages increasedt by 0.285 d . an hour (1s.4.429d. to 1 s. $4.714 \mathrm{de}$. . for for boys under 18 . |
| Iron-Ore Mining | Cumberland | 24 July | Male worker |  |
| Flour Milling | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grat Brition (er-) } \\ & \text { cluding London) } \\ & \text { (10) } \end{aligned}$ | 19 June $\ddagger$ | Transport workers |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Provender } \\ & \text { Miling } \end{aligned}$ | Northern Ireland. | 24 July | All workers | Increases of 10 s . 6 d . 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 tabourers, mixermen and stowers - Beifast 188s. 6d. a week, Derry 185s. 6d., Newry 182s. 6d., country 179s. 6d. |
| Baking |  | 4 July | Male Sunday workers, ie.e, Workerss wose nomat work ing week includes amployment of at least 7 hours duration on Sundays (pre- viously 7 ) |  |
|  |  |  | Male early morning workers. | New general minimum time rates fixed consequent upon the reduction of <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| ${ }_{\text {Manafacature }}^{\text {Bix }}$ | $\mathrm{Craat}_{(23)}^{(23)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { day } \\ 16 \text { jule } \\ \hline \text { July } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increases in minimum rates of 98 as a week for male workers 21 and over, of younger workers. Minimum rates arter ihangs.: mate workers 21 and over- <br>  <br>  |
|  | Grimsby | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { Pin weak } \\ & \text { moncin } \\ & \text { mon } 17 \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases of 9 s, a week for male workers 20 and over, of 65 for female workers <br>  and washers 1 130., others 123 s . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sugan } \\ \text { Soncocitonery } \\ \text { anforoin } \\ \text { Preserving } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(26)(253)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | 21 July | All male workers and female workers engaged on certain specified occupations <br> Other female workers. | Increases in general minimum time rates of 8 s , 6 d a week for male and female <br>  <br>  Increases in general minimum time rates of 65 , a week for workers 19 or over. <br>  General minimum time. to 119s. at 18 T or over.\|l |
| Grain Disisiling | Scotland ${ }_{(32)}$ | 19 June | Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and in . grain distileries of the the Disuluers company, |  |
| $\substack{\text { Coke and } \\ \text { Barporacts } \\ \text { Manufacture }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Grat Britain }}^{(35)}$ | Begining of pay indeding 6 Madr.* | Certain craftsmen employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board | Increases in national standard rates of 3 d a a shift (45s. 7 d . to 45 s . 10 d .) for engineering craftsmen grade I and (44s, 10d. to 45 s . 1d.) craftsmen grade 1 . |
| Printing Ink Manufacture |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firist say } \\ \text { pin july } \\ \text { july } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-ofliving bonus increasedid by 2 s a week $(17 \mathrm{f}$, to 19.5 for male workers <br>  |
| Seed Crushing, Compound an Provender Manufacture | $\underset{(40)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | 24 July | All workers | Increases of 10 s .6 d . 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 188 s . 6 d . a week, grade 2, 185s. 6 d . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Gelatine } \\ \text { and Glue } \\ \text { Manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | Great Britain |  | All workers | Increases of 1 d . an hour for adult male workers, of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. for adult female workers, <br>  at 21 and over, shift workers 21 and over, 3 -shift system 4 s . $4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d} ., 2$-shift system 4 s . $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.; female workers 21 and over on men's work, 2 s . 11 d . during <br>  2 s . 11 d . at 21 and over. Rates for London (within a $15-\mathrm{mile}$ rading $\frac{1}{2}$. an hour higher for all other workers. |

[^8]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

| Intustry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see alstrict } \\ \text { besto ate at } \\ \text { Taino } \\ \text { Table) of } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.* (43) | 30 July | Workers other than maintenance <br> workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron pund steel rolling mills and forges |  <br>  18. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {South-West }}^{(43)}$ Walest | 2 July | Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 2 d. a shift (8s. to 8 s. 2 . 4. for men and for <br>  |
|  | West of Scotlands | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Pay period } \\ \text { beginnoing } \\ 31 \text { July } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Workers employed at iron pudding fo sheet mills |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Tinplate } \\ \text { anuacture }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { South Wales and } \\ & \text { Monmouthshire } \\ & \text { (43) } \end{aligned}$ | 2 July | Workers other than apprentices |  <br>  is. (4s. $6 d$. to $4 \mathrm{ts}$. . T.). for workers under 18 . |
| ${ }_{\text {Manutacture }}^{\text {Bobin }}$ | $\underset{\text { England and (50) }}{\text { ( Wales }}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Third pay } \\ \text { dall } \\ \text { July }}}$ <br> - | All workers | Increasest of 2 s a a week for adult workers, and of 1 s . for arpprentices, boys and girls. Mkinimum rates atter change: men-higher skilled 2000. 10 d d. |
| ${ }_{\text {Manutile }}^{\text {Shature }}$ | Lancs. and Yorks. | Pay dayin weokmoncing3 Juny28 July28 | Journeymen |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Manuterature }}^{\text {Cuter }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (251) \end{gathered}$ |  | All workers |  |
|  | $\underset{(62)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ |  | Male workers under 21 | Adult male rate now payable at age 20 (previously 21 ), and revised rates adopted for younger workers rising from 2 s. an hour at under 16 to 3 s , 8 , at at 19 and under 20 , with the proviso that the full over performing an adult male job with full competence. |
| Spping Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { pap weik } \\ & \text { in July } \end{aligned}$ | All workers .. .. .. |  |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { Graat Britial }}$ (70) |  | All workers .. .. .. |  <br>  <br>  sileceworkers-malle 221s. 100. , female 1444 s. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Farriery, } \\ \text { Andaksingitural } \\ \text { and Agriculual } \\ \text { Enirating } \\ \text { Trade } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain (var- } \\ & \text { ious localities) } \\ & \text { (70) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Besinning } \\ & \text { fof ifity } \\ & \text { perit pafer } \\ & 1 \text { fonter } \end{aligned}$ | Male workers .. .. .. | Increases of 2 dd . an hour for dayworkers, of 1 s . 8 d . a day for piecceworkers, and <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Flax and Hemp } \\ \text { Pringaning } \\ \text { Sing and } \\ \text { Weaning }}}{\text { Wha }}$ | $\mathrm{Great}_{\substack{\text { gritain } \\(75)(251)}}$ | 14 July | Timeworkers |  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rossendale } \\ \text { (certain firms) }}}{\text { Valley }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First pay } \\ & \text { dyyin } \\ & \text { Jaly } \end{aligned}$ | All workers |  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Jute Carper } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | Dundee | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dayin } \\ \text { Juyy } \end{gathered}$ | All workers |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Lace Furnishings } \\ \text { Manufacture }}]{ }$ | Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow |  | Twisthands or weavers and | Increaset of 2 per cent. (63 to 65 per cent. on basic rates). |
| $\underset{\text { Manarpet }}{\substack{\text { cature }}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { doy in } \\ \text { July } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 27 per cent. ( $72 \ldots$ to 75 per cent.) on the first $x 6$ 15s. of total earnings (xclusive or cost-o--1.iving bonus) for me workers, and on the first $£ 4$. 10 . For female workers. Bonus excess of $£ 615 s$. and $£ 410$. increased from $62 \ddagger$ to 65 per cent. |

[^9]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { (see asisinte at } \\ \text { besenino of } \\ \text { Tabile) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Date firom } \\ \text { chirg } \\ \text { Chang } \\ \text { fafocer } \\ \text { effice } \end{array}$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Furniture }}^{\text {Manfacture }}$ | $\underset{(139)}{\text { Northern Ireland }}$ |  | All workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( $1 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to s. 9d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen an apprentices. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Educational and } \\ & \text { Woodworking } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain |  | All workers ... Night-shift workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( 1 s s. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 s . 9 d.$)$ for male workers 21 and over, an younger male workers and female workers. Increase of 3 d . an hour ( 6 d . to 9 d .) in the night-shift allowance. <br> Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( $1 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 s .9 d.$)$ for male workers 21 and over, an younger male workers and female workers. |
| Upholstery and <br> Bedding Filling <br> Materials Trade | Grat Britain | do. | All workers .. .. .. |  |
|  | Great Britain |  | All workers .. Night-shift workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of td. an hour (1s. 8 dd. to 1s. 9 .d.) for male workers 21 1s. 9.j) for male workers 21 and over, and younger male workers and female workers. Increase of 3 d . an hour ( 6 d . to 9 d .) in the night-shift allowance. |
| Screen Printing and Display Production | England and Wales | 3 July | Production artists, writers, printers, auxiliary workers, etc. | New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  | Scotland | 3 July | Production artists, writers, printers, auxiliary workers, etc. | New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:-male workers, production artists $5 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, an hour, display writers, etc. 5 s .6 d ., poster writers and stencil makers 5 s . 3 d ., screen printers 4 s . $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., auxiliary workers $4 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., adult trainee screen printers, first 6 months 4 s . 7 d ., second 6 months 4 s . 9 d ., theretrainee screen printers, first 6 months 4 s . 7 d ., second 6 months 4 s . 9 d ., there after $4 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., non-craft women $3 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at commencement, full male worker's rate when fully qualified. $\dagger$ |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Window Blind } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Begining } \\ & \text { off foty } \\ & \text { fol pay } \\ & \text { weflin } \\ & \text { fuly } \end{aligned}$ | All workers .. | Increases*i in supplementary cost-of-liviving allowance of td. an hour (1s. 8td. to 1s. 9 d.) for male workers 21 and over, an younger male workers and female workers. |
| Basket Making | ${ }_{\text {ted Kingdom. }}^{\text {(140) }}$ | First pay | All w | Increase of 3 d . an hour ( 6 d. to 9 d .) 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.). |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Wallpaper } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | England $(146-147)$ | 3 July | All workers |  |
| Manufactured | England and Wales |  | All workers | Cost-ofliviving bonus increased* by 2 ss .a week (175s. to 19 s .) for adult male <br>  |
| Printing | Scotland (15S) | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { cay in } \\ \text { duly }}}_{\text {First pay }}$ | Male workers employed in the production of daily and Sun- day newspapers <br>  |  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Printing and } \\ \text { Bookbinding }}}$ | England and Wales $(148-150)$ $(150-151)$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { day } \\ \text { duly }}}_{\text {Rirst pay }}$ | Workers employed in general print and perionodical anokn andensingsaber and <br>  | Cost-ofliving bonus increased* by 2 ss , a week (175s. to 19 s .) for adult male <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Scotand (154) }}^{\text {(1) }}$ | $\underbrace{\text { day in uly }}_{\text {First pay }}$ | Workers employed in general printing, and bookbinding, and periodical and weekly newspaper production | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s. a week (175s. to 19s.) for adult male workers. by 1s. 6 d. (12s. 9 d. to 14 s. 3d.) for adult female workers, and by workers, by 1s. $6 \mathrm{~d} .(12 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d . to 14 ss . 3 d .) for adult |
| Lithographic Printing and Photogravure | England and Wales | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { day in July }}}_{\text {First pay }}$ | Workers employed in litho- <br> graphic printing and photo gravirue e excepent hatogravureprocess workers) | Cost-ofliving bonus increased* by 2 s. a week (175s. to 19 s .) for adult male <br>  |
| Lithographic | ${ }_{\text {Sootand }}^{\text {(157) }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { First pay } \\ \text { day in July }}}$ | Male workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s. a week (17s. to 19s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. |
| Process Engraving | United Kingdom. | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { day in July }}}_{\text {Rirst pay }}$ |  | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. a week (4s. 6d. to 7s. 6 d .) for journeymen, <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Lithographic } \\ \text { Tin Printing }}}{\text { a }}$ | Great Britain | ${ }_{\text {First pay }}^{\text {day in }}$ | Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week ( 17 s . to 19 s .) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Pianoforte } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Britain }}$ (160) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Begining } \\ & \text { offrify } \\ & \text { wele pay } \\ & \text { wolliy } \end{aligned}$ | All workers .. Night-shift workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of td. an hour (1s. 8 dd d. to 1s. 9 d . for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts fo 1s. 9 d.) for male workers 21 and over, a younger male workers and female workers. Increase of 3d. an hour (6d. to 9d.) in the night-shift allowance. |
| Drawing Office Materiais Manufacture | Great Britain | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { day } \\ \text { duly }}}_{\text {First pay }}$ | All workers | Cost-ofliving bonus increased* by 3. 3s. a week ( 12 s. to 1 1s. for workers 22 and <br>  |
| Building | $\underset{\text { England and Wales }}{(162-163)}$ | 3 July | Certain craftsmen and apprentices | Tool allowances previously granted and paid on daily basis, converted to <br>  and bricklayers 1s. (2d.) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Building } \\ & \text { and Civil } \\ & \text { Engineering } \\ & \text { Construction } \end{aligned}$ | $\cos _{\substack{\text { Engand and } \\(24)}}^{\text {Wales }}$ | 3 July | Certain craftsmen and appren- tices employed by local tices emp | Tool allowances previously granted and paid on daily basis, converted to <br> weekly allowances as follows. Carpenters and joiners 2s. a week (pret oust <br> 4 d a day), plumbers and banker masons 1 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} .(3 \mathrm{~d}$.$) . (banker$ apprentices 1 s . (2d.)), mason fixers, plasterers and bricklayers 1 s . (2d.). |

[^10]| Industry |  |  | Classe of Workers | Pariciulars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Grat Bitain | 24 July | Workers other than those em- ployed on water-tube boiler |  |
|  | Great Britain | July | Cus omploved on water- |  |
| Glazing | Engand and Wals | 3 Juy | Iners and ap |  |
| Road Passenger Transport (Municipal Under- takings) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain (exclu- } \\ & \text { ding Metropolitan } \\ & \text { area) and Belfast } \\ & (184) \end{aligned}$ | Firs ind |  |  apprenices. Minimum hourry rates. after of chang to |
|  | Northern reand. | 15 May | Male | Inceases of 11s.a. waek for alut workes. and of proporional amounts for <br>  |
|  | Nort | 5 Jun | Male workers |  |
| Post Office | United Kingdom. | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{\text {1 A Ofor }}$ | Posala and telegraph officer |  <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholesale } \\ \text { Grocery and } \\ \text { Provision Trade } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Soctand (190) }}^{\text {(199) }}$ |  | All workers |  |
| Petareum | United Kingamm | 3 July | Male worres |  |
|  |  |  | Femate wo |  and <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Reaial M | ${ }_{\text {Scoutand }}^{\text {coib }}$ | 26 June |  |  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Other workers |  |
|  | Northem Irieland. | 17 July | Al |  |
|  | Grat Britain |  |  |  |

[^11]Ministry of Labour Gazette August, 1961
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July - continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { onforece } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Clases of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cinematograph $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Prodim } \\ \text { (contiotion } \\ \text { (ch) }\end{array}\right)$ | Grat Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyin } \\ \text { Jaly } \end{gathered}$ | Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers employed in film printing and processing laboratorie |  |
| Boot and Shoe Repairing | Great Britain $(235)(251)$ | 31 July | All workers |  |
|  | England and Wales |  | ${ }_{\text {Transport drivers and plant }}^{\substack{\text { operators }}}$ | Estabishment of new grade $F$ and the regrading of certain occupations. Grade <br>  220s. 1d., Zone B 217s. 1d. |
| PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING JULY |  |  |  |  |
| Baking | Northern Ireland. <br> (22) (254) <br> Northern Ireland <br> Northen | 4 July | All workers .. . | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43 .8! |
| Flax Preparing and Spinning |  | 24 July | All workers 16 and over | Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44 , without loss of pay. $\mathbb{I}$ Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to $44.8 \\|$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Linen and Cotton } \\ & \text { Handkerchief, etct. } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | Northern Ireland. <br> (94) (254) | 24 July | All workers 16 and over |  |
| Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Arti- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (252) \end{aligned}$ | 5 July | All workers <br> Shift workers in sawmills <br> Workers employed in pitwood yards | Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42 for those under 16 .\||** <br> Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 on the first shift and from 40 to 38 on the second, payment being made for 42 in each case.\|| <br> Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 .\|| |
| Home Grown Timber Trade | England and Wales | 19 J |  |  |
| Pitwood Trade | Bo'ness and Grangemouth |  |  |  |
| Screen Printing and Display Production | England and Wales | 3 July | Production artists, Writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $42 .\| \|$ |
|  | Scotland | 3 Jul | do. do. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $42 .\| \|$ |
| Glazing | England and Wales | 3 July | Claziers, wall liners and | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $42.1 \mid$ |
| Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade | $\xrightarrow{\text { Scotand (199) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day in } \\ & \text { wedcrion- } \\ & \text { mencin- } \\ & \text { 22 May } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from not more than 45 to not more than 44.1 |
| Retail Pespoke |  | July | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to $42 .\| \| t \dagger$ |

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
cloth manuacture in Bury, hosiery manuacure and finising in notififed: road haulage workers engaged in the building industry
in England and Wales (normal weekly hours of work reduced from
46 to 44 with an increase of 125 . a week, 2 nd October); and 46. to 44 with an increase of 12 s . a week, 2nd October); and
builiding and civil enginering construction in Northern Ireland
(increases in hourly rates of 6 d . for craftismen and of 4d. or 3 d . (increases in hourly rates of
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: arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affect the
following industris.: ironstone mining, , imestone quarrying, pig
iron and iron and steel manufacture, wire and wire rope manufache Midlands, coopering, truck and ladder manufacture,
matograph film production, and boot and shoe manufacture. matograph ilm production, and boot and shoo manuuacture.
Workers engaged in licensed non-residential establishments we
affected by W Wages Requlation affected by a Wages Regulation Order which increased the statutory
minimum remuneration of men by 15s. a week and of women b minimum remuneration of men by 15s. a week and of women by
10., and authorised a reduction in normal weekly hours of work
from 48 to 46 with effect from 13th August. from 48 to 46 with effect from 13 th August.
issues of this of these hante.

* Includidg boiiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transsorf drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-
hand painters, painers, painters mates, carpenters, carpenters † Under sididins-seace arrangements based on the officiaid indexe or reteial prices.
$\ddagger$ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wazes Councils A

$\|$ See also under "Clanges in Rates of Wages ",
T The normal weekly hours will be reduced by
** Thenes changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wazes Councis Acc. See pase 315 of the July issue of this GAzertr.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in
the United King om, beginning in July, which came to the otice of
the Ministry, was 145 TIn a ditition, 3S stopages which began
before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The
 establishments where these 180 stoppages occurred is estimated at
36.50. This total includes 8,400 workers involved in toppoges
which had continued from the previous month Of the 28.100
workers involved in stoppage which began in .
wuly, 23,500 were which had coninued from the previous month. Of the 28,100
directly involved in stoppages which began in July, 23,500 were
work at the establishments inirectly involve (i.e.t hown out of
themselves parties to the disputes). Themselves parties to the disputes).
The ageregate of 177,000 working days lost during July included
94,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the The aggregate of 177,000 working days lost during July included
94,00 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the
previous month. The following Table gives an analysis by groups of in
stoppages of work in July due to industrial disputes:-

| Industry Group | Number of Stoppages |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { in Month }}_{\text {Stoppages in Progress }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { befor } \\ \text { bef inging } \\ \text { of Mont } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Started } \\ \text { Month } \end{array} \\ & \text { Mond } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Working } \\ \text { Days lost }}}{ }$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \frac{1}{3} \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.500 \\ & { }_{2}, 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,000 \\ & 2,+7,000 \\ & 1,7,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Shipbuilding and Ship- | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2,100 | 36,000 |
| Motor Vehicles and | 3 | 10 | 13 |  | 14,000 |
| Construction.: ind Alt | ${ }^{13}$ | 18 | 31 | ${ }^{\text {3,800 }}$ | 41,000 |
| tries and services.. | 8 | 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 |
| Causes of Stoppages <br> The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in July accord ing to the principal cause of each stoppage:- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal Cause |  |  | Number of Stoppages |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { Workers diritily } \\ \text { involved } \end{gathered}$ |
| Wages-claims for increases |  |  | 314419 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,400 \\ & \hline, 5,500 \\ & 2,500 \\ & 5,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hours of labou <br> Employment of particular classes or persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| disciplineTrade union statusSympathetic action | gements, | les and | 19 |  | 4,000 |
|  | : | : | 48 |  |  |
|  | Total |  | 145 |  | 23,500 |

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

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 throung industrial disputes in the United
Kingdom in the first seven months
Kingdom in the first seven months of 1961 and 1960:-

| PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry, Occupations and |  |  | $\substack{\text { Date when } \\ \text { Stoppaze }}_{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | Cause or Object | Remarks |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended |  |  |
| ers employed in iron and steel industry | 2,260 | - | 24 July | 13 Aug. | Employers' non-acceptance of Trade Union's notice therminate two-shift system of working | Work resumed pending further negotitions. |
| ENGINEERING:- Workers employed in genera engine | 500 | - | 5 July | 31 July | To protest against the behaviour of a supervisor | resumption of |
|  | 260 | 1,2505 | 23 May |  | The employment of boilermakers on work claimed by shipwrights | tement |
| Motor Vericles:- Workers employed in the manu--Coventry (one firm) | 140 | 60 | 7 July | 13 Juyl\| | The refusal by management to reintroduce, for stores personnel, a bonus system linked to production rates. rejected | Work resumed pending negowas reached. |
| Construction:- | 1,700 |  | 30 June | Aug. | Employers' rejection of a claim for a wage increase of 1 s . Od. per hour | Work resumed pending further negotiations. |
|  | 1,000 | 350 | 27 June | 20 July | To protest against the introduction of a new supervisory system |  |
| *The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under than 1 workers, and those which asted less than one day, except any in which the aggereget number of working days losi exceeded he most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 o workerss and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown. <br> $\ddagger$ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken <br> $\$$ The number of workers indirectly involved rose from 40 to 1,250 during June. <br>  progressively to 1,000 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Fatal Industrial Accidents




|  | ${ }_{\text {jagi }}$ | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ |  |

Datailed figures for procoses grouns. are given bolow for July







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

The following Tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal
accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of
the Ministrof Labour urring the period 1st Apri, 1961, to 3 oth
June, 1961 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division June, 1961 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division
of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) accoring to process.
The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to
 Celow. All the figuress given are provisional and subject to revision.
Corrected annual totals swill be pubbished in the April) 1962 issue of this GAzET
of Factories.
The Table on the opposite page is compiled on the basis of the
Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which has been designed Factory Inspectorate Processs Classitication, which has been designed
specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot ber reated
o the Standard Industrial Classification. The annual statistics pubto the Standard Industrial Classification. The annual statistics pub-
tioned in the Annual Report of H......Chief Inspector of Factories,
towever contain Tables using the Standard Industrial Classification however, contain Tables using the Standard Ind dustrial Classification
as well as Tables based on the Process Classification used in these
quarterly Tables. Details of the
Details of the Process Classification and other accident classi-
fications used by H.M. Factor Inspectorate are given in the
"Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate"
published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4.s. 4d. including
postage). Details of the Divivions of the Inspoctorat pubished by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4 . id including
postage). Details of the Divisions of the Inspectorate used for
the purposes of the Table given here the purposes of the Table given here are nspublishede in "Hsed H.M
that
Factory Inspectorate Directory", (Form 243A) published by H.M Fatory I Isspectorate Directory ". (Form 243A) published by H.M.
Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage). The following de
with these statistics

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

2. An accident is notifable in accordance with the above Section
only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place oniy in it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other plac
subject to Sections $105-108$ of the Factories Act,
in Sections 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 notifable 3. Subject to the conditions in 1 and 2 above, all acciuens
insouss employed are notitiable, whatever the employment or
int of the injured person and whether or not his industrial status of the injured person and whether or
employer is the occupier of the factory.
3. In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON. 5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of whic
notice was received during the period indicated Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Second. Fatal and Non
by Divisions of Inspectorate


## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Vocational Training



## Industrial Rehabilitation

 operated by Volumtary Blind whe
four weeks ended 17 th July, 1961 .

| - | Men | Women | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of persons admitted to courses | 688 | 87 | 775 |
| Number of persons in altendaince at coursess | 1,308 | 182 | 1,490 |
| Number of perssons whio completed coursess during period | 626 | 83 | 709 |

Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1961
According to Lloyd's register Shipbuilding Returns for the
quarter ended 30th June, 1961, the number of merchant steamers quart motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern
 toterwise the lowest figure since December, 1945. Narch oud or for
The tonnage of essels intended for registration abroad or for
Tale was 310,260 at the end of June, representing $19 \cdot 2$ per cent. sale the total tonnage being built in this country.
The total tonat The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction
in the world at the end of June amounted to , 8,78,438 tons gross,
of which 18.3 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and of which 18.3 per cent. was being built in, Great britain and and
Northern Ireland. The tonanae under construction abroad the the
end of June was $7,184,421$, an increase of 69,207 tons compared Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the
end of June was $7,184,421$, an increase of 6,907 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
ankers under construction in the world amounted to $3,601,153$ tons,
 or $40 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. Nhe toal
tonnage of oil takners being built in Great Britain and Northern
Ireland was 782,933 , representing 48.5 per cent. of the total tonnage Ireland was 782,963 , representing 48.5 per cent. of the total tonnage
under construction in this country. The world figues and those for
construction abroad are exclusive of the Peopple's Republic of China, construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China,
East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for

The number of propelece vesels begun in Great Bitiain and



 total of 64 vessels of 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 gross.
barges).

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 relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained
in offcial publications received since last month's issue of this
ind in oficicia pus wication

| Country | Base of Index* and Index for which is given | $\xrightarrow{\text { Index }}$ | Rise $(+)$ or Fall (- <br> of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Month }}$ before | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Year } \\ \text { before }\end{gathered}$ |
| European Countries Belgium* Belgium* All Item |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{110.83} 110.1$ | + $\begin{array}{r}0.28 \\ +0.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +1.07 <br> +0.8 |
|  |  | 132.4 126.9 | - $\begin{array}{r}0.3 \\ -1.0\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2. } \\ +0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Germany (Feeieral | $1958=100$ |  |  |  |
|  | June, 1961 | 105:6 | 0.8 1.9 | +3.0 +1.0 |
| Iceland (Reykjavik) <br> All Item |  | 104 | Nil | - 1 |
|  | IM38 $=1$ |  |  |  |
|  | May, 1961 <br> 1931 <br> 1000 | 70.33 <br> 76.48 |  | $+\quad 2.10$ <br> $+\quad 1.31$ |
| Netherlands |  | ${ }_{125}^{127}$ | Nil | $\pm{ }^{+}$ |
| Norowy | 19390900 Apr, 1961 | 102 |  |  |
|  | Apr., | ${ }_{99}^{192}$ | Nii | + |
| Alt Iftems :. | May, 1961 | 109.7 109.9 | +Nil <br> + <br> 0.1 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 1.0\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{180}^{162}$ | Nil | + ${ }^{3}$ |
| Fwiod <br> Swizrand <br> All lems | 1039 June, Jobe | 186.0 197.1 | +0.3 +0.7 | + ${ }^{2} \mathrm{P}$ |
| Other Countries |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1949 June, $=1900$ | ${ }_{\text {129 }}^{129}$ (23. | + ${ }^{\text {Nil }} 0.3$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 19\%2 $=100$ $M a y, 1961$ |  | + 0.3 $+\quad 0.1$ |  |
|  |  | 194.9 | + | + 1.6 |
| Rhodesia, Northern Food |  | ${ }_{2819}^{219} 9$ | +0.3 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3 } \\ +1.9\end{array}$ |
| Rhodesia, Southern All Items | $1949=100$ Apr., 1961 | ${ }_{1}^{155: 3} 1$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { O.4 } \\ +1.3\end{array}$ | + ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{7.7}$ |
| South Africa, Üion |  |  |  |  |
| Food | $1938=100$ Mar., 1961 | ${ }_{267}^{227.7}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { O. } \\ +1.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}3.9 \\ +6.4\end{array}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{120.7}^{127.4}$ | 0.1 0.5 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +1.1 \\ +1.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |



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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.
Contents of this Section


plus Personal Differential A) payable at such date to a Britannia
312 Officer of the same grade and seniority, the difference shall
 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 Corporation before the date of the Award, and shall cease to be
payable when they enter the grade of Senior First Officer. payable when they enter the grade of senior First aficer.
(7) For the purposose of (1) above, pensionabbe pay shall mean any
salay provide for by (2) above plus any Personal Differential
payable under salary provided for by (2) above plus any Personal Differential
payable under 5 )
Award (9) above 2857 (17th July). Parties: Staff Side and Management Award No. 2857 (17th1 Uuly). 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 Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To
determine the salaries which should be paid to Hospital Chappains 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 Chapalins employed
whole-time in hospitals in England and Wales, namely 1 , 1 ,o2s by
f40(4) to $\mathrm{fl} 1,185$, Chaplains at present in post to be placed on the point io the scale whaplins at present in post to be placed on the
beeve theached had the scale
been operative at the date on which their last period of continuous service commenced.
AWara No. 2888 (19th July). - Parries: Trade Union Side and
Offcial Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade
Council. Claim: That the working week of the Forest Workers Counci. Claim. That the working week of thustrial and Trasest Workers
employed by the Forestry Commission in the grades listed in the employed by the Forestry Commission in the grades listed in the
Appendix to the Argement of the Forestry Commission Industrial
and Trade Council shall be reduced from and Trade Council shall be reduced from 45 to 40 hours. A A ward:
The Court awarded thet the normal working wek of the forst
workers concerned shall be reduced to The Court awarded that the normal working week of the forest
workers concerned shall bereduced to one of 43 hours. Effect
to be given to the Award as from the beginning of the first full to be given to the A ward as from the beginning of the first full
pay praiod following the date of the award.
Award $N$. Award No. 2860 (27th July).-Parties: Employees' Side and
Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council Representative of
Employers and Workpeonle Connectel with Slaughtersentes in the mployers and Workpeople connected with Slaughterhouses in the
Meat Trade. Claim: To determine the terms of the Clause relatitg to payment for absence on account of sickness, accident or
disablement proposed to be included in the Memorandum of
Asreement tepresentative of Agreement represestative of Employers and Workpeopore connenected
with Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade. Award: The Court with Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade. Award: The Court
awarded that with effect from 27tt July, 1961 , the Memorandum
of A of Agreement of the Joint Industrial Council Representative of
Employers and Workepeople connected with Slaughternouses in
the Meat Trade, operative as from 28th March, 1960, shall be ame Meat Trade, operative as from 28 th March, 1960 , shall be
amended to inclued the Clause containing provisions relating to
payment for absence on account of sickness, accident or disablement as set out by the Court.
Award No. 2861 (27th July).-Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Clerical and Cierical Administrative Civil Air Transport. Claim: For an upward revision ouncile Corical
Staff salaries. Award: The Court awarded, with offect from
25th . March, 1961:- (a) that the London rates of Cerict 2ath salaries. Award: The Court awarded, with efffect from
2th. March, 1961 -(a) that the London rates of Clerical Staff
salaries shall in increased by the amounts of the Employers' Side's

 operators by 9s. 6 d ; and that th. following. proposese adadjuspments
be put into operation:- Abolition of the existing Stenographer III be put into operation:-Aboition or the existing Stenographer III
scale and special Audio Typits scale; creation of a new combined
scale to cover Stenographers $M /$ Mudio Typists
Stee scale to cover Stenographers I/Audio Typists (i.e., the existing
Stenographer II sacale plus the incease proposed); abolition of the
present two-year standstill periods where they occur in the scales; present two-year standstill periods where they occur in the scales;
introduction of an additional increment of 7 s. $6 d$. in Scale D and Introduction on an additional increment of P . 6 d . in scale D and
the proposed new Stenorgapher II/Audio Typas scale; (b) that an
Stitional increme of 7 s . 6 d . shall be introduced for the

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 . appointed under Section $2(2)$ (b) of the Industria
The awards related to individual undertakings.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

 During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two Award No. 404 (3rd July). Pharties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Post - Officties: Claim: For increased salarycales with retrospective effect for
 awarded:-(a) that as from Ist December, Award. The Tribunal
(National the sale) of the the scales National, male) of the Exiecutive Engineri Grades in the Post
Office (Departmental Variants of the Basic, Main and Senior
Grades respectively of the Works Group)

$£ 1,210$ and thence $£ 1,550, £ 1,300, ~ £ 1,350,{ }^{1} 1,400$ and $£ 1,450$,
Senior Executive Engineer and Area Ensineer $£ 1,500$ by $£ 50(5)$ to £1,750 by $£ 75(3)$ to $£ 1,975$. Assistant Staff Engineer and Regional
Engineer $£, 100$ by $75(4)$ to $£ 2,40 ;$ ( (t) that an 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 $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase resulting from the Central Pay Seottlement
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
() (avil Service Central Pay Settlement; (d) (d) that the specount of the
Cincer $£ 75$ increase paid within the scale maximum, subject to certain condi-
tions, to members of the Executive Engineer grade shail continue tions, to members of the Executive Engineer grade shall continue
to be so paid; (e) that the corresponding points" principle shal
be applied in the tassinilation to the new scales of officers in post
 Civil Servants and Ministry of Education. Claim. For increased
salary scales witt retrospective effect for Repairec Craftsmen in the
Victoria and Albert Museum. Award. The Tribunal awarded that Salary scales wilh retrospective effect for Repairer Craftsmen in the
Vivtoria and Albert Museum. Award. The Tribunal awarded that
the existin scales for Repairer Craftsmen in the Victoria and 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 claim.

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:Ceneral Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).-
Proposal D.B.(57), dated 4th July, for fixing revised general Proposal D.B.(57), dated 4th July, for fixing revised general
minimum time rates for male and fenale workers and piecework
basis time rates for female workers, and reducing from 44 to 42 the basis time rates for female workers, and reducing from 44 to $42 \frac{1}{2}$ 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.
Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales). Proposal
M.D.(95), dated 7 th July, for fixing revised general minimum time M.D. (95), dated 7th July, for fixing revised general minimum time
rates for male and female workers
Industrial and Staff Conten Waes Council.- Proposal IS C. (34) Industrial and Staff Canteen Warges Council.- Proposal I.S.C.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. Furt her information concererning any on of he e oborevtime proposays may may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebury be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Ebur
Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders
During July the Minister of Labour made the following Wages
Regulation Orders:-
 eAmendment 2 2lder, July. This Order, which gives effiect to the
effectiv from 2 st
proposals submitted by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britian), prescribes revised
general minimum time rates and piecelvork basis time rates for male and female workers. - See page 354.
The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1961:
S.I. 1901 No. 1309, dated 10th July and effective from 31st July This Order which sives effect to the proposelals submom subted by the
Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council Great Britain) prescribe boor and hioe Repairing wages Counci (Great Britain), prescribes
revised geneal minimum and guarantee time rates and general
minimum piece rates for male and female workers. minimum piece rates for male and female workers. - See page 359 .
The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order, 1961 S.I. 1961 No. 1310, The wages Regulation (Cutrery) order, 1901: S.I. 1901 No. 1310 ,
dated 10 oth July and effective from 28th July. This Order, which
gives eftect to the proposals submitted by the Cutlery Wages gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum ume
rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers,
and amends the provisions relating to payment of holiday and amends the provisions
remuneration. - See page 355 .
The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment)
Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No 137 , dated 1 th July and effective from Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1347, dated 17th July and effective from
13th August. This Order., which eives effect to the proposals
submitted by the Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages
Council prescribes reved Council, prescribes revised statutury minimum remuneration for
male and female workers and reduces from 48 to 46 the number of
hours on which weekly remumeration is based.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945
Notices of Proposals
During July notices of intention to subait wages regulation
proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were
issued by the following Wages Councils: issued by the following Wages Councils:-
General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Geleral Waste Marerials Rectamation Wages Counci (Norftern
Ireland). Proposal N....R. (..6), dated 7 th J July, for fixing
revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female revised statutory
workers
Rop the trade.
 Propesal N.i.R. N...t.
minimum remuneration for mase and female workers in the trade.
Further information concerning either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary or the the
Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2 .

Ministry of Labour Gazette Augus, 1961
Wuring Wages Regulation Orders During July the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance
made the following Waases Regulation Order $\begin{aligned} & \text { giving effect to the }\end{aligned}$
proposals made by
 Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (N.I.T.R.B.B. (82)), dated 6th July
and operative on 17th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory
mina minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the the trade
and reduces from tre to to 4 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, 1061, was made on 1st June by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Treland,

 land for potatoos and land for potatoes when cultivated, tilied,
manured, seeded and crop iffed by employers may ber rekoned as


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passed the Intermediate
Examination of the Royal Institution of






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 Education. Edductaion in 10ano Repor. of the Ministry off
Edication and Statistics for England and Wales. Cond. 1439 .
 Trdustrial Directory.-Directory, of Emploverss Associations,
 (SS, including oostage)
Noverber,
Sed
National Insurance, -Report of the National Insurunce Addisiry




 Redundancy. - Security and Changee Progress in Provision for
Redandanc.
Mase
334. Truck Acts-Report of the Commitree on the Truck
Mints.


Minitry of Labour sacerte Aussat, 1961
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month's issue of this Garirri was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutury
Instruments,







 Minister
page 366 .

 Minister of L La
The Lead Paint (Presescribed Leafer) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No.
1271), made on 4 .h July by the Minister of Labour under the



 Regulations, 1927 , the teafet is is substitution oro that
by the Order dated 8 tht July, 1957 , which is is revoked.



 Lords Comisisioners of Hor Mapiestys Treasury under the
National Insurance Acts, 1046 and 1959. These Regulations, which



## - nin char hat

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[^0]:    * 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.

[^1]:    $\dagger$ 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 TIn the calaulations of the averages for women, women or ordine
    separately from those owen nom normaly working gover 30 hours a week.
    $\underset{\S}{\ddagger}$ Exclududing cooke-ovens railway workshops.

[^2]:    *t See footnotes on previous page.
    IThe figures include permanent employeses of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
    PMe ininures incluce permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do no
    8 Mind
    IThese figres relate to a minority of Goveronment industriat employeses, The greas mamaiority have besen included in the figures for other industries and services
    It Hospialal employecs only. (Part-time workers in this service are deffined as those whose emplogment ordinarily involves service for less that the full-time hours
    for their grade.) ling police and fire servic
    (83419)

[^3]:    †In the calcuations of the verages for women woonen ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown
    separately from those women normaly working over 30 hours a wekk. $\ddagger$ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furraces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel.

[^4]:    
    

[^5]:    * Including unemployed cassal workers, see footnote * on page 345 .

[^6]:    The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain
    Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and informaEmpionyen for persongs seokerates a professionalised or senior or executive posts
    tion service
    and for and for employers seeking persons in these categories.
    At 5 th July the the total number of persons on the Profssional
    and Executive Register was
    and and Executive Register was 16,158 , consisting of 15,224 men and
    934 women (of whom 9,357 and 566 , respectively, were in employ
    ment). During the period 8 8th

[^7]:    The statisics relate to wage earners oney and excluce clerical workers. The csimates are oased on normal
    account the effect of short-ime or of overtime.
    $\ddagger$ Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

[^8]:    
    
    

[^9]:    
    
    TThese increases took effect under an Order is led under the Wazes C Arcils Aitan Board.
    

[^10]:    

[^11]:    See also under "Changes in Hours of Work"
    t This increase was authorised in July, 1961,
    This increase was authorised in July, 1961 , with retrospective effect to the date shown.
    $\ddagger$ These increases took effiect under at order

